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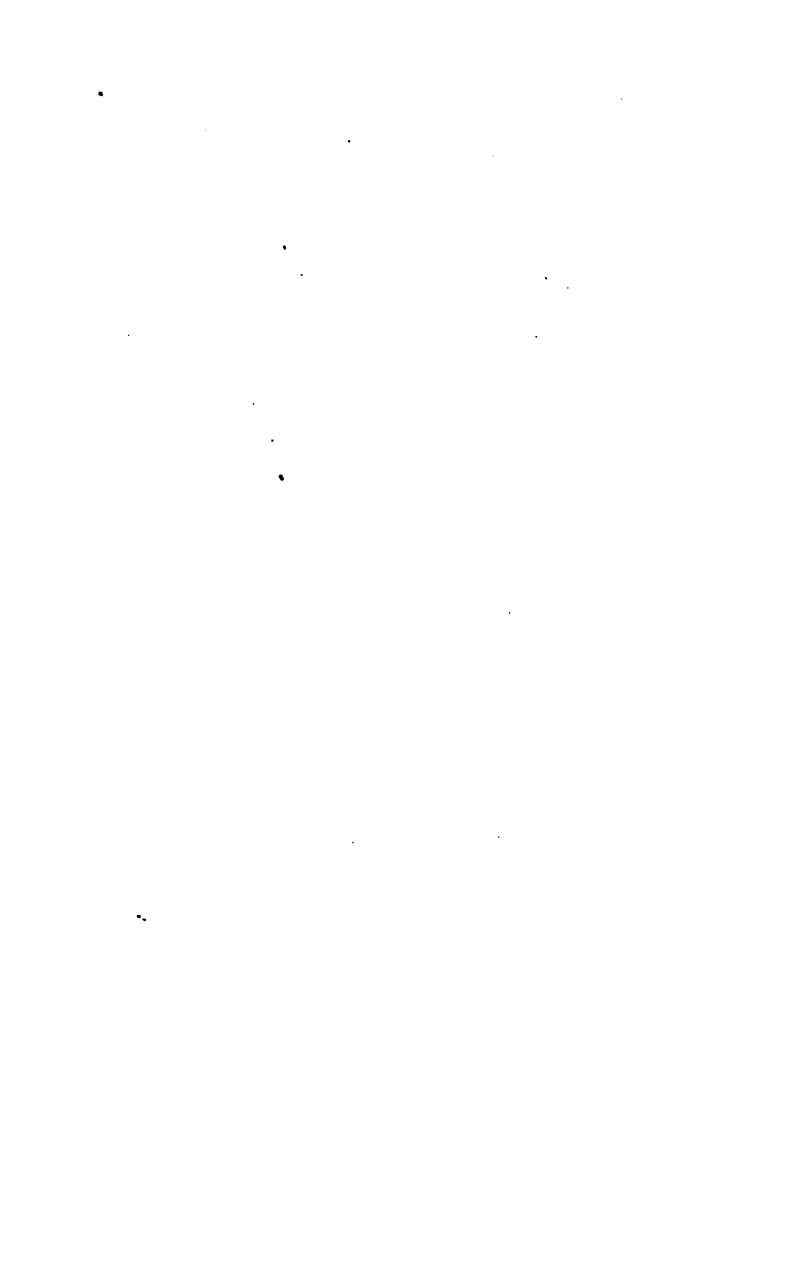
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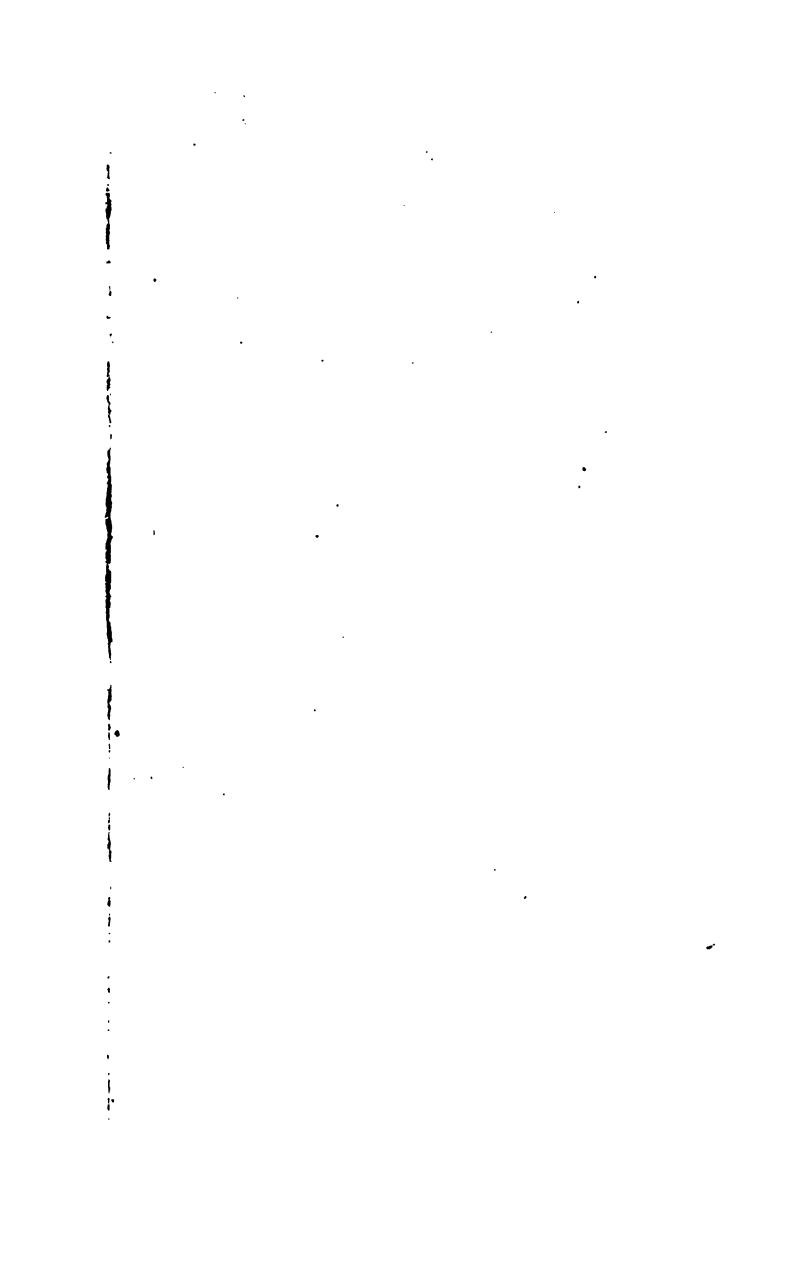
MEDICAL

Gift of

Dr. E. S. O'Brien







WARNER'S Pocket Medical Dictionary

—OF—

TO-DAY

COMPRISING

PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION

—OF—

10,000

ESSENTIAL WORDS AND TERMS USED IN MEDICINE AND
ASSOCIATED SCIENCES, AND TABLES OF ARTERIES,
NERVES, MUSCLES, ETC., ETC., ARRANGED
FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE

—BY—

WILLIAM R. WARNER

PRICE 75 CENTS

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PREFACE.

In compiling this dictionary of medicine, the publishers have endeavored to render a concise, yet perfectly comprehensive pronounciation and definition of each word classified.

A very complete list of medical terms is presented as in vogue at the date of publication.

Many of the very common medical words and terms have been omitted because their definitions are so well known as to obviate the necessity of their classification.

This is done in order that the work will be what its title signifies, viz., a medical dictionary that can be carried in the pocket.

We especially recommend "Warner's Pocket Medical Dictionary of To-day" to the student for class-room service and to the profession at large, to whom a larger dictionary is many times impracticable, because of its bulkiness.

Diphthongs have been omitted, except in instances where the plural of a word is intended as amygdalæ, diarrhea, hemorrhage, etc., etc.

WM. R. WARNER & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, 1898.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED TO DATE.

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Pocket Medical Dictionary

OF TO-DAY.

- A.** Prefix, denoting absence of.
- AA.** From *ana*, meaning of each.
- AB.** Prefix, denoting away from.
- ABALIENATION** (ab-al-yen-a'-shun). State of death or decay.
- ABAXIAL.** Relating to insertion of muscle away from median line.
- ABDO'MEN.** The belly.
- ABDOM'INAL PREGNANCY.** When the fetus is in the oviduct.
- ABDOM'INAL REFLEX.** Contractions of the muscles of the abdomen involuntarily.
- ABDOM'INAL RINGS.** Abdominal openings through which the spermatic cord and ligament pass.
- ABDU'CENS.** Muscle drawing from median line; sixth cranial nerves.
- ABDU'CENS OCULI.** Ocular muscle which draws the eyeball outward.
- ABDUCTION.** Act of moving from the median line.
- ABDUC'TOR AURIS.** A muscle of the ear.
- ABER'RANT.** Abnormal type.
- ABER'RANT ARTERIES.** Slender branches of the brachial artery.
- ABERRA'TION.** Abnormal deviation of action.
- ABERRA'TION, CHROMATIC.** Images resulting from prismatic action of lens.
- ABERRATION, DISTANTIAL.** Confused sight due to distance of objects.
- ABERRA'TION, SPHERICAL.** Indistinct images due imperfect refraction of a convex lens.
- ABEVACUA'TION** (ab-é-vak-ü-á'-shun). Unnatural fluid evacuation from body.
- ABIOGEN'ESIS** (ab-i-ó-jen'-e-sis). Spontaneous generation of life.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE EYE. Adaptation of the eye to vision at different distances.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE EYE, NEGATIVE. Eye when not active.

ACCOUCH'EE (ah-koo-shā). A woman who has recently been delivered.

ACCOUCHE'MENT (ah-koosh'-mong). Parturition.

ACCOUCHEUR' (ah-koo-shur'). An obstetrician.

ACCOUCHEUSE (ah-koo-shū'-z). A midwife.

ACCRETE' (a-krēt'). United; joined.

ACCRETION. An accumulation.

ACE'DIA (a-sē'-de-ah). Melancholy; despondency.

A. C. E. MIXTURE. An anesthetic, alcohol one, chloroform two, ether three parts.

ACEPHA'LIA (a-sef-āl'-ya). Having no head.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHIA (a-sef-ā-lō-brā'-ke-ah). Having no head and arms.

ACEPHALOCAR'DIA. Having no head and heart.

ACEPHALOCHEI'RIA (a-sef-al-o-ki'-re-ah). Having no head and hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST. A hydatid; the bladder worm.

ACEPHALOGAS'TRIA. Having no head and belly.

ACEPHALOPO'DIA. Having no head and feet.

ACEPHALORA'CHIA (a-sef-al-o-rā'-ke-ah). Having no head and spinal column.

ACEPHALOTHORA'CICA. Having no head and chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS (a-sef'-al-us). Without a head.

A'CERATE (as'-e-rāt). A combination of acetic acid with a salifiable base.

ACERBITY (a-serb'-it-e). Having acid and astringent properties.

ACER'IC ACID. An acid of the maple.

ACERV'ULUS CEREBRI. Brain-sand.

ACES'CENCE (a-ses'-ens). The turning of a wine to acid.

ACES'CENCY. Slight acidity; moderate sourness.

ACETAB'ULUM. Hipbone cavity holding head of femur.

AC'ETAL (as'-e-tal). A fluid devoid of color with hypnotic properties.

AC'ETATE. A salt derived from acetic acid.

ACETIC (a-sēt'-ik). Relating to acetic acid; sour.

ACET'IC ACID. Acid of vinegar.

ACETONE. Methyl acetyl; naphtha; pyro-acetic acid; produced by fermentation of organic matter.

ACETONE'MIA. Acetone in the blood.

ACETONU'RIA (as-e-tōn-ū'-re-ah). Acetone present in the urine.

- ACETOPHE'NONE** (as-e-tō-fē'-nōn). Hypnone.
- ACHE** (āk). A persistent pain.
- ACHEI'LIA** (a-kī'-le-ah). Absence of the lips at birth.
- ACHEI'RIA** (a-kī'-re-ah). Absence of the hands at birth.
- ACHEI'RUS**. See Acheiria.
- ACHILLE'A** (ak-i-lē'-ah). A bitter tonic plant.
- ACHIL'LES, TENDON** (a-kil'-es). Strong tendon which is inserted in the heel.
- ACHLOROPS'IA** (a-klō-rōp'-se-ah). Green blindness.
- ACHO'LIA** (a-kō'-le-ah). Deficiency or absence of bile.
- ACHO'LOUS**. Relating to Acholia.
- A'CHOR** (ā'-kor). A small ulcer of the scalp.
- ACHO'RION** (a-kō'-ri-on). A collection of fungus material in the skin.
- ACHO'RION KERATOPH'AGUS**. The parasite causing onychomycosis.
- ACHO'RION LEBER'TII**. The parasite causing tinea tonsurans.
- ACHOR'ION SCHÖNLEI'NII** (shān-lī'-nō-ī). The parasite causing ringworm.
- ACHROIOCYTHE'MIA** (a-kroi-ō-si-thē'-mē-ah). See Oligochromemia.
- ACHROMATIC** (ak-rō-māt'-ik). Free from color or chromatic aberration.
- ACHROMATIC LENS**. A lens used to rectify chromatic aberration.
- ACHRO'MATINE**. The substance of the nucleus filament before division.
- ACHRO'MATISM**. See Achromatic.
- ACHROMATOPS'IA** (a-krō-ma-tops'-e-ah). Complete color-blindness.
- ACHROÖDEX'TRIN** (a-krō-ō-dex'-trin). Supposed constituent of common dextrin.
- ACHY'LOSIS** (a-kī'-lō-sis). Deficient chyle formation and absorption.
- ACHY'MOSIS** (a-kī'-mō-sis). Deficient transformation of food into chyme.
- ACIC'ULAR** (a-sik'-ū-lar). Needle-shaped.
- A'CID** (as'-id). A sour substance; very pungent; reddens litmus paper.
- A'CID AL'BUMIN**. Albumin resulting from acid reaction on serum or egg albumen.
- ACIDIM'ETER**. Instrument for ascertaining amount of free acids in a liquid.
- ACIDIM'ETRY**. Examination of a liquid for free acid.

ACIDOS'TEOPHYTE (ac-id-os'-te-ō-fit). A needle-shaped osteophyte.

ACINE'SIA (as-i-nē'-se-ah). See Akinesia.

ACINIFORM (a-sin'-i-form). Clustered, similar to bunch of grapes.

ACTINUS (as'-i-nus). Lobule of a racemose gland.

AC'ME (ak'-me). Crisis or extreme condition of a disease.

AC'NE (ak'-nē). A pustular affection of the sebaceous glands and surrounding tissue.

AC'NE HYPERTROPHICA. Small tumors caused by acne rosacea.

AC'NE MENTA'GRA. Barber's itch.

ACNĒ'MIA. Imperfect development of the calf of leg.

AC'NE RHINOPHYMA. See A. Hypertrophica.

AC'NE ROSĀ'CEA. Chronic skin disease of the face

AC'NE VULGARIS. See Acne.

ACĒ'LIUS (a-sē'-le-us). Having no belly.

ACOL'OGY (ak-ol'-ō-gē). Therapeutics.

ACOMIA (a-kō'-mē-ah). Baldness; without hair.

ACON'ITINE (a-kon'-i-tin). The active alkaloid of aconite.

ACONITUM. Wolf's bane; anodyne; very poisonous.

ACO'RIA (a-kō'-rē-ah). Hunger that cannot be satisfied. Bulimia.

AC'ORIN (ak'-ō-rin). Bitter principle of calamus; a glucoside.

AC'ORUS. See Calamus.

ACCOU'METER. Instrument used to determine deafness and to what degree.

ACOUS'TIC (a-koos'-tic). Pertaining to sound or hearing.

ACOUS'TICS. The science treating of sound.

ACRA'NIA (a-krā'-nē-ah). Absence of cranium, in whole or part.

ACRA'SIA (a krā'-zē-ah). Debility; impotence.

ACRA'TIA (a-krā'-shē-ah). Disappearance of strength; weakness. See Acrasia.

ACRATURE'SIS (a-krat-u-rē'-sis). Lack of bladder-power to urinate.

AC'RID (ak'-rid). Burning; acid; irritating.

ACRIN'IA (a-krin'-e-ah). Imperfect or deficient secretion.

ACROCHOR'DON (ak-rō-kor'-don). A pedunculated tumor or wart.

ACRODYN'IA. An epidemic disease resembling ergotism.

ACRO'LEIN (ak-rō'-lē-in). Product of heated glycerine.

ACROMA'NIA. Incurable insanity.

ACROMEGA'LIA. Unusual hypertrophy of hands, feet and face.

ACROMEG'ALY. See Acromegalia.

- ACRO'MION.** The apex of the scapula.
- ACROMPH'ALUS** (a-krompf'-a-lus). Umbilicus centre to which cord is attached.
- ACRO'NIA.** Mutilation.
- AC'RONYX.** (ak'-ron-iks). Ingrowing nail.
- ACROPOS'THIA** (ak-rô-pos'-the-ah). Prepuce.
- ACROTHY'MION** (ak-ro-thî'-me-on). A wart consisting of various elevations.
- ACROTIS'MUS.** Want of pulse; asphyxia.
- ACTIN'IC.** Capable of producing chemical action.
- ACTINOM'YCES** (ak-tin-om'-i-séz). Parasites of a vegetable.
- ACTINOMYCO'SIS.** An animal disease, infectious.
- ACTION.** The work of a function; a morbid process.
- ACTIVE.** Energetic; not indolent.
- ACTUAL CAUT'ERY.** Red-hot iron cautery.
- ACU'ITY** (a-kû'-i-te). Acuteness; sharpness.
- ACU'METER.** An instrument used to test the hearing.
- ACU'MINATE** (ak-ku'-mi-nât). Pointed.
- ACUPRESSURE** (ak'-û-press-ûr). The act of pressing needles across blood-vessels to prevent bleeding.
- ACUPUNCTURE.** Bleeding due to pricking the body with needles.
- A'CUS** (â'-kus). Needle used in surgery.
- ACUTE'** (â-kût'). Active; energetic; quick; short.
- ACUTENACULUM.** A needle-holder.
- ACUTE'NESS.** Fierce stage of a disease; relating to acute.
- ACYANOBLEPSY** (a-sî-a-nô-blep'-se). Unable to perceive blue.
- ACYANOPS'IA** (ah-sî-an-ops'ea). See Acyanoblepsy.
- ACYE'SIS** (ah-sî-ê'-sis). Barrenness of the female.
- ADAC'RYA** (a-dâk'-rê-ah). Insufficient secretion of tears.
- AD'AM'S AP'PLE.** External prominence of thyroid cartilage.
- ADDISON'S DISEASE.** Fatal kidney disease, with browning of skin.
- ADDUCTION** (ad-duk'-shun). Drawing toward median line.
- ADDUCTOR.** Used in connection with muscles causing adduction.
- ADEMO'NIA.** Mental worry; anxiety.
- A'DEN** (â'-den). A gland; a bubo.
- ADENAL'GIA** (ad-e-nal'-jê-ah). Pain in a gland.
- ADENECTO'PIA.** Glandular dislocation.
- ADENEMPHRAXIS** (ad-e-nem-frax'-is). Filling up of a gland.
- ADEN'IA** (a-de'-né-a). Hypertrophy of lymphatic glands.
- ADENIFORM.** Gland-shaped.
- AD'ENINE** (ad'-e-neen). A glandular leucomaine; non-poisonous.

- ADENITIS** (ad-e-nī'-tis). Glandular inflammation.
- ADEN'OCELE** (ad-en'-o-sēl). See Adenoma.
- ADENODYN'IA** (ad-e-nō-dīn'-ē-ah). See Adenalgia.
- ADENOGRAPHY**. Written description of the glandular system.
- AD'ENOID** (ad'-en-oyd). Glandular appearance.
- AD'ENOID TISSUE**. Resembling a gland or its tissue.
- ADENOL'OGY**. Study of the glandular system.
- ADENO'MA** (ad-e nō'-ma). Tumor of a gland.
- ADENOMYXO'MA** (ad-e-nō-mix-ō'-ma). An adenomatous and myxomatous growth.
- ADENOP'ATHY** (ad-e-nop'-a-thē). Science of glandular diseases.
- ADENOSARCO'MA**. A sarcomatous adenoma.
- ADENOSCIR'RHUS**. Scirrhus of a gland.
- ADENOSCLERO'SIS**. Glandular swelling with induration.
- ADENO'SES** (ad-e-nō'-sēz). Glandular disease; scrofula.
- ADENOT'OMY**. Surgical opening of a gland.
- ADEPHA'GIA**. Voracious appetite.
- A'DEPS**. Lard.
- A'DEPS ANSERI'NUS**. Rendered goose fat.
- A'DEPS OV'ILLUS**. Mutton suet.
- ADER'MIA**. Congenital absence of the skin, complete or partial.
- ADHE'SION**. Joining of surfaces.
- ADHE'SIVE**. Capable of adhesion.
- ADHE'SIVE PLAS'TER**. Resin plaster.
- ADIAPHORE'SIS** (ad-i-af-ō-rē'-sis). Lack of perspiration.
- ADIAPNEUS'TIA** (ad-i-ap-nūs'-te-ah). See Adiapnoresia.
- ADIATHE'SIA**. An acquired condition.
- AD'ININE**. See Adenine.
- ADIP'IC ACID**. A product from oxidation of fats by nitric acid.
- AD'IPOCERE** (ad'-i-pō-seer). Corpse wax resulting from decomposition of animal matter in moist places.
- ADIPOG'ENOUS** (ad-ip-ōj'-en-us). Fat producing.
- AD'IPOSE**. Pertaining to fats; fatty.
- AD'IPOSE ARTERIES**. Arteries in fatty tissue of heart and kidneys.
- AD'IPOSE TISSUE**. Union of fat-cells with tissue.
- ADIP'SIA** (a-dīp'-sē-ah). Total absence of thirst.
- ADIPS'ON**. A drink relieving thirst.
- ADIPS'OUS**. Allaying thirst.
- AD'JUVANT**. That part of a prescription which aids the principal ingredient.

- AD'NATE.** Grown together; connected.
- ADOLESC'ENCE.** Interval between puberty and legal maturity.
- ADO'NIS ESTIVA'LIS** (a-dō'-nis). A cardiac tonic plant.
- ADOSCU'ATION.** Pregnancy due external contact only.
- ADRE'NALS.** The supra-renal capsules.
- ADULTERATION.** Debasing any material with cheaper substance.
- ADUSTION.** Cauterization.
- ADVENTIT'IA** (ad-ven-tish'-e-ah). Outer coat of blood-vessels.
- ADVENTITIOUS.** Not inherited; acquired; accidental.
- ADYNA'MIA** (ad-i-nā'-me-ah). Weakness; want of vital strength.
- ADYNAM'IC.** Affected with adynamia.
- AËRA'TION** (ā-e-rā'-shun). To fill with air.
- AËRHEMOCTO'NIA** (ā-er-hem-ok-tō'-ne-ah). Death caused by air in the veins.
- AËRIF'EROUS.** That which carries air.
- AËRO'BIA.** Capable of living in oxygen.
- AËRO'BIC.** Living best on oxygen, as some microbes.
- AËROGON'ISCOPE.** Instrument for gathering matter in the air.
- AËROLO'GY.** Science treating of the atmosphere.
- AËROM'ETER.** Apparatus for measuring density of a gas.
- AËROPHO'BIA** (ā-e-rō-fō'-bē-ah). Fear of air currents.
- A'ËROPHYTE** (ā'-e-rō-fit). Plant existing only in air.
- A'ËROSCOPE.** Apparatus for examining air-dust.
- AËROTHERAPEU'TICS.** Science of using air of different pressure or composition for cure of disease.
- AËRTERIVER'SION.** Arresting hemorrhage by arterial eversion.
- AFE'TAL.** Having no fetus.
- AFFECTION.** Disease.
- AFFERENT.** Carrying in a central direction.
- AFFIN'ITY.** Relationship; tendency toward attraction.
- AFFIN'ITY, CHEM'ICAL.** Force by which two or more chemicals are united.
- AFFIN'ITY, ELECTIVE.** Preferring one of two or more substances.
- AFFLATUS.** An acute erysipelas; air-current.
- AF'FLUX.** Excessive local flow of blood.
- AFRICAN LETH'ARGY.** African "Sleeping Sickness."
- AFTER-BIRTH.** The placenta and membranes expelled after fetus.

AFTER-IM'AGES. Continued vision of an object after it has been removed.

AFTER-PAINS. Pains resulting from delivery.

AGALACT'IA (ag-a-lak'-tē-ah). Defective secretion of milk.

AGAMOGEN'ESIS. Non-sexual reproduction.

A'GAR-A'GAR. Japanese isinglass, from which glue is made.

AGAR'ICIN. Fatty substance in the mushroom.

AGAR'ICUS. The mushroom.

AGE. Period, beginning at birth and ending with death.

AGENE'SIA (a-jen-ē'-sē-ah). Rudimentary condition of the reproductive organs; impotence.

AGEN'ESIS. See Agenesia.

AGENOSO'MIA (a-jen-ō-sō'-me-ah). Imperfect development of genitals.

A'GENT. A substance or compound that changes existing conditions.

AGEU'SIA (a-gū'-sē-ah). See Ageusia.

AGEUS'TIA (a-gūs'-tē-ah). Absence of sense of taste.

AGGLUTINA'TION. Adhesion of parts; union.

AGGLU'TINATIVES. Adhesive agents.

AG'GREGATE. To collect in one mass.

AGITA'TION. Intense excitement.

AGLOBU'LIA (a-glo-bū'-lē-ah). Deficient supply of red blood corpuscles; anemia.

AGLOS'SIA. Absence of tongue at birth.

AGLUTI'TION (ag-lū'-tish'-un). Inability to swallow.

AG'MINATED. Grouped in a mass; clustered.

AG'NAIL. Hang-nail.

AGNATH'IA (ag-nā'-thē-ah). Congenital absence of the jaws.

AGNE'SIS. Sterility; impotence.

AGOMPHO'SIS. Looseness of the teeth.

AGO'NIA (a-gō'-nē-ah). Sterility; barrenness; impotency.

AG'ONY. The throes of death; violent pain.

AGORAPHO'BIA (ag-or-a-fō'-be-ah). Fear of vacant places.

AGRAM'MATISM. Inability to speak properly.

AGRAPH'IA (ag-ra'-fē-ah). Inability to write ideas.

A'GRIA (a'-grē-ah). A severe skin disease.

AGRIMONY. Astringent and stimulant root.

A3RIP'PA. A child born feet foremost.

AGRIPPI'NUS PART'US. Foot presentation.

A'GUE (ā'-gū). Malarial or intermittent fever.

A'GUE-CAKE. Splenic enlargement due to malaria.

A'GUE-DROP. Fowler's solution of arseniate of potash.

AHYP'NIA (a-hip'-nē-ah). Sleeplessness.

AIL'MENT. Disease.

AIN'HUM (ân'-hum). Disease suffered by tropical negro, in which the little toes decay.

AIR, TI'DAL. Respiratory currents.

AKANTHES'THE'SIA. A sensation as though a sharp point is felt.

AKATAMATHE'SIA. Inability to understand.

AKINE'SIA. See Akinesis.

AKIN'ESIS. Loss of motion power.

AKROPOSTHI'TIS (ak-rô-pos-thi'-tis). Foreskin inflammation.

AKYANOPS'IA. Blue-blindness.

ALA'LIA (a-lâ'-lâ-ah). Imperfect speech due to paralysis.

AL'BICANS. White.

AL'BINISM. Lack of pigment in the skin, eyes, etc.

ALBI'NO (al-bi'-no). A person affected with albinism.

ALBINU'REA (al-bi-nû'-rê-ah). White urine.

ALBUGIN'EA (al-bu-jin'-ê-ah). White or relating to white.

ALBUGIN'EA OC'ULI. White fibrous tissue of the viscera.

ALBUGIN'EA, TES'TIS. Tunica albuginea of the testicle.

ALBUGIN'EUS. See Albuginea.

ALBUGINI'TIS (al-bû-jin-i'-tis). White fibrous tissue inflammation.

ALBU'GO (al-bû'-go). White opacity of cornea.

ALBU'MEN. The white of egg.

ALBUMIM'ETER. Apparatus for estimating albumin in urine.

ALBU'MIN. Important proteid substance, the constituent of the animal body. Contains C, H, N, O and S.

ALBU'MINATE. A compound of albumin with a base.

ALBU'MINOID DISEASE. Starch-like effusion of tissues.

ALBU'MINOIDS. Albuminous substances.

ALBU'MINOSE. Peptone.

ALBUMINO'SIS. Abnormal secretion of albumin in the blood.

ALBUMINU'RIA. Albumin in the urine. Bright's Disease.

AL'CHEMY (al'-ka-me). Ancient supposed science of transforming an ordinary metal into gold; also treating of the discovery of Elixir of Life.

AL'COHOL. Distillation product of fermented saccharine fluids.

AL'COHOL, AB'SOLUTE. Undiluted or pure alcohol.

AL'COHOLATE (al'-kô-hol-ât). Alcohol and salt combination.

AL'COHOLISM. Condition produced by excessive use of alcohol.

AL'DEHYDE (al'-dê-hîd). Colorless, volatile, inflammable, pungent liquid.

ALE (âl). Fermented infusion of malt combined with hops.

ALEM'BIC (a-lem'-bik). A distillation vessel.

ALEM'BROTH. Chloride of mercury and ammonium.
ALEP'PO BOIL, BUTTON or EVIL. Endemic facies of Syria and Africa.

AL'ETRIS (al'-e-tris). Bitter stomachic.

ALEXAN'DER'S OPERATION. Inguinal incision of the uterine round ligaments, restoring womb normal position.

ALEX'IA (a-leks'-ē-ah). Without power to read.

ALEX'INS. Albuminous protective agents, in the treatment of poisons.

ALEXIPHARM'IC (a-lek-sē-farm'-ik). An agent counteracting a poison.

ALEXIPYRET'IC (a-lex-sē-pi-ret'-ik). A febrifuge; antipyretic.

ALEZE' (a-lāz'). Cloth used to protect bed from pressure and charges.

AL'GÆ (al'-jē). An order of cryptogamic plants.

ALGE'SIA (al-jē'-ze-ah). Excessive sensibility of pain.

AL'GID (al'-jid). Cold; absence of warmth.

AL'GOR. Abnormal feeling of coldness.

AL'TBLE. Fit for food.

AL'ICES (al'-i-sēs). Spots preceding small-pox eruption.

ALIENA'TION (āl-yen-ā'-shun). Various forms of insanity.

A'LIENTIST (āl'-yen-ist). One treating diseases of the mind.

ALIF'EROUS. Possessing wings.

AL'IFORM. Wing-shaped.

AL'IMENT. Nourishing food; nutriment.

ALIMENT'ARY. Having nourishing qualities.

ALIMENT'ARY BO'LUS. Masticated food.

ALIMENT'ARY CANAL. Membranous tube and duct extending from mouth to anus.

ALIMENT'ARY DUCT. The thoracic duct.

ALIMENTA'TION. The act of nourishing; feeding.

ALISPHE'NOID (al-is-fē'-noid). The great wing of the albatross.

ALKALES'CENT. Becoming alkaline.

AL'KALI. A substance capable of forming neutral salts with acids.

ALKALIM'ETER. Instrument used to measure the strength of alkalies.

ALKALINU'RIA (al-ka-lin-ū'-rē-ae). Alkali in the urine.

ALKALOID. Similar to alkali; an organic basic substance.

ALKANET. A red dye root.

ALLANTI'ASIS (al-an-tī'-a-sis). Poisoning from saturated solution of uric acid.

ALLAN'TOIN (a-lan'-tō-in). A uric acid oxidation product.

ALLAN'TOIS (a-lan'-tō-is). A fetal umbilical apparatus.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM (a-lan-tō-tok'-si-kum). The poison of the allantoin.

ALLESTHE'SIA. See Allochiria.

- ALLIA'CEOUS** (al-i-ā'-shē-us). Similar to garlic.
- ALLOCHIRIA** (al-o-kī'-rē-ah). A tabetic symptom consisting of inability to locate sensations in sides of body.
- ALLOPATHY**. The science of curing one disease by establishing a condition of a different kind.
- ALLORHYTH'MIA** (al-lor-rith'-mē-ah). Variation of pulse beats.
- ALLOTRIOPH'AGY** (a-lot-rē-of-a-je). Abnormal appetite for unnatural things.
- ALLOTROPISM**. The existence of a substance in two or more conditions having physical variations but the same chemical composition.
- ALLOX'AN**. Product of action on uric acid by nitric acid.
- ALLOXAN'TIN**. Crystalline substance of alloxan formation.
- AL'MEN'S TEST**. Test for hemoglobin or blood in the urine, using gualacum and ozonized ether.
- ALO'CHIA** (al-ō'-kē-ah). Without lochia.
- AL'OE** (al'-ō). Inspissated juice of the aloe.
- AL'OIN** (al'-ō-in). Active principle of aloe.
- ALOPE'CIA** (al-ō-pē'-sē-ah). Complete or partial loss of the hair.
- AL'TERATIVE**. A remedy improving nutrition and excretion; process establishing the normal condition of body.
- ALTHE'A** (al-thē'-ah). Marsh-mallow root; a demulcent.
- AL'UM** or **AL'UMEN**. Potassium sulphate and aluminium.
- AL'UM WHEY**. Alum violently shaken with milk.
- ALUMIN'IUM**. A whitish metal; very light weight.
- ALVE'OLAR**. Relating to the alveoli.
- ALVE'OLUS**. Socket of a tooth; a small cavity or socket.
- AL'VEUS**. A cavity, tube, or channel.
- AL'VINE** (al'-vin). Relating to the intestines or belly.
- AL'VINE DISCHARG'ES**. The feces.
- AL'VUS**. The belly.
- AM'ADOU** (am'-a-doo). Surgeon's agaric, used for dressing wounds.
- AMAL'GAM**. A mercuric alloy.
- AM'ARA**. Bitters.
- AM'ARIN**. Alkaloid of bitter almonds.
- AMA'RO**. See Amara.
- AMAST'IA** (a-mas'-tē-ah). Having no breasts.
- AMAURO'SIS** (am-a-rū'-sis). Loss of vision.
- AM'BERGRIS**. Excretion from intestines of the sperm whale.
- AMBIDEX'TROUS**. Equal skill of both hands.
- AMBIO'PIA** (am-bē-ō'-pē-ah). Double vision.
- AMBLYO'PIA** (am-blē-ō'-pē-ah). Dimness of vision.

- AM'BULANCE.** Four-wheeled vehicle for removing the sick or injured.
- AMBUS'TION.** A scald or burn.
- AME'BA.** A colorless microörganism, changing its shape.
- AME'BA CO'LI.** Microörganism of dysentery.
- AME'BOID.** Similar to an ameba.
- AME'LIA.** Having no limbs.
- AM'ELUS.** A monster having no limbs.
- AMENORRHE'A.** Irregular menstruation.
- AMEN'TIA** (a-men'shë-ah). Absence of intellect.
- AMERICAN COLUM'BO.** Tonic, cathartic root.
- AMERICAN IVY.** Tonic and expectorant drug.
- AMERICAN SPIK'ENARD.** Diuretic and alterative drug.
- AMET'RIA** (a-më-trë-ah). Having no womb.
- AMETROM'ETER.** Instrument for measuring amount ametropia.
- AMETRO'PIA** (a-më-tró' pé-ah). Defective refraction of the eye.
- AM'IDIN.** Soluble interior of starch.
- AMID'ULIN** (a-mid'-û-lin). Soluble starch.
- AMIM'IA** (a-mim'-ë-ah). Inability to gesture properly when communicating a thought.
- AM'INES** (am'-ins). An ammonia compound in which an organic radical is substituted for equivalents of hydrogen.
- AMMONIE'MIA** (am-mô-ni-ë'-më-ah). Abnormal amount of carbonate of ammonia in the blood.
- AMMONIUM.** A hypothetical radical; the base of ammonia.
- AMNE'SIA** (am-në'-se-ah). Loss of memory.
- AMNES'TIA** (am-nes'-te-ah). See Amnesia.
- AM'NION.** Innermost fetal membrane.
- AMNIT'IS** (am-ni'-tis). Inflammation of the innermost fetal envelope.
- AMORPH'OUS** (a-morf'-us). Without form; non-crystallized.
- AMOR'PHUS.** An acardiac monster having no head, arms or legs.
- AMPHIARTHRO'SIS** (am-fë-ar-thrô'-sis). Joint formed by fibrous tissue allowing slight motion.
- AMPHI-CRE'ATINE.** A leucomaïne of the muscle.
- AMPHI-CREATININE.** Muscular poisonous leucomaïne.
- AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS.** Joint with gliding motion.
- AMPHORTIC RES'ONANCE.** A sound similar to blowing into a bottle, heard during auscultation, caused by lung-cavity.
- AMPUTA'TION.** Cutting off a projecting part of the body.
- AMY'ELUS** (a-mi'-e-lus). Monster having no spinal cord.
- AMYENCEPH'ALUS.** Monster having no cord or brain.
- AMYGDALA** (a-mig'-dä-lah). Fruit-kernel of almond-tree.

- AMYGDALÆ** (a-mig'-da-lē). The tonsils.
- AMYGDALIN**. Crystallizable glucoside of bitter almonds.
- AMYGDALITIS** (a-mig-da-lit'-is). Tonsillitis.
- AMYGDALOTOMY**. Removal of the tonsils.
- AM'YKOS** (am'-e-kōs). A Russian antiseptic fluid.
- AM'YL** (am'-il). A hypothetical radical of amylic alcohol.
- AM'YL AL'COHOL**. See Amylic Alcohol.
- AM'YLA'CEOUS** (am-i-lā'-she-us). Starch-like; containing starch.
- AM'YLENE**. A pleasant but dangerous anesthetic.
- AM'YLENE HY'DRATE**. An alcoholic hypnotic.
- AM'YLIC AL'COHOL**. Fusel-oil; an hypnotic.
- AM'YL NITRITE**. Product of action of mixed nitric and sulphuric acids upon amylic alcohol.
- AM'YLOID**. Starch-like; containing starch.
- AMYLOLYT'IC** (am-e-lō-lit'-ik). Having power to convert starch into sugar.
- AMYLOPSIN**. Constituent ferment of pancreatin.
- AM'YLUM**. Starch.
- AM'YON** (am'-i-on). Want of muscle.
- AMYOSTHENIA** (a-mi-ō-sthē'-nē-ah). Lack of muscular power.
- AMYOSTHEN'IC**. Relating to amyosthenia; tending to weaken muscular action.
- AMYOTROPH'IC** (a-mi-ō-trof'-ik). Relating to atrophy of muscles.
- AM'YOUS** (am'-i-us). Lack of muscle.
- AN'A**. Of each.
- ANABI'OSIS**. Recovering activity and strength.
- ANAB'OLISM**. Building up; constructive.
- ANACAR'DIUM**. Cashew nut, remedy for leprosy.
- ANACATHAR'SIS**. Cough accompanied by expectoration.
- ANACATHARTIC**. Producing vomiting or expectoration.
- ANACROT'IC**. See Anacrotism.
- ANACROTISM**. Vibration of ascending sphygmogram.
- ANÆ'MIA**. See Anemia.
- ANÆSTHE'SIA**. See Anesthesia.
- ANAKU'SIS** (an-a-kū'-sis). Complete deafness.
- A'NAL** (ā'-nal). Relating to the anus.
- ANALEP'SIS**. Recovery of health.
- ANALEPTIC**. Agent restoring health and vigor.
- ANALGE'SIA** (an-al-jē'-sē-ah). Not sensible to pain.
- ANALGE'SIC**. An agent relieving pain.
- ANAL'OGOUS**. Similar.
- AN'ALOGUE**. Performing same function as some other part or organ.
- ANAL'YSIS**. An examination to determine contents of a body.

- ANAMNES'TIC.** Bringing to mind; remembering.
- ANAM'NIA.** Having no amniotic sac.
- ANAPEIRATIC** (an-a-pl-rat'-ik). Caused by continued use of a part, as writer's cramp.
- ANAPHRODIS'IA** (an-af-rō-diz'-e-ah). Without venereal desire.
- ANAPHRODIS'IAC.** Agent producing anaphrodisia.
- ANAPLAS'TIC.** Relating to anaplasty.
- AN'APLASTY.** Plastic operation; grafting.
- ANAPLEROT'IC.** Tissue-renewing, as in cicatrization.
- ANAP'NOGRAPH.** Apparatus registering pressure and speed of inspiration and expiration.
- ANAR'THRIA.** Defective articulation.
- ANAR'THROUS.** Jointless.
- ANASAR'CA.** Dropsy throughout the body.
- ANASPA'DIAS.** Congenital opening into urethra, on the dorsum of penis.
- ANASTAL'TIC** (an-a-stal'-tik). Styptic; astringent.
- ANASTAT'IC.** Convalescence; relating to recovery.
- ANASTOMO'SIS.** The union of vessels.
- ANAT'OMY.** The science relating to the structure of organic bodies.
- ANAT'OMY, COMPAR'ATIVE.** Anatomical comparison of animal groups.
- ANAT'OMY, MOR'BID.** Science treating of structural disease.
- ANAT'OMY, RE'GIONAL.** Description of regions of the body.
- ANAZOT'IC.** Without nitrogen.
- ANAZOTU'RIA.** Defective secretion of urea in the urine.
- AN'CHYLOPS** (ang'-ki-lops). Abscess near inner canthus of eye.
- ANCHYLOSTOMI'ASIS.** Anemia caused by infection of *Ankylostomum duodenale*.
- ANCHYLOSTO'MUM.** An intestinal worm.
- AN'CON** (ang'-kon). The elbow.
- AN'CONAD.** Toward the elbow.
- ANCONA'GRA.** Pain of the elbow-joint.
- AN'CONAL.** Relating to the elbow.
- ANCONE'US.** Muscle on the outside of elbow.
- AN'CONOID.** Shaped like an elbow.
- ANCYLOGLOS'SUM.** Tongue-tie.
- ANDRANAT'OMY.** Dissection of a human being.
- ANDRO'GYNUS** (an-drō'-jin-us). Hermaphrodite.
- ANDROL'OGY.** Treatise on man.
- ANDROMA'NIA.** Nymphomania.
- ANE'MIA** (an-ē-me-ah). Lack of blood and decreased amount of red corpuscles.
- ANEM'IC.** Relating to anemia.

- ANE'MIC MUR'MUR.** Soft blood murmur, heard in anemia.
- ANEMOM'ETER.** Apparatus registering the force and velocity of a current of air.
- ANEM'OSCOPE.** Apparatus determining course of the wind.
- ANEMOT'ROPHY.** Lack of nourishment of blood.
- ANENCEPH'ALOUS.** Having no brain.
- ANEN'TEROUS.** Without intestinal canal.
- ANERO'BIA.** Microorganisms that live without oxygen.
- ANERYTHROP'SIA** (an-er-i-throp'-sē-ah). Red-blindness.
- AN'ESIS.** Cessation of a disease.
- ANESTHE'SIA.** State of unconsciousness.
- ANESTHESIM'ETER.** Apparatus registering amount of anesthetic administered.
- ANESTHET'IC.** An agent producing freedom from sensation.
- ANET'IC.** Allaying pain; an anodyne.
- AN'ETUS.** Term for intermittent fevers.
- AN'EURISM** (an'-ū-rizm). Abnormal arterial dilatation.
- ANEURIS'MAL VA'RIX.** Swelling of vein with absence of sac between vein and artery.
- ANFRAC'TUOUS** (an-frak'-tū-us). Winding; sulcate.
- ANFRAC'TUOUS'ITY.** Winding of sulci of brain.
- ANFRES'SEN.** To corrode.
- ANGEL-.** See Angl-.
- ANGIEC'TASIS** (an-je-ek'-ta-sis). Dilatation of a vessel.
- ANGII'TIS** (an-ji-i'-tis). Inflammation of vessels.
- ANGILEUCI'TIS.** See Angioleucitis.
- ANGI'NA** (an-ji'-na). A feeling as of suffocation.
- ANGI'NA ACU'TA.** Plain sore throat.
- ANGI'NA PECTORIS.** Pain and sense of suffocation about the heart.
- ANGI'NA PAROTIDE'A.** The mumps.
- ANGI'NA TON'SILLANS.** The quinsy.
- ANGI'NA TRACHEA'LIS.** The croup.
- ANGIOCARDI'TIS** (an-ji-ō-kar-di'-tis). Inflammation of heart and neighboring vessels.
- AN'GIOGRAPH** (an'-ji-ō-graf). Sphygmograph.
- ANGIOGRAPHY.** Written description of the vessels.
- ANGIOLEUCI'TIS** (an-ji-ō-lū-si'-tis). Lymphangitis.
- ANGIOL'OGY.** See Angiography.
- ANGIOLYMPHO'MA.** Lymphatic tumor.
- ANGIO'MA.** Vascular tumor connected with blood-vessels.
- ANGIONO'MA.** See Angioma.
- ANGIONEURO'SIS.** Affection of vaso-motor nerves.
- ANGIOPARALY'SIS.** Vaso-motor paralysis.

- ANGIOSARCO'MA.** Vascular sarcoma of capillary development.
- AN'GIOSPASM.** A vaso-motor spasm.
- AN'GLE.** Union of lines running in different directions.
- AN'GOR.** See Angina.
- ANGUIL'LIDÆ** (ang-gwll'-l-dë). Genus of nematoid worms.
- ANGUIN'EOUS.** Snake-like.
- AN'GULAR.** Relating to an angle.
- AN'GULAR AR'TERY.** Facial artery terminal.
- AN'GULAR GY'RUS.** Convolution of inferior parietal lobule.
- ANGUSTU'RA.** A febrifuge bark.
- ANHELA'TION.** Panting; shortness of breath.
- ANHIDRO'SIS** (an-hi-drô'-sis). Insufficiency of sweat.
- ANHIDROT'IC.** Remedy preventing sweating.
- ANHYDRE'MIA.** Lack of serum in blood.
- ANHY'DRIDE** (an-hi'-drid). An oxide without water.
- ANHY'DROUS.** Containing no water.
- ANID'OUS.** Formless; a monster without shape.
- ANIDRO'SIS.** See Anhidrosis.
- AN'ILINE** (an'-i-lin). An inflammable oily coal-tar product.
- AN'ILISM.** Condition caused by exposure to aniline fumes.
- AN'IMAL.** Living organic structure with power of locomotion.
- AN'IMAL HEAT.** Normal heat of an animal.
- AN'IMAL MAG'NETISM.** Mesmerism; hypnotism.
- ANIMAL'CULE** (an-i-mal'-küle). A minute organism.
- ANIMALIZA'TION.** The process of assimilation.
- ANIRID'IA** (an-i-rid'-e-ah). Lacking or defect of the iris.
- ANISCHU'RIA** (an-is-kü'-re-ah). Incontinence of urine.
- ANISOCO'RIA** (an-i-sô-kô'-rë-ah). A condition where the pupils are unequal in size.
- ANISOMETRO'PIA.** Term applied where the refraction of eyes is different.
- AN'ISUM.** Anise; an expectorant.
- AN'KLE.** Joint immediately above the heel.
- AN'KLE CLO'NUS.** Series of contractions of the ankle-joint in certain diseases.
- ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON.** Adhesion of upper and lower eyelids
- ANKYLO'SIS.** Stiff joint due ossification.
- ANKYLO'TIA** (an-kë-lô'-she-ah). Joining of auditory meatus walls.
- AN'NULAR.** Ring-shaped.
- AN'NULUS.** Ring; a circular or rounded margin.
- AN'NULUS ABDOMINA'LIS.** Internal abdominal rings.
- AN'NULUS ABDOM'INIS.** The inguinal ring.
- AN'NULUS UMBIL'ICUS.** The umbilical ring.

- AN'ODE** (an'-ôd). The positive electrode of a battery.
- AN'ODYNE** (an'-ô-dîn). Medicine which relieves pain.
- ANODYN'IA** (an-ô-dîn'-e-ah). Having no pain.
- ANOM'ALOUS**. Deviating from the normal function; unusual.
- ANOM'ALY** (an-om'-a-lê). That which is anomalous.
- ANONYCH'IA** (an-ô-ni'-ke-ah). Absence of nails.
- ANOPHTHAL'M'IA** (an-of-thal'-me-ah). Congenital absence of the eyes.
- ANOPS'IA** (an-ops'-e-ah). Absence of vision; blindness.
- ANOR'CHUS** (an-or'-kus). Absence of testicles in scrotum.
- ANOREX'IA** (an-or-êks'-e-ah). Without appetite.
- ANORTHO'PIA** (an-or-thô'-pe-ah). Condition in which straight lines appear as though bent; squinting.
- ANOS'MIA** (an-os'-me-ah). Absence of sense of smell.
- ANOSTO'SIS**. Imperfect bone development.
- ANOTUS** (an-ô'-tus). Having no ears.
- ANOU'ROUS** (an-oo'-rus). Having no tail.
- ANOVES'ICAL** (â-nô-ves'-ik-al). Relating to anus and bladder.
- ANTAC'ID** (ant-as'-id). An alkali; prevents acid formation.
- ANTAG'ONIST**. Opposition in the action of one drug to that of another.
- ANTAL'GIC** (ant-al'-jik). Agent relieving pain; anodyne.
- ANTAL'KALINE**. Opposed to alkalies.
- ANTAPHRODIS'IAC**. Agent relieving or diminishing sexual desire.
- ANTARTHRIT'IC**. Remedy giving relief in gout.
- ANTASTHMAT'IC**. Agent relieving asthma.
- ANTEBRACH'IAL** (an-te-brâk'-i-al). Relating to the forearm.
- ANTEFLEX'ION** (an-te-flek'-shun). A bending forward, as of uterus.
- ANTEMET'IC**. Agent checking vomiting.
- ANTEVER'SION**. A tilting or bending forward. See Antiflexion.
- ANTHELMIN'TIC**. Remedy destroying worms.
- ANTHEMIS**. Chamomile; mild tonic.
- ANTHER**. The male sexual organs in plants.
- ANTHONY'S FIRE, ST.** See Erysipelas.
- ANTHRACOID**. Similar to a carbuncle.
- ANTHRACO'SIS**. Chronic inflammation of lung.
- ANTHRAX**. A carbuncle caused by *Bacillus Anthracis*.
- ANTHROPOG'ENY** (an-thrô-poj'-e-ne). Doctrine of the descent of man.
- ANTHROPOGRAPHY**. Treatise on anthropogeny.
- ANTHROPOID**. Similar to man.

ANTHROPOLITE (an-throp'-o-lit). Human body turned to stone.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY. Various measurements of the strength and weigh of body.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHOUS. Having shape of man.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY. Cannibalism.

ANTHROPOPHO'BIA. Fear of society; abnormal desire for solitude.

ANTHROPOSOMATOL'OGY. Treatise on structure of the body

ANTHROPOT'OMY. Dissection of the human body.

ANTHYPNOT'IC (ant-hyp-not'-ik). Agent to prevent sleep.

ANTI'ADES (an-ti'-a-dez). The tonsils.

ANTI-ALBUM N Product of albumin acting on pepsin.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC. A gout remedy

ANTIBIL'IOUS (an-ti-bil'-yus). Curing or relieving billousness.

ANTIBRACH'IUM (an-te-brāk'-e-um). The forearm.

ANTIBRO'M C. A deodorant.

ANTICAR'DIUM. The upper part of abdomen.

ANTIDIN'IC. Curing or preventing vertigo.

ANTIDOTE. An agen neutralizing the effect of a poison.

ANTID'YNOUS (an-tid'-e-nus). Similar to an anodyne.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC. Dysentery remedy.

ANTIEMET'IC. Opposed to emesis.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC (an-tē-ef-ē-al'-tik). Nightmare remedy.

ANTIFEB'RILE. Antipyretic fever remedy.

ANTIFEB'RIN. A white, crystalline, antipyretic powder; acetanilid.

ANTIGALACT'IC. Drug diminishing secretion of milk.

ANTIHE'LIX. Ridge of the concha posterior opposite helix.

ANTIHYDROP'IC. Remedy for relief of dropsy.

ANTIHYDROT'IC. Diminishing sweat secretion.

ANTILEP'SIS. Counter-irritation.

ANTILETHAR'GIC. Agent preventing sleep.

ANTILITH'IC. Agent preventing urinary calculi formation.

ANTILYS'SIC. Hydrophobia remedy.

ANTILO'BIVM. Conical prominence of ear opposite the lobe; the tragus.

ANTIMO'NIUM. Antimony; lustrous volatile metal.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC. An agent relieving inflammation of kidneys.

ANTIPARASIT'IC. Agent used to destroy insects.

ANTIP'ATHY (an-tip'-a-the). Aversion; opposed to.

ANTI-PEPTONE. Product of pancreatic digestion of proteids.

ANTIPERIOD'IC. Remedy checking recurrent diseases.

- ANTIPERISTAL'SIS.** Upward contractions of bowels.
- ANTIPLAST'IC** (an-ti-flō-jist'-ik). Agent checking and relieving inflammation.
- ANTIPHTHIS'IC** (an-te-tiz'-ik). Agent opposed to phthisis.
- ANTIPLAST'IC.** Preventing formation of new tissue.
- ANTIPROS'TATE** (an-ti-pros'-tāt). Applied to Cowper's Glands.
- ANTIPRURIT'IC.** Relieving itching of pruritus.
- ANTIPY'IC** (an-te-pl'-ik). Preventing suppuration.
- ANTIPYRE'SIS.** Use of antipyretics.
- ANTIPYRET'IC.** Agent lowering temperature; a febrifuge.
- ANTIPY'RIN.** A coal-tar febrifuge.
- ANTIPYROT'IC.** A remedy for burns.
- ANTISCORBU'TIC** (an-te-skor-bū'-tik). A remedial agent for scurvy.
- ANTISEPTIC.** An agent used to prevent putrefaction.
- ANTISIAL'IC.** Agent diminishing salivary secretion.
- ANTISPASMOD'IC.** Preventing or curing spasmodic affections.
- ANTISPAST'IC** (an-te-spas'-tik). An antispasmodic; revulsive.
- ANTISYPHILIT'IC.** Remedy for syphilis.
- ANTITH'ENAR** (an-tith'-e-nar). Opposed to the thenar portion.
- ANTITHER'MIC.** Cooling.
- ANTITOX'IC** (an-te-toks'-ik). Antagonistic to poisoning; an antidote.
- ANTITRA'GUS.** That part of external ear behind meatus opposite the tragus.
- ANTIZYMOT'IC** (an-te-zī-mot'-ik). Agent arresting or preventing fermentation.
- ANT'LIA** (ant'-le-ah). A syringe; a pump.
- ANTODONTAL'GIC.** Toothache remedy.
- ANT'OZONE.** Hydrogen dioxide.
- ANTRI'TIS** (an-trī'-tis). Cavity inflammation.
- ANTROPHORE** (an'-trō-for). A gelatin, medicated bougie.
- AN'TRUM.** A bone cavity.
- AN'TRUM OF HIGH'MORE.** Cavity in bone of upper jaw.
- ANU'RIA** (an-u'-re-ah). Absence or lack of urine.
- A'NUS** (ā'-nus). Rectal extremity.
- AOR'TA** (ā-or'-tah). The main arterial trunk.
- AOR'TIC** (ā-or'-tik). Relating to the aorta.
- AORTIT'IS** (ā-or-tī'-tis). Inflammation of aorta.
- APANTHRO'PIA.** Unnatural desire for solitude; melancholy.
- AP'ATHY.** Absence of desire or passion.
- APEL'LOUS** (ah-pel'-us). Having no skin.
- APEP'SIA** (ah-pep'-se-ah). Dyspepsia.
- APERIENT** (ah-pe'-rē-ent). Opening; laxative.
- APERISTAL'SIS.** Lack of movement in intestines.

- APERTURE** (ap'-er-tūr). An opening; a hole.
- APEX** (ā'-pekz—plural, ap'-ices). The highest point.
- APHA'GIA** (ah-fā'-je-ah). Not having ability to swallow.
- APHA'KIA** (ah-fā'-ke-ah). Eye without crystalline lens.
- APHA'SIA** (ah-fā'-ze-ah). Inability to speak due to injury to speech-centres.
- APHE'MIA** (ah-fē'-me-ah). Inability to articulate words.
- APHO'NIA** (ah-fō'-ne-ah). Loss of voice due to paralysis or hysteria.
- APHO'RIA** (ah-fō'-re-ah). Sterility; barrenness.
- APHRA'SIA** (ah-frā'-ze-ah). See Aphasia.
- APHRODIS'IAC** (af-rō-diz'-e-ak). Agent exciting sexual desire.
- APH'THÆ** (af'-thē). An affection of mucous membrane of the mouth in which small white ulcers appear.
- APHTHONG'IA**. Aphonia caused by spasm.
- APICES** (ap'-i-sēz). Summits; heights. See Apex.
- APLANAT'IC** (ah-plan-at'-ik). Absence of spherical aberration.
- APLA'SIA** (ah-plā'-se-ah). Imperfect development of a function; atrophy.
- APLAST'IC**. Structureless; not organized.
- APNE'A** (ap-nē'-ah). Want of breath; labored respiration.
- APNEUMATO'SIS** (ap-nū-ma-to'-sis). Insufficient inflation of the lungs after birth.
- APNEU'MIA** (ap-nū'-me-ah). Absence of lungs at birth.
- APOCEN'OSIS** (ap-ō-sen'-ō-sis). An emptying; evacuation.
- APO'LAR**. Without a pole.
- APO'LAR CELLS**. Nerve cells having no prolongations.
- APOMOR'PHINE** (ap-ō-mor'-fēn). Artificial alkaloid of morphine; a prompt emetic.
- APONEUROGRAPHY** (ap-ō-nū-rog'-ra-fe). Description of fascia.
- APONEUROL'OGY** (ap-o-nū-rol'-o-ge). Treatise on fascia.
- APONEURO'SIS** (ah-pon-u-ro'-sis). A thickened sheet of tissue.
- APOPHRAX'IS** (ap-o-fraks'-is). Amenorrhea.
- APOPH'YSIS** (a-pof'-e-sis). A normal bony protuberance.
- APOPLECTIC**. Relating to or affected with apoplexy.
- APOPLECTIG'ENOUS**. Tending to produce apoplexy.
- APO'PLEXY**. Paralysis due hemorrhage of an intracranial vessel.
- APO'SIA** (ap-ō'-se-ah). Without thirst.
- APOSIT'IA** (ap-o-sit'-e-ah). A morbid abhorrence of food.
- APOSTASIS**. Formation of an abscess.
- APOSTO'LI'S METH'OD**. Electrical treatment of fibrous tumors of uterus.
- APOTHE'CA** (a-pō-thē'-kah). An apothecary shop.
- APOTH'EÇARY**. A druggist; one who retails drugs.

- APOTH'EMA** (a-poth'-e-mah). A powdered extract resulting from the evaporation of vegetable infusion.
- APOZ'EMA** (a-poz'-e-mah). A decoction.
- APPARA'TUS** (ap-a-rä'-tus). A collection of instruments or organs.
- APPEN'DAGES OF EYE.** Brows, lids, conjunctiva, etc.
- APPENDICI'TIS** (ap-pen-di-ci'-tis). Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.
- APPEND'IX** (plural, appen'-dices). An appendage.
- APPREX'IA VER'MIFORM.** Canal of cecum resembling a worm.
- AP'PETITE** (ap'-e-tit). Desire for necessities; lust.
- APPOSI'TION** (ap-po-zish'-un). Contact; being together.
- APRAX'IA** (a-prak'-se-ah). Loss of memory.
- APROC'TIA** (ah-prok'-te-ah). Imperforate anus.
- A'PRON, HOT'TENTOT.** Artificially enlarged nympha.
- APROSEX'IA** (ah-pro-sek'-se-ah). Inability to think about a subject.
- APROSO'PIA** (ah-prô-sô'-pe-ah). Congenital absence of face.
- APSELAPHE'SIA** (ah-sel-a-fe'-se-ah). Absence of sense of touch.
- APSY'CHIA** (ah-si'-ke-ah). Unconsciousness.
- APTY'ALISM** (a-ti'-a-lism). Lack of saliva.
- A'PUS** (ä'-pus). Absence of feet or legs at birth.
- APYREX'IA** (ah-pl-reks'-e-ah). Having no fever.
- A'QUA FOR'TIS.** Commercial nitric acid.
- AQUAPUNC'TURE.** Piercing the skin by application of fine water-jets.
- A'QUA RE'GIA.** Compound of nitric and hydrochloric acid.
- A'QUEDUCT** (ä'-kwë-duk't). A canal.
- A'QUEDUCT OF FALLO'PIUS.** Facial nerve canal in temporal bone.
- A'QUEDUCT OF SYL'VIUS.** Canal connecting third and fourth ventricles of brain.
- A'QUEOUS** (ä'-kwe-us). Watery; relating to water.
- A'QUEOUS EX'TRACT.** Solid extracts, to prepare which water is used as a menstrum.
- A'QUEOUS HU'MOR.** Clear alkaline fluid in aqueous chamber of eye.
- ARACHNI'TIS** (ar-ak-ni'-tis). Inflammation of arachnoid membrane.
- ARACH'NOID** (ar-ak'-noid). Having the appearance of a web.
- ARACH'NOID CAV'ITY.** Cavity separating arachnoid and dura mater.
- ARACH'NOID MEM'BRANE.** Delicate membrane between pia mater and dura mater.

AR'BOR VI'TÆ. A ramous section of the cerebellum, having appearance of a tree.

ARACHNOIDI'TIS (a-rak-nol-dī'tis). See Arachnitis.

ARCH. Term applied to structures that are curved.

ARCHEBI'OSIS (ar-ke-bī'-o-sis). Spontaneous generation.

ARCHEGEN'ESIS (ar-ke-gen'-e-sis). See Archebiosis.

ARCHESPO'R'IUM (ar-ke-spo'-re-um). The nucleus cells of spore mother-cells.

AR'CHETYPE (ar'-ke-tip). The first or original type.

AR'CHIL (ar'-kil). A reddish-purple coloring agent.

ARCHI'TIS (ar-kī'tis). Inflammation of the rectum.

AR'CHOCELE (ar'-kō-seel). Rectal hernia.

ARCHOPTO'SIS (ark-op-to'-sis). Rectal prolapse.

ARCHORRHAG'IA (ark-or-raj'-e-ah). Hemorrhage of the rectum.

ARCHOSTENO'SIS (ark-os-tē-no'-sis). Stricture of the rectum.

ARCHIFORM (ar'-se-form). Bow-shaped; curved.

ARCTA'TION. Constriction; contraction.

AR'CUATE (ar'-ku-āt). Arch-like.

AR'CULUS (ar'-ku-lus). Arched support for bed-clothes to protect diseased parts.

AR'CUS. An arch or ring.

AR'CUS DENTA'LIS. The dental arch.

AR'CUS SEN'LIS. Circular corneal opacity in aged person.

AR'DENT. Burning; very hot.

AR'DENT SPIR'ITS. Liquors containing alcohol.

AR'DOR. Intense heat or burning.

AR'DOR URI'NÆ. Stinging sensation during urination.

A'REA (ā'-re-ah). A space having definite boundaries.

A'REA GERMINATI'VA. Germinal area of embryo.

A'REA PELLU'CIDA. Germinal area surrounding embryo.

AREFACTION. Desiccation; drying process.

ARE'NA. Sand; gravel.

ARENA'TION. A hot sand-bath.

ARE'OLA. A circular discoloration of skin.

ARE'OLÆ (a-re'-o-le). Interstitial space in connective tissue.

ARE'OLAR. Relating to the areola.

AREOM'ETER. Apparatus for determining specific gravity of liquids.

ARGENTUM. Silver.

ARGENTI NI'TRAS. Lunar caustic; nitrate of silver.

ARGIL'LA. Potter's clay.

AR'GOL. Crude tartar.

ARGYLL-ROB'ERTSON PUPIL. Pupil that responds to efforts of accommodation but not to light.

ARGY'RIA. Discoloration of skin from prolonged use of silver salts.

ARHI'NIA (ah-ri'-ne-ah). Absence of nose at birth.

ARHYTH'MIC (ah-rith'-mik). Having no rhythm; irregular.

ARISTOLO'CHIA (ar-is-to-lô'-ke-ah). See *Serpentaria*.

ARISTOLO'CHIN (ar-is-to-lo'-kin). Bitter principle of *serpentaria*.

ARM. Limb extending from shoulder to wrist.

ARMIL'LA. The round ligament of the wrist.

AR'NICA. Cardiac stimulant; stimulant to bruises.

AR'NICIN. Arnica glucoside.

ARO'MA (ah-ro'-mali). Odor.

AROMATIC. Fragrant; spicy.

ARREST'. To stop; delay.

AR'ROWROOT. Pure starch of *Maranta*.

ARSE'NIATE (ar-sé'-nē-ate). Salt of arsenic acid.

AR'SENIC. See *Arsenium*.

ARSEN'IUM. A crystalline substance with metallic lustre; very poisonous.

ARTE'RIA (ar-te'-re-ah). See *Artery*.

ARTERIALIZA'TION. Oxidation of blood.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY. Treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIO'LÆ REC'TÆ. Vasa recta of kidney pyramids.

ARTE'RIOLE (ar-te'-re-ol). A minute or ultimate artery.

ARTE'RIO-SCLERO'SIS. Thickening of connective tissue of walls of artery.

ARTERIOT'OMY. Cutting or opening of an artery.

ARTERI'TIS (ar-te-ri'-tis). Inflammation of an artery.

AR'TERY. Tubular canal conveying blood from the heart.

ARTHRA'GRA (ar-thrûg'-rah). Gout.

ARTHRAL'GIA. Pain in a joint.

AR'THRIC. See *Arthritic*.

ARTHRIT'IC. Relating to a joint.

ARTHRIT'IS (ar-thri'-tis). Inflammation of structures of a joint.

ARTHRIT'IS DEFOR'MANS. Rheumatic affection of joint, with deformity.

ARTHROC'ACE (ar-throk'-a-se). Arthritis with fungus granulations; caries.

AR'THROCELE (ar'-thro-sél). Tumor of a joint.

ARTHROCLA'SIA (ar-thro-kla'-se-ah). Operation correcting ankylosed joint.

ARTHRODE'SIS (ar-thro-de'-sis). Curetting a joint.

ARTHRO'DIA (ar-thro'-de-ah). Joint, nearly flat, having sliding movement.

ARTHROEMPHYESIS (ar-thro-em-pi'e-sis). Articular suppuration.

ARTHROGRAPHY. Treatise of the joints.

ARTHROLOGY. Treatise on the joints.

ARTHROCUS. Inflammatory swelling of a joint.

ARTHROPATHY (ar-throp'a-the). Disease of a joint.

ARTHROPYOSIS (ar-thrō-pi-o'-sis). See Arthroempyesis.

ARTHRO-RHEUMATISM. Articular rheumatism.

ARTHROSIS. Connection by joints; a suture.

ARTHROTOMY (ar-throt'o-me). Incision of a joint.

ARTICULAR. Relating to a joint.

ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM. Rheumatism affecting a joint.

ARTICULATE. Jointed; clear; distinct.

ARTICULATE SPEECH. Pronunciation of words.

ARTICULATION. A joint; distinct speech.

ARTICULO MORTIS. Moment of death.

ARTIFICIAL. Not natural.

ARTIFICIAL ANUS. False opening in abdomen to allow feces to pass out.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. Respiration by artificial means during asphyxia.

ARYTENOID (ar-i-tē'-noid). Shaped like a cup or pitcher.

ARYTENOID CARTILAGES. Laryngeal cartilages.

ARYTENOID MUSCLE. A laryngeal muscle.

ASAFETIDA. A strong antispasmodic and stimulant.

ASAPHIA (as-a-fe'-ah). Imperfect articulation; muttering.

ASBESTOS. A fibrous mineral.

ASCARICIDE. Medicine destroying ascarides.

ASCARIDIASIS. Presence of ascarides in the intestines.

ASCARIS (as'-ka-ris). A genus of nematoid worms.

ASCELLA. Axilla.

ASCHISTO-DACTYLUS (as-kis-tō-dak'-ti-lus). Syndactylus; union of two or more digits.

ASCI'TES (as-si'-tez). Abdominal dropsy.

ASCLEPIAS (as-kle'-pe-as). Root of asclepias tuberosa; diaphoretic and expectorant.

ASCOSPORE. A sac-like fungus cell spore.

ASEPSIS (ah-sep'-sis). Without septic poisoning.

ASEPTIC. Not septic.

ASEPTOL. Antiseptic liquid resembling carbolic acid.

ASITIA (a-sish'-c-a). Want of appetite.

ASPARAGIN. Active crystalline principle of asparagus; a diuretic.

IPARAGUS. Diuretic root; mild in action.

PERGILLUS (as-per-jil'-lus). Certain species of fungi.

- ASPER'MATISM.** Absence or non-emission of semen.
- ASPER'MOUS.** Not containing seed.
- ASPER'SION.** Sprinkling.
- ASPHAL'TUM** (as-fal'-tum). Native bitumen or mineral pitch.
- ASPHYXTA.** Literally without pulse due to lack of oxygen in the blood.
- ASPHYXTA NEONATO'RUM.** Asphyxia of new-born infants.
- ASPIDIOSPER'MINE.** Crystalline alkaloid found in Quebracho.
- ASPIRA'TION.** Inspiration; employment of aspirator.
- AS'PIRATOR.** Apparatus for abstracting fluid or hair from cavities.
- ASSIMILA'TION.** Absorption of nutritious elements.
- ASSO'CIATED MOVEMENTS.** Simultaneous movements of muscles but not essential to complete movement.
- AS'SURIN.** Certain brain tissue substance.
- ASTA'SIA** (as-ta'-se-ah). Restlessness; absence of equilibrium.
- ASTEATO'SIS.** Insufficient sebaceous secretion.
- ASTER.** Karyokinetic changes in cell-division during fertilization.
- ASTER'ION.** Junction of lamboid, parieto-mastoid, occipito-mastoid sutures.
- ASTERN'AL.** Having no connection with the sternum.
- ASTER'NIA** (ah-ster'-ne-ah). Absence or imperfect development of the sternum.
- ASTHE'NIA** (ah-sthē'-ne-ah). Debility; weakness.
- ASTHEN'IC.** Weak; feeble.
- ASTHENO'PIA** (ah-sthe-nō'-pe-ah). Term for painful vision.
- ASTH'MA** (as'-mah). Periodic dyspnea with oppression due to spasm of bronchioles.
- ASTIG'MATISM.** Defective vision due imperfect corneal meridians.
- ASTIGMOM'ETER.** Apparatus for determining degree of astigmatism.
- ASTO'MATOUS, ASTO'MOUS.** Mouthless; without an opening.
- ASTRAG'ALUS.** The ankle bone; also a plant.
- ASTRAL.** Pertaining to, or resembling stars.
- ASTRAPHO'BIA.** Insane fear of lightning.
- ASTRIC'TION.** Constipation; effect produced by an astrin-gent.
- ASTRIN'GENT.** Agent contracting tissues, or stopping discharge; binding.
- ASY'LUM.** A refuge for the incapable and destitute.
- ASYM'METRY.** Absence of symmetry.
- ASYNER'GIA.** Want of coöperative action.

ASYNE'SIA (a-si-nĕ'-se-ah). Stupidity; unable to understand.

ATAC'TIC (ah-tak'-tik). Irregular.

ATAXAPHA'SIA. Inability to speak proper sentences.

ATAX'IA, ATAX'Y. Abnormality of pulse; muscular incoördination.

ATAX'IC. Relating to or affected with ataxia.

ATE'LIA (a-te'-le-ah). Monstrosity due to imperfect development of a part.

ATHELAS'MUS (a-thel-as'-mus). Inability to suckle due to imperfect nipple.

ATHERO'MA (ath-ĕ-ro'-ma). An encysted tumor containing soft substance.

ATHER'OMA DEGENERATION. Fatty degeneration of arterial walls.

ATH'ETOID. Affected with athetosis.

ATHETO'SIS. Involuntary irregular tremor of the hands and feet.

ATHREP'SIA (a-threp'-se-ah). Imperfect or faulty nutrition, especially in children; anemia.

AT'LAS. First cervical vertebra.

ATLEC'TASIS. Absence of dilatation or expansion of air-cells in fetal lungs.

ATLOD'YMUS. Two-headed monster.

ATMIDIAT'RICA. Vapor-treatment of disease.

ATMOGRAPH. A spirograph.

ATMOM'ETER. Apparatus measuring exhalations.

AT'MOSPHERE. The air, composed of oxygen, nitrogen, etc.

ATMOSPHER'IC. Relating to atmosphere.

ATO'CIA (a-to'-se-ah). Sterility; barrenness.

ATOM. The smallest mass of a molecular element.

ATOM'IC. Relating to an atom.

ATOM'IC WEIGHT. Ratio of weight of a given atom to an atom of hydrogen.

ATOMIZER. Apparatus converting a liquid into a fine spray.

ATON'IC. Affected with atony.

AT'ONY (at'-ō-nĕ). Lack of muscular tone; debility.

ATRABIL'IARY. Melancholy; relating to suprarenal bodies.

ATRE'SIA (ah-trĕ'-se-ah). Imperforation; constriction, as imperforate anus.

ATRICH'IA or **ATRICH'I'ASIS** (ah-trik'-e-a). Absence of hair.

A'TRIUM. Cavity of cardiac auricle into which venous blood empties.

ATROPH'IA (ah-trōf'-e-ah). See Atrophy.

ATROPHODER'MA. Dryness and atrophy of skin, usually *hereditary*.

AT'ROPHY (at'-ro-fe). Decrease in size of a function or part, with loss of power.

AT'ROPISM. Condition caused by using atropine.

ATTAR OF ROSE. Oil of rose.

ATTEN'UANT. Diluting; thinning; increasing fluidity.

ATTEN'UATED. Wasted; thinned; weakened in power.

ATTENUA'TION. Dilution; weakening; thinning.

ATTOL'LENS. Term given to muscles that "lift up."

ATTRAC'TION. Force causing particles to unite.

ATTRA'HENS. Applied to muscles that draw.

ATTRI'TION (at-trish'-un). Chafing or rubbing of the skin.

ATYPIC (ah-tip'-ik). Unusual; irregular; not typical.

AUD'IPHONE. Rubber instrument held between the teeth to increase sense of hearing.

AUDI'TION (au-dish'-un). The act or sense of hearing.

AUD'ITORY. Relating to hearing or organs of hearing.

AUD'ITORY MEAT'US. Temporal bone canals connected with ear.

AUD'ITORY NERVE. The nerve of hearing.

AUD'ITORY OS'SICLES. Small bones of the middle ear.

AU'RA (ô'-rah). Sensation as of a soft blowing of air, usually preceding an epileptic fit.

AU'RAL (ô'-ral). Relating to the ear.

AURAN'TIUM. The orange.

AU'RIC (ô'-rik). Relating to gold.

AU'RICLE (ô'-rikl). The external cartilage of ear; superior cavities of heart.

AURICULAR. Relating to the ear.

AU'RIFORM. Having shape of an ear.

AU'RIS. The ear.

AU'RIST. An ear specialist.

AU'RIMUM TIN'NITUS. Ringing sounds in the ear.

AU'RUM. Gold.

AUSCULTA'TION (os-cul-ta'-shun). Listening to sounds of an organ to determine its condition.

AUTOCH'THONOUS (aw-tok'-thon-us). Formed where found; original.

AUTOCINE'SIS. Voluntary.

AUTOCLAVE (awt'-o-clāv). Steam-heat sterilizing apparatus.

AUTOC'RASY. Independent force.

AUTODIGES'TION. Digestion of stomach itself from action of gastric juices.

AUTOGEN'ESIS. Spontaneous generation.

AUTOGENET'IC. Self-generating.

AUTOG'ENOUS. Self-produced.

- AUTO-INFECTION.** Self-infection.
- AUTO-INOCULATION.** Inoculation of a person caused by virus obtained from himself.
- AUTO-LARYNGOSCOPY.** Self-examination of larynx.
- AUTOMATIC.** Involuntary; having independent action.
- AUTOMATISM.** State of doing things without consciousness.
- AUTONOMY.** Self-ruled; independent.
- AUTO-OPHTHALMOSCOPY.** Self-examination of interior of eye.
- AUTOPSY** (aw'-top-sy). Examination after death.
- AUTOSCOPE.** An instrument used to examine one's self.
- AUTOSCOPY.** Examination of one's self.
- AUTOSITE.** The part of a double monster having proper organs that nourishes the other.
- AUTO-TOXEMIA.** Poisoned by one's own secretions.
- AUTUMNAL FEVER.** Malarial fever.
- AVE'NA SATIVA.** Oat.
- AVEU'GLE.** Blind.
- AVOIRDUPOIS'** (av-or-du-poi-z'). A weight which gives 16 ounces to the pound.
- AVULSION.** Tearing a part away; extraction.
- AXIL'LA.** The arm-pit.
- AXILLARY.** Relating to the axilla.
- AXILLARY GLANDS.** Lymphatic glands in the axillary space.
- AXILLARY PLEXUS.** Network of axillary nerves.
- AXIS.** The second vertebra.
- AXUN'GIA** (aks-un'-je-ah). Lard.
- AZ'OTE.** Nitrogen.
- AZOTIZED.** Nitrogenized.
- AZOTU'RIA.** Unusual amount of urea in the urine.
- AZYGOS** (az'-i-gos). Applied to parts that are single.
- AZYMOUS** (az'-i-mus). Not fermented.

B.

- BACCHI'A** (bak-ké'-ah). Acne rosacea.
- BAC'CIFORM** (bak'-sē-form). Berry-shaped.
- BAC'LLAR** (bas'-i-lar). Shaped like little rods.
- BACIL'LUM** (ba-sil'-lum). A cylindrical rod or pencil; a
tic pencil.
- BACIL'LUS.** Genus of Schizomycetes.
- BACIL'LUS, COM'MA.** The cholera bacillus.
- BACIL'LUS, KOCH'S.** The tuberculosis bacillus.

BACILLUS, KREBS-LÖFFLER (lef-ler). Diphtheria bacillus.
BACTERIA (bak-tē'-re-ah). Microorganisms; generally used as a synonym of Schizomycetes.

BACTERIDIUM. Genus of bacteria; not universally accepted.

BACTEROID. Rod-like; similar to a bacterium.

BACTERIOLOGY. The science relating to bacteria.

BACTERIUM. Rod-shaped microorganism.

BACULIFORM. Shaped like a rod.

BAGNIO (bán'-yō). A bath house.

BAG OF WATERS. Fetal membranes filled with the liquor amnii.

BAKERS' ITCH. Psoriasis; inflammation caused by yeast.

BAKERS' SALT. Subcarbonate of ammonia.

BALANO. The glans penis or clitoridis.

BALANITIS (bal-a-ni'-tis). Superficial inflammation of the glans penis or clitoridis.

BALANUS. The glans penis or clitoridis; a suppository.

BALBUTIES (bal-bū'-shi-ēz). Stammering.

BALDNESS. Absence of hair on part of head where it should be.

BALLOTMENT (bal-lot'-mong). A method of ascertaining pregnancy, by elevating womb with the finger in order to feel fetus fall back.

BALMONEY. A cathartic.

BALNEOLOGY (bal-ne-ol'-ō-jē). The science of baths and bathing.

BALNEOTHERAPY. Bath-treatment of diseases.

BALNEUM. A sand or water bath.

BALSAMATION. The act of embalming.

BANTINGISM. Dieting to reduce obesity.

BAPTISTA (bap-tiz'-e-ah). Wild indigo; a laxative.

BARBIERS (bar'-bērz). Acute paralytic form of beriberi, frequent in India.

BARESTHESIOMETER. Pressure-testing apparatus.

BAROSMA (bar-oz'-mah). South African shrubs from which buchu is obtained.

BARREN. Sterile; not capable of bearing offspring.

BARTHOLINI'S GLANDS (bar-tō-lē'-nēz). Two reddish glands at entrance of vagina.

BARTHOLINITIS (bar-tō-lē-ni'-tis). Inflammation of glands of Bartholini.

BARTON'S BANDAGE. Bandage for head and lower jaw.

BARTON'S FRACTURE. Fracture of lower extremity of radius.

BARYCOPIA (bar-i-e-koi'-ya). Impaired hearing; deafness.

BARYGLOS'SIA (bar-i-glos'-se-ah). Slow speech.

BARYPHO'NIA (bar-i-fō'-ne-ah). Hesitating speech.

BARY'TA (bar-ē'-ta). Barium.

BASAL GAN'GLIA. Ganglia situated at lower portion of brain.

BASCULA'TION. Movement correcting retroversion of uterus.

BASE. The lower extremity; a body capable of union with an acid.

BA'SEDOW'S DISEASE'. Exophthalmic Goitre.

BASEMENT MEM'BRANE. Structureless delicate membrane below epithelium.

BAS-FOND' (bah-fong'). Base of bladder.

BA'SHAM'S MIX'TURE. Mixture of acetate of iron and ammonium.

BASIARACHNI'TIS (bas-e-ar-ak-ni'-tis). Inflammation at lower portion of brain.

BA'SIC. Relating to a base; bacillar.

BASIFA'CIAL. Pertaining to the face as related to the base of skull.

BASIHY'AL (bas-e-hi'-al). The hyoid arch bones.

BAS'ILAR AR'TERY. Artery at base of brain.

BAS'ILAR MEM'BRANE. Delicate cochlear membrane.

BAS'ILAR PRO'CESS. Thick narrow part of occiput in front of great foramen.

BASIL'IC VEIN. Largest arm-vein.

BASIL'ICON OINT'MENT. A resin cerate.

BA'SILYST. Apparatus for crushing fetal skull.

BASIOCES'TRUM (baz-e-ō-ses'-trum). See Basilyst.

BA'SIO-GLOS'SUS. Hyoglossus muscle arising from hyoid bone.

BA'SION (bā'-se-on). Point on border of anterior occipital foramen lying in median line.

BA'SIOTRIBE. See Basilyst.

BASIOT'RIPSY. Crushing of the fetal head to permit delivery.

BAS'TARD. An illegitimate or natural child.

BATTARIS'MUS (bat-ta-riz'-mus). Stuttering.

BAT'TLEDORE PLACEN'TA. Placenta, having cord inserted near the edge.

BAUN'SCHEIDTISM (boun'-shit-ism). Counter-Irritation caused by acupuncture and use of epispastics.

BAYCU'RU (ba-koo'-roo). An astringent root.

BDEL'LIUM (del'-e-um). An emmenagogue gum resembling myrrh.

BEAK'ER (bē'-ker). A glass vessel with a wide mouth.

BEAR'BERRY. U'va Ursi; a diuretic.

BEAR'ING-DOWN. Contraction of uterus during parturition.

BEBEE'RIN (bē-bē'-rin). Alkaloid from bebeeru-bark.

BEBEE'RU (bē-bē'-roo). A febrifuge bark.

BED'-SORE. Sore from continued occupation of a bed.

BEEF'-TEA'. An infusion of beef.

BELLADON'NA. Anodyne; antispasmodic; mydriatic; very poisonous.

BELLI'NI, DUCTS OF. Collecting tubules of kidneys.

BELL'S PARALYSIS. Facial nerve paralysis.

BEL'LY. The abdomen.

BELT. A waist band; a zone.

BELT, ABDOM'INAL. Elastic abdominal support.

BENIGN', BENIGNANT. Mild.

BENZO'IC ACID. An antiseptic vegetable acid obtained from benzoin.

BEN'ZOIN. A balsamic resin; antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant.

BEN'ZOL. Hydrocarbon; coal-tar constituent.

BERBERIN. Barberry alkaloid; supposed tonic.

BER'GAMOT, OIL OF. Essential oil; a perfume.

BERTBERI (ber'-e-ber-e). Endemic Asiatic disease, with dyspnea, anemia and paralysis.

BERTIN, BONES OF. Two small sphenoidal bones.

BESTIAL'ITY. Sexual intercourse with a beast.

BETA'IN (bē'-tah-in). Alkaloid derived from sugar-beet; a leucomaine.

BETA-NAPH'THOL (bā-ta-naf'-thol). See Naphthol

BE'TEL (bē'-tel). A crystalline powder, composed chiefly of fragments of Areca nuts.

BE'TOL. Naphthol-salicylic ether.

BE'ZOAR (bē'-zōr). Concretion in intestines of herbivorous animals.

BI. Prefix meaning "two."

BIAC'CA. Lead carbonate.

BIB'ULOUS. Having absorbent qualities.

BICAP'ITATE. Possessing two heads.

BICAP'SULAR. Possessing two capsules.

BICAU'DATE. Possessing two tails.

BICEPH'ALUS (bi-sef'-a-lus). Possessing two heads.

BI'CEPS (bi'-seps). Having two heads; applied to muscles.

BICHAT', CANAL OF (bē-shaw'). Artificial opening in pia-mater.

BICIP'ITAL (bi-sip'-i-tal). Relating to the biceps.

BI-CON'CAVE. Concave on both surfaces.

BI-CON'VEX. Convex on both surfaces.

- BICUSPID.** Having two cusps or points.
- BIDDER'S GANGLION.** Ganglion cells in auriculo-ventricular groove of heart.
- BIDET'** (bê-dâ'). Apparatus for washing perineum and genitals.
- BIEN'NIAL** (bi-en'-e-al). Occurring every other year.
- BI'FID.** Cut into two parts; forked.
- BIFO'CAL.** Having double focus.
- BIFO'RATE.** With two pores.
- BIFUR'CATE.** Having two branches.
- BIGEM'INAL BODIES.** The corpora quadrigemina.
- BILAT'ERAL.** With two sides.
- BILE PIG'MENTS.** Bile-coloring matter.
- BILHAR'ZIA HEMATO'BIA.** Worm in urinary organs producing hematuria.
- BILI'ARY.** Relating to the bile.
- BILI'ARY DUCTS.** Canals, connected with liver, carrying bile.
- BILICY'ANIN** (bil-e-sî'-a-nin). Violet-blue pigment resulting from oxidation of bilirubin.
- BILIFLAV'IN** (bil-e-flav'-in). Yellow pigment derived from bilirubin.
- BILIFUL'VIN** (bil-e-ful'-vir). See Bilirubin.
- BILIFUS'CIN** (bil-e-fus'-in). Deep-brown pigment of human bile.
- BIL'IN.** Impure mixture of bile salts.
- BIL'IOUS.** Pertaining to the bile.
- BILIPHE'IN** (bil-e-fê'-in). Impure bilirubin.
- BILIPRA'SIN** (bil-e-prâ'-sin). Blackish-green pigment of gallstones.
- BILIPUR'PIN.** Purple extract of biliverdin.
- BILIPYR'RHIN** (bil-e-pir'-in). Red pigment of bile.
- BILIRU'BIN.** Red coloring matter of bile.
- BILIVER'DIN.** Chief pigment in bile of herbivora.
- BILOB'ULAR** (bi-lob'-û-lar). Possessing two lobes.
- BILOC'ULAR** (bi-lok'-û-lar). Possessing two cells.
- BI'MANOUS** (bi'-mā-us). Possessing two hands.
- BIMAN'UAL.** Two-handed.
- BI'NARY** (bi'-na-re). Combination of two elements.
- BINAU'RAL.** Pertaining to both ears.
- BIND'ER.** Abdominal bandage worn subsequent to labor.
- BINOC'ULAR.** Pertaining to the two eyes.
- BINOC'ULUS.** An eye bandage.
- BI'OBLAST** (bi'-û-blast). Any kind of formative cell.
- BIOGEN'ESIS.** The production of living things from living things; opposed to *abiogenesis*.

BIOL'OGY (bi-ol-o-je). The science of nature and living things.

BIOL'YSIS (bi-ol'-i-sis). The cessation or destruction of life.

BI'OPLASM (bi'-o-plazm). Living matter; germinal matter.

BI'OPLAST. A definite mass of bioplasm.

BIOS'COPY. Examination to determine the presence of death.

BIOSTAT'ICS. Vital statistics.

BI'OTAXY (bi'-ô-taks-e). A morphological classification of animals and plants.

BIOT'IC (bi-ot'-ik). Relating to life.

BIOT'ICS. Science of physiology.

BIOT'OMY. Vivisection.

BIPARI'ETAL (bi-pâ-ri'-e-tal). Pertaining to parietal bones.

BIP'AROUS (bip'-a-rus). Giving birth to twins.

BIPO'LAR. Having two poles or prolongations.

BIRD'S-NEST CELLS. Epithelial cell masses, in certain forms of cancer.

BIRTH. Producing living things; act of being born.

BISCHE (bish). Severe tropical endemic dysentery.

BIS'MUTH. Light red crystalline metal with metallic lustre.

BIS'TORT. Unofficial rhizome; mild astringent.

BIS'TOURY (bis'-too-re). Small surgical knife.

BIU'RET REACTION (bi-u'-ret). Violet color produced by adding a few drops of caustic potash and cupric sulphate to peptones; proteid test.

BIVEN'TRAL. With two bellies.

BLACK ASH. An astringent and tonic.

BLACK DRAUGHT. Compound infusion of senna.

BLACK DROP. Vinegar of opium.

BLACK HEADS. See Comedo.

BLACK LEAD. Graphite; plumbago.

BLACK TONGUE. Localized blackening of the papillæ.

BLACK WASH. Black mercurial lotion.

BLAD'DER. The membranous sac receiving urine; any sac.

BLAD'DER-WRACK. See Fucus Vesiculosis.

BLANC (blong). White.

BLAND. Of a mild nature; not irritating.

BLANKS. Epileptic vertigo.

BLASTE'MA (blas-tê'-mah). Protoplasm; formative matter.

BLAS'TIDE (blas'-tîd). The clear spot preceding nucleus in segments of ovum.

BLASTOCAR'DIA. Germinal spot.

BLASTODERM. The germinal, membranous cells of ovum.

BLASTODER'MIC VES'ICLE. Membranous covering of the yolk.

BLASTOMERES (blas'-to-meers). Cell production of early period of segmentation of ovum.

BLASTOSPHERE. Cell containing the blastomeres.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS. Common cockroach powdered; action diuretic.

BLAUD'S PILL. Chalybeate pill of one part of ferrous sulphate and two parts potassium carbonate.

BLEACHING-POWDER. Chlorinated lime.

BLEAR EYE. An eye having ulcerated lids.

BLEB. See Bulla.

BLENNADENITIS (blen-ad-e-ni'-tis). Inflammation of follicles of mucous membrane.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA. Catarrhal affection of conjunctiva; conjunctivitis.

BLENNORRHOEA. Gonorrhea; purulent discharge from vagina.

BLENNORRHOEA (blen-o-rē'-ah). See Bleorrhagia.

BLENNOSIS. A mucous membrane disease.

BLEPHARADENITIS (blef-ar-ad-e-ni'-tis). Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

BLEPHARITIS (blef-ar-i'-tis). Marginal inflammation of eyelids.

BLEPHARO-ADENITIS. See Blepharadenitis.

BLEPHARON. Eyelid.

BLEPHARONCOSIS. Formation of tumor of eyelid.

BLEPHARONCUS. A tumor of the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS. Abnormal narrowness of opening between eyelids.

BLEPHAROPLASTY. Formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA (blef-a-rō-ple'-je-ah). Paralysis of eyelid.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS (blef-a-rop-tō'-sis). See Blepharoplegia.

BLEPHAROPYORRHOEA. Purulent conjunctivitis.

BLEPHAROSPASM. Spasmodic contraction of orbicular palpebrarum muscle.

BLEPHAROSTAT. Instrument holding eyelids apart during an operation.

BLEPHAROSTENOSIS. Constriction of palpebral fissure.

BLIND. Inability to see; having no opening.

BLINDNESS. Condition of being blind.

BLIND SPOT. Point where optic nerve enters retina.

BLISTER. A large vesicle.

BLOOD. Fluid coursing through veins, arteries, etc.

BLOOD CASTS. Matter found in urine, being coagulated red blood.

BLOOD-CELLS. Blood corpuscles.

BLOOD CORPUSCLES. Reddish disks found in the blood; blood-cells.

BLOOD CRYSTALS. Hematoidin.

BLOOD PLASMA. Liquid which carries the blood corpuscles.

BLOOD POISONING. See Septicemia.

BLOOD PLATES. Small circular discs of healthy blood.

BLOODSHOT. A surface reddened by inflamed blood vessels.

BLOODY FLUX. Dysentery.

BLOODY SWEAT. See Ephidrosis.

BLOWPIPE. A tube employed to guide a small flame.

BLUE DISEASE. See Cyanopathy.

BLUE FLAG. See Iris.

BLUE MASS. Mercurial mass.

BLUE OINTMENT. Mercurial ointment.

BLUE PILL. Blue mass pill.

BODY. Entire animal organism; a corpse.

BÖTTCHER'S BISMUTH TEST (bet'-cher's). Test for sugar in urine using bismuth subnitrate.

BOIL. Rounded inflammation skin, containing pus.

BOLDUS. Tonic and stimulant extract of *Peumus Boldus*.

BO'LUS. A very large pill.

BONE ASH. Remains of bones after burning.

BONESET. See Eupatorium.

BONE SETTER. A quack surgeon.

BORACIC ACID. See Boric Acid.

BO'RAGE. Diaphoretic and demulcent plant.

BO'RAX. An antiseptic; sodium borate.

BORBORYG'MUS. Rumbling sounds caused by gas in the intestines.

BORIC ACID. Mild antiseptic and detergent.

BO'RO-GLYCERIDE. Mixture of 92 parts of glycerine and 62 parts of boric acid.

BOSS. Wide, flat projection.

BOT. An insect depositing its eggs in the skin.

BOTAL LI, FORA'MEN OF. Oval opening connecting auricles of fetal heart.

BOTHRIOCEPH'ALUS LA'TUS. The broad tapeworm.

BOTULINIC ACID. Substance found in decayed sausages.

BOUGIE (boo-zhē'). A steel or rubber rod for exploring or dilating canals, usually the urethra.

BOUGIE, FIL'IFORM. A very small bougie.

BOU'HOU (boo'-hoo). A certain form of malaria.

BOU'ILLON (boo'-l-yong). A broth; nutritive culture medium.

BOUR'DONET (boor'-dō-nē). Small roll of lint.

BOURDONNEMENT (boor-don'-mong). A buzzing sound.

- BOUTONNIÈRE OPERATION** (boo-tôn-nê-âr). An operation on urethra for cure of stricture.
- BOUTONS TERMINALS** (boo'-tong). Abnormal size of sensory nerve terminals.
- BOW'ELS**. The intestines.
- BOW LEG**. Outward curvature of lower legs.
- BOW'MAN'S GLANDS**. Tubular glands having yellow pigment, in submucous layer of olfactory region of nose.
- BRACH'IAL** (brák'-e-al). Relating to the arm.
- BRACH'IAL ARTERY**. Main arterial branch for upper arm.
- BRACH'IAL GLANDS**. Lymphatic glands of the arm.
- BRACHIAL'GIA** (brak-e-al'-je-ah). Pain in the arm.
- BRACHTUM**. The upper arm above elbow.
- BRACHYCEPHAL'IC** (brak-e-se-fal'-ik). Term applied to a very broad skull.
- BRACHYDAC'TYLOUS**. Short-fingered; short-toed.
- BRACHYMETRO'PIA** (brak-e-me-tró'-pe-ah). See Myopia.
- BRADYCAR'DIA**. Slow action of pulse or heart.
- BRADYLA'LIA** (brad-l-lá'-le-ah). Hesitating utterance.
- BRADYPEP'SIA** (brad-e-pep'-se-ah). Slow, sluggish digestion; dyspepsia.
- BRADYPHA'SIA** (brad-e-fá'-ze-ah). Impediment of speech.
- BRAID'ISM**. Hypnotism.
- BRAIN FE'VER**. See Meningitis.
- BRAIN PAN**. Cranium.
- BRAIN SAND**. Cerebral mineral matter.
- BRANCH**. An arm-like division; an off-shoot.
- BRASH**. An affection of the skin; alimentary canal disorder.
- BRASH, WATER**. See Pyrosis.
- BRAYE'RA** (bra-e'-ra). An anthelmintic plant.
- BREECH**. The buttocks.
- BREECH PRESENTA'TION**. Fetal buttocks presented at mouth of uterus.
- BREG'ENIN**. Crystalline matter in cerebral tissue.
- BREG'MA**. Point of union of sagittal and coronal sutures; the anterior fontanel.
- BRICK-LAYER'S ITCH**. Cutaneous affection of hands.
- BRICK-MAKER'S ANE'MIA**. See Anchylostomiasis.
- BRIGHT'S DISEASE**. Kidney disease with persistent albuminuria.
- BROAD LIG'AMENT**. Suspensory ligament of uterus and liver.
- BRO'MAL HY'DRATE**. Soluble crystalline substance used as a local irritant.
- BRO'MIDE** (bró'-míd) Compound with bromine as a base.

BROMIDRO'SIS (brō-mī-drō'sis). Perspiration having a foul odor.

BRO'MINE, BRO'MUM. A volatile liquid, brownish red, poisonous and having deadly fumes.

BRO'MISM. Condition produced from continued use of bromides.

BRO'MOFORM. Colorless bromide having anesthetic properties.

BRON'CHI (bron'-kī). Plural of bronchus.

BRON'CHIAL. Relating to the bronchi.

BRONCHIECTASIS (brong-ke-ek'-ta-sis). Bronchial dilatation.

BRON'CHIOLE (brong'-ke-ōl). Very small bronchial division.

BRONCHIOLITIS (bron-ke-o-lī'-tis). Inflammation of the bronchioles.

BRONCHI'TIS. Inflammation of bronchial tubes.

BRON'CHOCELE (bron'-ko-sēl). Goitre.

BRONCH'OPLASTY. Plastic tracheal surgery.

BRON'CHO-PNEUMON'IA. Bronchitis and lung inflammation.

BRONCHORRHE'A. Bronchial discharge.

BRONCHOT'OMY. Surgical opening of larynx, trachea or bronchus.

BRONCH'US. One of two tracheal branches.

BROOD-CELLS. Cells that develop other cells.

BROOM. See *Scoparius*.

BROWN MIX'TURE. Compound glycyrrhiza mixture.

BRU'CINE (bru'-sin). $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$; alkaloid of nux vomica.

BRU'IT (brew'-e). Sound detected during auscultation.

BRU'IT DU DI'ABLE (brew'-e-du-de'-ah-bl). Buzzing sound in a vein.

BRUN'NER'S GLANDS. Racemose glands of duodenum.

BRYG'MUS (brig'-mus). See *Odontoprists*.

BRYO'NIA (bri-o'-ne-ah). Hydragogue cathartic root.

BRYOPLAS'TIC. Applied to fungoid tissue growth.

BUB'O. Inflammation of inguinal lymphatic gland.

BUBONAL'GIA (bū-bon-al'-ge-ah). Inguinal pains.

BUBON'IC (bū-bon'-ik). Relating to a bubo.

BUBON'OCELE. Inguinal hernia, but not through external ring.

BUBON'ULUS. Dorsal lymphangitis of penis.

BUC'CA (buk'-ka). The cheek.

BUC'CAL (buk'-al). Relating to the cheek.

BUC'CINATOR (buk'-si-nā-tor). A muscle of the cheek.

BUC'HU (bū'-kū). Genito-urinary tonic; diuretic leaves of *Barosma*.

- BUCK'BEAN.** Bitter tonic and vermifuge.
- BUCNE'MIA** (buk-nē-me'-ah). Inflammatory disease of the leg.
- BUFFY COAT.** White upper layer of blood clot.
- BUGAN'TIA** (bū-gan'-she-ah). A chilblain.
- BU'GLEWEED.** Mild astringent plant.
- BULB.** Rounded enlargement of vessel or canal.
- BUL'BAR.** Pertaining to eyeball, medulla oblongata or a bulb.
- BUL'BAR PARALYSIS.** Paralysis due to medullary lesion.
- BUL'BUS ARTERIO'SUS.** Dilatation of aortal bulb.
- BULIM'IA** (bū-lim'-e-ah). Morbid appetite.
- BUL'LA.** Rounded cutaneous inflammation containing serous fluid; a part of the ear.
- BUL'LATE** (bul'-ūt). Having vesicles; blistered.
- BUN'ION** (bun'-yun). Painfully enlarged bursa of foot.
- BUR'DOCK** (bir'-dok). Root having diuretic and aperient qualities.
- BURETTE'** (bū-ret'). A graduated, narrow-necked tube.
- BUR'SA** (ber'-sa). A pouch or sac usually separating parts of skeleton.
- BUR'SAL** (ber'-sal). Relating to a bursa.
- BURSI'TIS** (ber-sī'-tis). Inflammation of a bursa.
- BUTTER.** Fatty matter of milk; vegetable substance resembling butter.
- BUT'TER OF AN'TIMONY.** Liquor antimonii chloridi.
- BUT'TER OF CACA'O.** See Theobroma.
- BUT'TER OF TIN.** Stannic chloride.
- BUT'TER OF ZINC.** Zinc chloride.
- BUTTERNUT.** See Juglans.
- BUT'TOCKS.** The nates.
- BUT'TONBUSH.** Bark having tonic and febrifuge properties.
- BUT'TON SNAKE'ROOT.** Root having diuretic and emmenagogue properties.
- BUT'TYL CHLO'RAL.** See Chloral Butyllicum.
- BUTYRA'CEOUS** (bū-te-rā'-se-us). Having appearance of or pertaining to butter.
- BUTY'ROUS** (bū-ty'-rus). See Butyraceous.

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- CACA'O** (kā-kā'-o). See Theobroma.
- CACA'TION** (kak-ā'-shun). Defecation.
- CACE'MIA** (kak-ē-me-ah). Abnormal condition of the blood.
- CACHEL'COM'A** (kak-el-kom'-ah). A malignant ulcer.

- CACHEX'IA** (kak-ex'-e-ah). Defective nutrition caused by constitutional diseases, as syphilis, etc.
- CACHINNA'TION** (kak-in-ā'-shun). Loud, unrestrained laughter.
- CACHOU'** (ka-shoo'). A small aromatic granule used as a breath perfume.
- CACOCO'H'IA** (kak-o-kō'-le-ah). Abnormal condition of bile.
- CACOCHYL'IA** (kak-o-kī'-le-ah). Defective chyle formation and absorption.
- CACOCHYM'IA** (kak-o-kī'-me-ah). Unhealthy state of humors.
- CACOCOL'PIA** (kak-o-kol'-pe-ah). Vulvular gangrene.
- CACOD'ES** (kak-od'-ez). Having a foul odor.
- CACOË'THES** (kak-ō-ē'-thez). Having an undesirable habit; a bad condition.
- CACOGALACT'IA** (kak-o-gal-ak'-te-ah). Producing unhealthy milk.
- CACOGAS'TRIC** (kak-o-gas'-trik). Dyspeptic.
- CACOGEN'ESIS**. Production of abnormal or malformed species.
- CACOPH'ONY** (kak-off'-o-nē). Disordered, unpleasant voice.
- CACOPLAS'TIC**. Imperfect organization.
- CACOSO'MIUM** (kak-o-so'-me-um). A pest house.
- CACOSPER'MIA**. Unhealthy state of semen.
- CACOSPHYX'IA**. Imperfect condition of pulse.
- CACOSPLANCH'NIA** (kak-o-splank'-ne-ah). Condition caused by indigestion.
- CACOTHANA'SIA** (kak-o-than-a'-se-ah). Term applied to a violent death.
- CACOTHY'MIA** (kak-o-thy'-me-ah). Mental aberration; depravity.
- CACOTRICH'IA** (kak-o-trik'-e-ah). A hair disease.
- CACOT'ROPHY**. Disordered nutrition.
- CADA'VER**. A dead body; a corpse.
- CADAVERINE**. Ptomaine found in decaying animal tissue.
- CAD'MIUM**. A silver-white metal.
- CADU'CA**. Thickened mucous membrane of uterus.
- CADU'CITY**. Weakness of old age.
- CAF'FEA**. Coffee.
- CAF'FEIN** (kaʹ-fene). Alkaloid of coffee.
- CAF'FEINISM**. Condition due to overdose of caffeine.
- CAIS'SON DISEASE** (kā'-son). Phenomena produced by working in compressed atmosphere.
- CAL'ABAR BEAN**. See *Physostigma*.
- CAL'AMUS**. Aromatic digestive stimulant.
- CAL'AMUS SCRIPTO'RIUS**. Inferior angle of fourth ventricle

- CALCA'NEUM** (kal-kā'-ne-um). The heel-bone, the largest bone of the foot.
- CALCA'REOUS**. Pertaining to or containing lime.
- CALCIFICA'TION**. Impregnation of tissues with lime salts.
- CALCIG'EROUS CELLS**. External dentine cells.
- CALCINA'TION**. Expulsion of volatile constituents of a substance by exposing to great heat.
- CAL'CIS, OS**. The heel-bone.
- CAL'CIUM**. A pale yellow metal, the basic principle of lime.
- CALCULIFRAGOUS**. Agent capable of dissolving stone in the bladder.
- CAL'CULUS**. Concretion resembling a stone, forming in an animal.
- CAL'CULUS, NA'SAL**. See Rhinolith.
- CAL'CULUS, RE'NAL**. Stone in the kidney.
- CAL'CULUS, VES'ICAL**. Stone in the bladder.
- CALDA'Rium**. A hot bath.
- CALEFA'CIENT**. Producing sensation of heat.
- CALENDULA**. The marigold; stimulant and resolvent.
- CAL'ENTURE**. Tropical term for sunstroke.
- CALF** (kaf). The bunch of muscles below the knee.
- CAL'ICES OF KID'NEYS**. Urine-collecting tubes of kidneys.
- CAL'IPER**. Compass used to ascertain diameters.
- CALISA'YA**. Cinchona.
- CALISTHEN'ICS**. A system of methodical movements in gymnastics.
- CALLOS'ITY**. Cutaneous induration.
- CAL'LOUS**. Hardened; indurated; insensible.
- CAL'LUS**. Bony tissue-growth forming around a fracture.
- CAL'MATIVE**. Agent producing quiet; a sedative.
- CAL'OMEL**. A purgative composed of mercurous chloride.
- CALOR'IC**. Heat.
- CALORIFA'CIENT**. Agent producing heat.
- CALORIM'ETER**. Apparatus for determining heat in a body.
- CALUM'BO**. A bitter tonic.
- CALVA'RIA**. The upper skull bone.
- CALVIT'IES** (kal-vish'-e-ēz). Baldness.
- CALX** (kalks). The heel; an oxide; calcined lime.
- CAL'YX** (kā'-liks). Singular of *calices*.
- CAMBO'GIA**. Gamboge; a drastic hydragogue cathartic.
- CAM'ERA COR'DIS**. The membrane which surrounds the heart.
- CAM'ERA OC'ULI**. Chamber of the eye.
- CAM'OMILE**. Chamomile; anthemis; a tonic.

- CAM'PHOR.** A stearopten, volatile oil; antispasmodic; anodyne.
- CAMPIM'ETER.** See Perimeter.
- CAMP'SIS.** Curvature of limb without fracture.
- CAN'ADA BAL'SAM.** Balsam of fir.
- CAN'ADA SNAKE'-ROOT.** Wild ginger; a stimulant.
- CANA'DIAN HEMP.** An emetic and cathartic.
- CAN'ADOL.** A local anesthetic obtained from petroleum.
- CANAL'.** A tubular vessel for conveyance of fluids.
- CANAL' OF COR'TI.** Cochlear canal.
- CANAL' OF COCH'LEA.** Spiral tube in cochlea.
- CANAL' OF FONTAN'A.** Canal supposed to exist between iris and ciliary muscle in lower animals.
- CANAL' OF NUCK.** A cylindrical canal formed around the round ligaments of uterus.
- CANAL' OF SCHLEMM.** A small canal at junction of cornea and sclerotica.
- CANALICULUS** (kan-a-lik'-u-lus). A small channel.
- CAN'CELLOUS.** Having the appearance of lattice work.
- CAN'CEr.** See Carcinoma.
- CAN'EROID.** Resembling a cancer; an epithelioma.
- CAN'CRUM** (kang'-krum). A canker or cancer.
- CAN'CRUM O'RIS.** Gangrenous stomatitis.
- CANE SU'GAR.** See Saccharum.
- CANINE'** (ka-nin'). Relating to a dog.
- CANINE' MAD'NESS.** Hydrophobia.
- CANINE' TEETH.** The cuspids.
- CANITIES** (ka-nish'-e-éz). Grayness of hair.
- CAN'KER.** A sore having nature of a cancer.
- CAN'NABIS.** An aphrodisiac and antispasmodic.
- CAN'NULA** (kan'-û-lah). A small metal or rubber tube.
- CAN'THAL.** Relating to the canthus.
- CANTHAR'IDES.** A vesicant; irritant to genital organs.
- CANTHAR'IDIN.** Blistering principle of cantharides.
- CANTHARIS.** Spanish Fly. See Cantharides.
- CANTH'I'TIS** (kan-thi'-tis). Inflammation of canthus.
- CANTHOT'OMY.** Excision of the canthus.
- CAN'THUS.** Angle resulting from union of upper and lower eyelids.
- CAOUT'CHOUC** (koo'-chook). Milky juice of a tree; elastic and insoluble in ordinary liquids.
- CAP'ILLARY.** A hair-like blood-vessel.
- CAPITAL.** Chief; important.
- CAPITA'TUM.** The os magnum.
- CAPSEL'LA.** Shepherd's purse; a hemostatic.

CAP'SICUM. Cayenne pepper; vesicant and tonic.

CAPSULE (kap'-sül). An enclosing membrane.

CAPSULE OF GLIS'SON. Connective tissue around liver vessels.

CAPSULE, SUPRARE'NAL. Triangular flattened body at top of kidneys.

CAPSULI'TIS (kap-su-li'-tis). Inflammation of capsule of crystalline lens.

CAPSULOT'OMY. Capsular division of crystalline lens.

CAPSULAR. Relating to a capsule.

CAP'UT. The head.

CAP'UT CO'LI. See Cecum.

CAP'UT SUCCEDA'NEUM (suk-sü-dä'-ne-um). Edematous condition of scalp of presenting fetus.

CAR'AMEL. A product of burnt sugar.

CAR'AWAY. See Carum.

CARBOLIC AC'ID. Antiseptic and disinfectant; phenol.

CARBON. A non-metallic element, the constituent of atmosphere, coal, charcoal, diamond and graphite.

CARBONATE. Product resulting from union of carbonic acid and a base.

CARBONATED. Charged with carbonic acid.

CARBONE'MIA. Excessive amount of carbon in the blood.

CARBONIC AC'ID. Name commonly used for carbon dioxide or carbonic anhydrid.

CARBONIZA'TION. The formation of carbon from various substances.

CARBUN'CLE. A rounded, sloughing, subcutaneous inflammation.

CARCINO'MA (kar-se-nō'-ma). Cancer; a tumor consisting of epithelial elements.

CARCINO'MA, ENCEPH'ALOID. Term applied to soft cancer.

CARCINO'MA, MELANO'DES. A melanotic cancer.

CARCINO'MA, SCIR'RHUS. A hard tumor.

CARCINOM'ATIS. Relating to a carcinoma.

CARCINO'SIS. Rapid formation of cancer.

CARDAMOM. A spicy aromatic seed.

CAR'DIA (kar'-de-ah). The heart.

CARDIAC. Relating to the heart.

CARDIAG'RA (kar-de-ag'-rah). See Cardialgia.

CARDIAL'GIA. Heartburn; pain in the heart.

CARDIATRO'PHIA. Atrophy of heart.

CARDIECTASIS (kar-de-ek'-ta-sis). Cardiac dilatation.

CAR'DINAL. Principal part; important.

CAR'DINAL VEINS. Veins that are parallel with dorsal aorta.

CAR'DIOCELE (kar'-de-o-sēl). Cardiac hernia.

CARDIODYN'IA (kar-de-o-din'-e-ah). See Cardialgia.

CARDIOG'MUS. Cardialgia; a vague term for various heart diseases.

CAR'DIOGRAPH. Instrument which records cardiac movements.

CARDIOG'RAPHY. Graphic description of heart.

CARDIOL'OGY. Treatise on the heart.

CARDIOPAL'MUS (kar-de-o-pal'-mus). Cardiac palpitation.

CARDIORHEX'IS. Rupture of the heart.

CARDIOSTENO'SIS. Stenosis of cardiac orifices.

CARDIOT'OMY. Excision of heart.

CARDIOT'ROMUS (kar-de-ot'-rō-mus). Cardiac fluttering.

CARDIT'IS (kar-di'-tis). Cardiac inflammation.

CAR'DUUS (kar'-du-us). A bitter tonic.

CAR'IES. Inflammation and decay of bone.

CAR'IOUS (ka'-re-ous). Relating to caries.

CARMIN'ATIVE. Agent expelling gas from stomach and intestines.

CAR'MINE. A red coloring agent obtained from cochineal.

CARNAU'BA (kar-no'-ba). A Brazilian alterative.

CAR'NEOUS. Fleishy; relating to flesh.

CARNIFICATION. Conversion of a part to a mass similar to flesh.

CAR'NIN. A meat extract leucomaïne.

CARNIV'OROUS. Flesh-eating.

CAR'NOSE. Flesh-like.

CAR'BA. Brazilian tonic and alterative.

CAROT'IC (ka-rot'-ik). Stupefying.

CAROT'ID (ka-rot'-id). Term applied to great arteries of neck.

CAR'PAL (kar'-pal). Relating to the wrist.

CARPHOL'OGY (kar-fol'-o-ge). Clutching the bed-clothes during delirium.

CAR'PUS. The wrist.

CAR'RON OIL. Equal parts of linseed oil and lime water; a remedy for burns.

CAR'THAMUS. American saffron.

CAR'TILAGE. Gristle; embryonic bones of fetus.

CAR'TILAGE OF SANTORI'NI. The corniculum laryngis.

CAR'TILAGE OF WRIS'BERG. Cunelform cartilage.

CAR'UM (kā'-rum). Caraway seeds; an aromatic fruit.

CAR'UNCLE (kar'-rung-kl). A small, painful, rounded growth of flesh.

- CARUN'CULÆ** (kar-ung'-ku-le). The nymphæ.
CARUN'CULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES. Shriveled remains of ruptured hymen.
CA'RUS (kā'-rus). Deep coma.
CARYOPHYLL'US (kar-i-o-fil-us). Cloves.
CAS'CA BARK. A drug whose action resembles that of digitalis.
CASCA'RA SAGRA'DA. Sacred bark; a remedy for constipation.
CASCARIL'LA (kas-ka-ril'-ah). Aromatic stimulant.
CA'SEIN (ka'-se-in). Principal proteid of milk.
CA'SEOUS. Relating to cheese.
CAS'SIA. A gentle laxative.
CASTA'NEA. Chestnut leaves.
CAS'TOR OIL. See Ricini.
CASTRATION. Removal of testicles or ovaries; unsexing.
CATACAU'SIS. Spontaneous combustion.
CATAC'LASIS (kat-ak'-la-sis). Fracture; palpebral eversion.
CATACLEI'SIS (kat-a-kly'-sis). Palpebral adhesion.
CATACLYSM (kat'-a-klyzm). A violent shock.
CAT'ALEPSY (kat'-a-lep-se). A nervous disease, with loss of consciousness and muscular power.
CATALYSIS (kat-al'-i-sis). Change in a substance caused by a body which is not affected itself.
CATAME'NIA (kat-a-me'-ne-ah). The menses.
CATAME'NIA ALBA. Leucorrhea.
CATAPHA'SIA (kat-af-a'-ze-ah). Speech disorder, characterized by continued repetition of same words.
CATAPH'ORA (kat-af'-o-rah). Periodical coma.
CAT'APLASM (kat'-a-plazm). A poultice.
CAT'ARACT (kat'-a-rakt). Opacity of crystalline lens.
CATARRH' (kat-tar'). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
CATASTAL'TIC (kat-as-tal'-tic). Agent checking evacuations.
CATAT'ONY (kat-at'-o-ne). See Katatonia.
CAT'ECHU (kat'-e-chu). A powerful astringent.
CAT'GUT. Narrow cord made out of intestines of sheep; a ligature.
CATHAR'SIS (kath-ar'-sis). Action of a cathartic.
CATHAR'TIC. A medicine causing intestinal evacuations.
CATHAR'TIN (kath-ar'-tin). Bitter principle of senna.
CATH'ETER (kath'-e-ter). Instrument used to empty the bladder.
CATH'ODE (kath'-ôd). A negative electrode.
CATHOLICON. A "cure all."
CAT'LING. A double-edged, pointed knife.

- CAT'NEP.** Tonic and antispasmodic; a popular remedy.
- CATOP'TRICS** (kat-op'-triks). Science treating of reflection of light.
- CAT'S'EYE.** An affection of the eye characterized by a yellow reflection behind pupil.
- CAT'S'PURR.** Thrill heard in some cases of cardiac diseases.
- CAU'DAD** (kaw'-dad). Relating to posterior extremity.
- CAU'DAL** (kaw'-dal). Relating to a tail.
- CAU'DATE** (kaw'-dāt). Having a tail.
- CAUL.** The omentum; the amnion.
- CAULIFLOWER EXCRES'CENCE.** Epithelioma of uterus.
- CAUSTIC.** A burning substance used locally to destroy tissues.
- CAUSTIC, LU'NAR.** Silver nitrate pencils.
- CAUTERY.** An agent destroying tissues.
- CAUTERY, ACTUAL.** Hot iron applied locally.
- CAUTERY, POTENTIAL.** The using of a caustic.
- CAV'A** (kav'-ah). A large vein emptying its contents into the right auricle.
- CAVERNOUS** (kav'-er-nus). Having or relating to cavities.
- CAVERNOUS BOD'IES.** Corpora cavernosa of penis or clitoridis.
- CAVERNOUS SI'NUS.** Channel on both sides of sphenoid.
- CAVERNOUS TU'MOR.** Angioma.
- CAVITY** (kav'-i-te). A hole; a rounded depression.
- CAYENNE PEPPER** (kā'-ēn). See Capsicum.
- CE'CAL** (se'-kal). Relating to the cecum.
- CE'CUM** (se'-kum). The caput coli or blind intestine, a portion of large intestine.
- CEL'ANDINE** (sel'-an-dīn). See Chelidonium.
- CEL'ERY** (sel'-e-re). A valuable nervine and tonic.
- CE'LIA** (sē'-le-ah). The belly.
- CE'LIAC** (se'-le-ak). Relating to the belly.
- CE'LIAC AXIS.** Arterial trunk of abdominal aorta.
- CE'LIAC GANG'LION.** Semilunar ganglion
- CELIADELPH'US** (se-le-ah-delf-us). Abdominal-joined monster.
- CELIAL'GIA** (se-le-al'-je-ah). Abdominal pain.
- CELL** (sēl). A minute mass of protoplasm, generally containing a nucleus.
- CELL'ULAR** (sel-u-lar). Having cells or relating to cells.
- CELL'ULAR TIS'SUE.** Areolar connective tissue.
- CELL'ULE** (sel'-ūl). A small cell, or cavity.
- CELLULI'TIS** (sel-u-lī'-tis). Inflammation of areolar tissue.
- CELOSO'MUS** (sel-o-so'-mus). A monster with abdominal malformation.

CELOT'OMY. See Herniotomy.

CEMEN'TUM (se-men'-tum). Cement.

CENESTHE'SIS. Sensibility; the knowledge of self-existence.

CENO'SIS (sen-o'-sis). A discharge.

CEN'TER. A middle point.

CEN'TIGRADE THERMOM'ETER. A thermometer having 100 degrees between freezing and boiling points.

CEN'TIGRAMME. 0.01 gramme, 0.154323 grains.

CEN'TILITRE. One-hundredth part of a litre; 0.6102 cubic inches.

CEN'TIMETRE. One-hundredth part of a meter; 0.39371 inches.

CEN'TRAD (sen'-trad). In a central direction.

CEN'TRIC. Relating to a centre.

CENTRIF'UGAL (sen-trif-û-gal). Flying from a central point.

CENTRIP'ETAL (sen-trip'-e-tal). Moving in a central direction.

CEN'TRUM. See Center.

CEN'TRUM COMMU'NE. Solar plexus.

CEPHALA'GRA (sef-al-â'-grah). Pain in the head; headache.

CEPHALAL'GIA (sef-al-al'-ge-ah). See Cephalagra.

CEPHALEDE'MA (sef-al-ê-dê'-mah). Edema of the head.

CEPHALHEMATO'MA. A tumor of the head.

CEPHAL'IC (sef-al'-ik). Relating to the head.

CEPHAL'IC VEIN. Vein of upper arm emptying into axillary vein.

CEPHAL'IC VER'SION. Fetal inversion to induce head presentation.

CEPHALI'TIS (sef-al-l'-tis). Cerebral inflammation.

CEPHALODYN'IA (sef-a-lô-din'-e-ah). Headache; pain in the head.

CEPHALOG'RAPHY (sef-al-og'-râ-fe). A description of the head.

CEPH'ALOID (sef'-a-loid). Resembling a head.

CEPHALOL'OGY. A treatise on the head.

CEPHALO'MA (sef-al-ôm'-ah). Encephaloid tumor.

CEPHALOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring the head.

CEPHALOM'ETRY. Science of head measurement.

CEPHALOP'AGUS. Double monster joined only by the heads.

CEPH'ALOSTAT. A head supporter.

CEPHALOT'OMY (sef-a-lot'-ô-me). Craniotomy.

CEPH'ALOTRIBE. Instrument used to perform craniotomy.

CEPH'ALOTRIPSY (sef'-a-lô-trip-se). See Craniotomy.

CE'RA (sê'-rah). Wax.

CERA'CEOUS (sê-râ'-she-us). Waxy.

CE'RATE (sê'-rât). An unguent, with wax the vehicle.

CERATI'TIS (ser-a-ti'-tis). See Keratitis.

E'RATO. See Kerato.

CER'ATOCELE (ser'-a-to-sēl). See Keratocele.

CERA'TUM (sē-rā'-tum). A cerate.

CERCH'NUS (serk'-nus). Hoarseness.

CERCOMO'NAS INTESTINA'NIS. Protozoa present in some cases of diarrhea.

CE'REAL (se'-re-al). Grain; relating to grain.

CEREBELLI'TIS (ser-ē-bel-ī'-tis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LUM (ser-ē-bel'-lum). Posterior portion of brain; the little brain.

CER'EBRAL (ser'-ē-bral). Pertaining to the brain.

CEREBRAS'THENIA (ser-ē-bras-thē'-ne-ah). See Phrenasthenia.

CEREBRAT'ION (ser-ē-brā'-shun). Action of the brain.

CER'EBRIN (ser'-ē-brin). Substance extracted from brain-tissue.

CEREBRIN'ACIDES. Cerebrose matter of brain-tissue.

CEREBRIT'IS (ser-ē-brī'-tis). Inflammation of the brain.

CER'EBROSE (ser'-e-brōz). Sacchariferous substance in the brain-tissue.

CER'EBROSIDES. See Cerebrinacides.

CER'EBRO-SPI'NAL. Pertaining to spinal cord and brain.

CER'EBRO-SPI'NAL FEVER. Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

CER'EBRO-SPI'NAL MENINGIT'IS. Usually fatal disease, consisting of inflammation of meninges of brain and spinal cord, fever and skin eruption.

CER'EBRUM (ser'-e-brum). Upper and principal part of the brain.

CERIUM (sē'-re-um). A metal resembling iron in appearance.

CERO'MA (se-rō'-mah). Amyloid degeneration.

CERU'MEN (ser-ū'-men). Ear-wax.

CERVICAL (sir'-ve-kl). Pertaining to the neck, as neck of uterus.

CER'VIX (sir'-viks). The neck.

CESA'REAN OPERATION. Removal of fetus through an opening made in uterus and abdomen.

CEST'ODE. A genus of broad worms.

CETA'CEUM (sē-tā'-sē-um). Spermaceti.

CETRA'RIA (se-trā'-re-ah). Iceland moss.

CETRA'RIN. The bitter tonic principle of Iceland moss.

CHALA'ZION (ka-lā'-zē-on). Tumor of a Meibomian gland.

CHALICO'SIS (kal-e-kō'-sis). Inflammation of lung due to dust deposit.

CHALINOPLASTY (kal'-e-nō-plas-tē). Plastic surgery at angle of mouth.

CHALK (chawk). Calcium carbonate; an insoluble, tasteless substance.

CHALK-STONE. Gouty concretion.

CHALYBEATE (ka-lib'-ē-āt). Containing or relating to iron.

CHAM'OMILE (kam'-ō-mil). See *Anthemis*.

CHAN'CRE (shang'-ker). Ulcer appearing with primary syphilis.

CHAN'CROID (shang'-kroid). Resembling a chancre; a non-infectious chancre.

CHANGE OF LIFE. The menopause.

CHAR'COAL (char'-kōl). See *Carbon*.

CHAR'COT'S DISEASE' (shar'-cōs). Articular disease occurring in Locomotor Ataxy.

CHAR'PIE (shar'-pe). Shreds of lint.

CHAR'RIÈRE'S GUIL'LOTINE. Instrument for removal of amygdalæ.

CHARTA (char'-tah). A medicated paper; a powder wrapper.

CHAULMU'GRA OIL. Alterative tonic for scrofula and leprosy.

CHEEK (chēk). Lateral side of face.

CHEESE-REN'NET. See *Ladies' Bed-straw*.

CHEILITIS (kil-i'-tis). Inflammation of lip.

CHEILOPLASTY (kil'-o-plas-te). Operation correcting deformity of lips.

CHELIDO'NIUM. A violent purgative.

CHE'LOID (ke'-loid). See *Keloid*.

CHE'LOININ (kē'-lō-nin). Balmony; a cathartic.

CHEMO'SIS (kē-mō'-sis). Inflammation of conjunctiva.

CHENOPO'DIUM (kē-nō-pō'-de-um). American wormseed; vermifuge; anthelmintic.

CHERRY (cher'-ē). Juice of cherry bark, made into a syrup, and used in medicine.

CHEST. The thorax.

CHEST'NUT. See *Castanea*.

CHI'ASM (kī'-azm). Applied to the optic commissure.

CHICKEN-POX. See *Varicella*.

CHILBLAIN. Inflammation of fingers or toes due to intense cold.

CHILD'BED. Confinement; labor; illness attendant upon child birth.

CHILD'BED FEVER. See *Puerperal Fever*.

CHIMAPH'ILA (kī-maf'-i-lah). Pipsissewa leaves.

CHIN'-COUGH. Whooping cough.

CHINOID'IN (kī-noid'-in). Amorphous alkaloid, the by-product of quinine.

CHINOL'NA (kin-ō-lō'-nah). A drug frequently substituted for quinine.

CHIRA'GRA (kī-ra'-grāh). Gout in the hand.

CHIRARTHRI'TIS (kī-rarth-rī'-tis). Inflammation of joints of hands.

CHIRET'TA (kī-rel'-tah). A bitter tonic.

CHIROPODIST (kī-rop'-ō-dist). A hand and foot specialist.

CHIRUR'GIA (kī-rur'-gē-ah). Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL (kī-rur'-ge-kl). Pertaining to surgery.

CHIT'TIM BARK. See Cascara Sagrada.

CHLIAS'MA (klī-az'-mah). A heated poultice.

CHLOAS'MA (klō-az'-mah). See Tinea Versicolor.

CHLO'RAL. An anesthetic and hypnotic.

CHLO'RAL BUTYLICUM. An anodyne and anesthetic.

CHLO'RAL HYDRATE. Product obtained by adding water to anhydrous chloral.

CHLO'RATE. Chloric acid with a base.

CHLORE'MIA (klō-rē'-mia). See Chlorosis.

CHLO'RIC E'THER. See Ethyl Chloride.

CHLO'RIDE (klō'-rid). The result of combining chlorine and a radical.

CHLO'RINE (klō'-rēn). A deadly poisonous gas.

CHLO'RODYNE (klō'-rō-din). A nostrum having anodyne properties.

CHLO'ROFORM. A volatile liquid, inhaled is an anesthetic; a local irritant; internally a stimulant and narcotic.

CHLORO'MA (klō-rō'-man). A facial tumor of greenish color.

CHLO'ROPHANE (klō'-rō-fān). Yellowish-green pigment of retina.

CHLORO'SIS (klō-rō'-sis). An anemic disease of girls.

CHLO'RUM (klō'-rum). See Chlorine.

CHO'ANÆ (kō'-an-ē). The posterior nares.

CHOKED DISC. See Papillitis.

CHOL'AGOGUE (kōl'-a-gog). Purgative causing evacuation of bile.

CHOLA'LIC ACID. See Choloidinic Acid.

CHOLECYSTEC'TOMY. Operation for excision of gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTENTEROS'TOMY. Operation for joining bowel and gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTI'TIS (kol-ē-sist-i'-tis). Inflammation of gall-bladder.

CHOLECYSTOT'OMY. Abdominal incision of gall-bladder.

CHOLEDOCHI'TIS (kō-led-ō-kī'-tis). Inflammation of gall-duct.

CHOLEDOCHUS (kō-led'-ō-kus). Bile receiving.

- CHOLE'IC** (ko-lě'-ik). Pertaining to bile.
- CHOLEME'SIA** (kol-e-mě'-se-ah). Billious vomiting.
- CHOLEPYR'RHIN** (kol-ě-pir'-rin). Billipheln.
- CHOL'ERA**. An epidemic disease, with inflammation of small intestine, vomiting, diarrhea and great prostration.
- CHOL'ERA INFANT'UM**. Summer complaint of infants characterized by emesis, diarrhea and prostration.
- CHOL'ERA MOR'BUS**. Sporadic cholera.
- CHOL'ERINE**. Mild form of cholera.
- CHOLEROPHO'BIA**. Fear of cholera.
- CHOLESTEATO'MA**. Tumor caused by cellular degeneration.
- CHOLESTERE'MIA**. Cholesterin in the blood.
- CHOLES'TERIN**. A fatty substance in the brain and blood; a bile excretion.
- CHOLET'ELIN**. Yellow pigment; the oxidation product of biliverdin.
- CHO'LIC** (kō'-lic). Pertaining to the bile.
- CHOL'IN** (kol'-in). See Neurine.
- CHOLOIDIN'IC ACID**. Product of bilious decomposition.
- CHOL'OLITH** (kol'-o-lith). Gall-stone.
- CHOLORRHE'A** (kol-or-rě'-ah). Billious diarrhea.
- CHOL'OSSES** (kol-ō'-sēz). Billious diseases.
- CHOLU'RIA** (kol-ū'-re-ah). Bile-pigment in urine.
- CHONDRAL'GIA** (kon-dral'-je-ah). Pain in a cartilage.
- CHON'DRIN** (kon'-drin). Cartilaginous glucoside.
- CHONDRI'TIS** (kon-dri'-tis). Inflammation of cartilage.
- CHON'DROGEN** (kon'-drō-jen). Basic substance of cartilage.
- CHONDROGEN'ESIS**. Production of cartilage.
- CHONDROG'RAPHY**. Description of cartilages.
- CHON'DROID** (kon'-droid). Resembling a cartilage.
- CHONDROL'OGY** (kon-drol'-ō-je). Treatise on cartilage.
- CHONDRO'MA** (kon-drō'-mah). Tumor formed of cartilage.
- CHONDRO'SIS** (kon-drō'-sis). Cartilaginous production.
- CHONDROT'OMY**. Dissection of cartilage.
- CHON'DRUS** (kon'-drus). Irish moss.
- CHOR'DA** (kor'-dah). A cord or tendon.
- CHOR'DA DORSA'LIS**. See Notochord.
- CHOR'DA TEN'DINÆ**. Tendinous strings connecting papillary muscles of heart to auricular valves.
- CHOR'DA TYM'PANI**. Nerve giving sense of taste to anterior portion of tongue.
- CHORDEE'** (kor-dě'). Intensely painful erection, with downward incurvation, during a gonorrheal attack.
- CHORDI'TIS** (kord-i'-tis). Inflammation of a cord, as spermatic cord, vocal cord, etc.

CHORE'A. St. Vitus' dance; irregular, involuntary muscular contractions.

CHO'RION (kô'-re-on). External membrane enclosing fetus.

CHO'ROID (kô'-roid). Middle coat of eye.

CHOROIDI'TIS (kô-roid-i'-tis). Inflammation of choroid.

CHOROMA'NIA. Dancing mania.

CHRO'MATE (krô'-mât). A salt containing chomic acid.

CHROMAT'IC (kro-mat'-ik). Pertaining to color.

CHROMATODYSO'PIA (krô-ma-tô-dis-ô'-pe-ah). False perception of colors.

CHROMATOPHO'BIA (krô-ma-tô-fô'-be-ah). Fear of a color.

CHROMIDRO'SIS (krô-mi-drô'-sis). Coloration of sweat.

CHROMOPHANE. Retinal coloring matter.

CHROMOPTOM'ETER (krô-mop-tom'-e-ter). Instrument to test accuracy of color-vision.

CHRON'IC (kron'-ik). Of long standing; slow and continued.

CHRON'OGRAPH. An electrical instrument measuring and recording time.

CHRYSARO'BIN. A remedy for cutaneous affections.

CHRYSOPHANTIC ACID. See Chrysarobin.

CHTHONOPHAG'IA (thon-ô-fâ'-je-ah). Dirt eating.

CHYLE (kil). Fluid product of intestinal digestion.

CHYLIFEROUS (ki-lif'-e-rus). Chyle-bearing.

CHYLOPOIET'IC (ki-lô-poi-et'-ik). Chyle-forming.

CHYLORRHE'A (ki-lor-rê'-ah). Excessive chylous flow.

CHYLU'RIA (ki-lû'-re-ah). Milky urine.

CHYME (kim). Masticated food mixed with gastric juice.

CHYMIFICATION. Formation of chyme.

CHYMO'SIN (ki-mô'-sin). Pepsin.

CICATRICIAL (sik-a-trish'-al). Pertaining to a cicatrix.

CICATRIC'ULA (sik-a-trik'-û-lah). Spot in yolk of egg where segmentation begins.

CICATRIX (si-kâ'-triks). A scar resulting from healed wound.

CICATRIZATION (sik-a-tri-zâ'-shun). The healing of a wound.

CIL'IA (sil'-ê-ah). The eyelashes; hair-like cellular process.

CIL'IARY (sil'-e-â-re). Pertaining to the cilia.

CIL'IARY AR'TERIES. Minute ophthalmic arteries.

CIL'IARY GANG'LION. Ophthalmic ganglion.

CIL'IARY MUS'CLE. Ophthalmic muscle permitting accommodation.

CIL'IUM (sil'-e-um). An eyelash.

CILLO'SIS (si-lô'-sis). Quivering of the eyelid.

CIMICIF'UGA. Black snake root; cardiac tonic.

CINCHO'NA (sin-kô'-nah). A bark whose alkaloids have tonic and antipyretic qualities, such as quinine, quinidine, etc.

CINCHON'ICINE. An artificial alkaloid of cinchona.

CINCHON'IDINE. An alkaloid of the red cinchona.

CIN'CHONINE. Cinchona alkaloid, weaker than quinine.

CIN'CHONISM. State produced by excessive use of quinine.

CINER'I'TIOUS (sin-e-rish'-us). Having an ashy color.

CINET'ICA (si-net'-i-kah). Muscular disease.

CING'ULUM (sing'-gû-lum). A girdle; herpes zoster.

CIN'NABAR (sin'-a-bar). Red sulphide of mercury.

CIN'NAMON (sin'-a-mon). An aromatic bark.

CIONI'TIS (si-on-i'-tis). Uvular inflammation.

CIONOT'OMY (si-on-ot'-ô-me). Excision of uvula.

CIRCULATION. Flow of blood through vascular system.

CIRCUMCISION (sir-kum-sizh'-on). Removal of prepuce in whole or part.

CIR'CUMFLEX. Wound around.

CIRCUMVAL'ATE. Bounded by an enclosing ridge.

CIRRHON'OSUS (si-ron'-ô-sus). Yellow discoloration of fetal membranes.

CIRRHOSIS. Induration of connective tissue.

CIR'SOCELE (sêr'-sô-sêl). A varicocele.

CIR'SOID (sêr'-soid). Having the appearance of a varix.

CIRSOM'PHALOS (sêr-som'-fa-los). Navel varicosity.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA (ser-sof-thal'-me-ah). Vascular varicosity of cornea.

CIRSOT'OMY (ser-sot'-ô-me). Excision of a varix.

CITRATE (sit'-rât). A salt of citric acid with a base.

CITRIC ACID. Acid obtained from lemon or lime-juice.

CLAMP (klamp). An instrument used for vascular compression.

CLAP. See Gonorrhea.

CLARIFICA'TION. Elimination of impurities in a liquid.

CLASSIFICA'TION. Division into classes.

CLAUS'TRUM (klaus'-trum). Layer of gray matter in brain.

CLAU'SURE (klaw'-zhûr). Without an opening; imperforation.

CLAVICLE. A curved bone at the base of neck; the collar bone.

CLAVUS. A corn.

CLEANS'INGS. The lochia.

CLEFT PAL'ATE. Fissure of palate at birth.

CLIMAC'TERIC (kli-mak'-te-rik). Pertaining to periods of life, such as menopause, etc.

CLIMATOL'OGY (kli-mā-tol'-ô-je). Science treating of climates.

CLIMATO-THER'APY. The use of climate to assist in curing a disease.

CLINIC (klin'-ik). Teaching medicine at the bedside of patients.

CLINICAL (klin'-i-kal). Pertaining to a clinic.

CLINOID (kli'-noid). Like a bed.

CLISEOM'ETER (klis-e-om'-e-ter). Instrument used to measure angle of pelvis.

CLITORIDEC'TOMY (kli-tō-ri-dek'-to-me). Excision of clitoris.

CLIT'ORIS (kli'-tō-ris). Erectile organ in the female.

CLIT'ORISM (kli'-tō-rism). Enlarged clitoris.

CLIT'ORITIS (kli-tō-ri'-tis). Inflammation of clitoris.

CLOA'CA (klō-ā'-kah). A drain, applied to urethral and rectal openings.

CLONIC (klon'-ik). Irregular, non-persistent spasms.

CLONUS (klō'-nus). Spasmodic, muscular contraction.

CLOT. See Coagulum.

CLOUD'Y SWELL'ING. A form of cellular degeneration.

CLOVE (klōv). See Caryophyllus.

CLUB'-FOOT. See Talipes.

CLYS'TER (klis'-ter). An enema.

COAGULA'TION (kō-ag-u-lā'-shun). A clot.

COAGULATIVE NECRO'SIS. Death and coagulation of a mass of tissue.

COAG'ULUM. A clot of blood having consistency of gelatine.

COALES'CENCE (kō-a-les'-ens). The act of growing together.

COARCTA'TION. Vascular contraction or compression.

CO'BALT. Tough metal, often found with arsenic.

CO'CA (kō'-kah). See Erythroxyton.

CO'CAINE (kō'-kah-in). Nerve stimulant and local anæsthetic.

COCCOBACTER'IA. Bacteria found in putrefying animal matter.

COC'ULUS IND'ICUS. Fish berries. See Pterotoxin.

COCCY'G'AL (kok-sij'-ē-al). Pertaining to the coccyx.

COCCYGODYN'IA (kok-si-gō-din'-e-ah). Coccygeal pain.

COC'CYX (kok'-siks). Terminal bone at base of spinal column.

COCH'INEAL. Insect employed as a coloring agent.

COCH'LEA (kok'-le-ah). Anterior portion of internal ear.

COCILLA'NA (kō-si-lā'-nah). Emetic and expectorant drug.

CO'DEINE (kō'-dē-in). An opium alkaloid having hypnotic properties.

COD'-LIVER OIL. See Morrhue.

CCE. See Ce.

COFFEE. A seed or berry from which caffeine is derived; also a popular beverage.

- COHABITA'TION** (kō-hab-i-tā'-shun). Sexual intercourse.
- COHE'SION** (kō-hē'-shun). The force of atomic attraction.
- CO'HOSH, BLACK**. See Cimicifuga.
- COIT'ION, CO'ITUS**. Sexual congress; cohabitation.
- COL'CHICINE** (kol'-chi-sin). Active principle of colchicum.
- COL'CHICUM**. A diuretic and cathartic.
- COLD**. Catarrhal affection of respiratory tract.
- COLD-BLOOD'ED**. See Poikilothermic.
- COLEC'TOMY** (kō-lek'-tō-me). Partial excision of colon.
- COL'EOCELE** (kol'-ē-ō-sēl). Hernia of the vagina.
- COL'IC** (kol'-ik). A painful intestinal disorder.
- COL'ICA PICTO'NUM**. Painter's or lead colic.
- COLI'TIS** (kō-lī'-tis). Inflammation of the colon.
- COLLAPSE'**. Complete exhaustion and prostration.
- COL'LAR BONE**. See Clavicle.
- COLLAT'ERAL**. Following side by side; assisting.
- COLLO'DION**. A solution of ether and gun-cotton, making an extemporaneous plaster.
- COL'LOID**. Resembling glue.
- COL'LUM** (kol'-um). Front portion of neck.
- COLLYR'IUM** (ko-līr'-e-um). A wash for the eyes.
- COLOBO'MA** (kol-ō-bō'-mah). Fissure or cleft of portions of eye, as the optic nerve, etc.
- COL'OCYNTH**. Drastic hydragogue cathartic.
- COLOCYNTH'IN**. Active glucoside principle of colocynth.
- CO'LOON** (kō'-lon). Upper portion of large intestine.
- COLONI'TIS** (kol-ō-nī'-tis). Colitis.
- COLOSTRA'TION**. Disease of the new born due to colostrum.
- COLOS'TRUM** (ko-log'-trum). Milk secreted during ninth month of pregnancy.
- COLOT'OMY** (kō-lot'-ō-me). Opening of the colon.
- COLPAL'GIA** (kol-pal'-je-ah). Vaginal pain.
- COLPATRE'SIA** (kol-pa-trē'-ze-ah). Vaginal imperforation.
- COLPI'TIS** (kōl-pī'-tis). Vaginal inflammation.
- COL'POPLASTY** (kol'-pō-plas-te). Plastic vaginal surgery.
- COLPOPTO'SIS** (kol-pop-tō'-sis). Vaginal prolapse.
- COLPORRHA'GIA** (kol-pō-rā'-je-ah). Vaginal hemorrhage.
- COLPOR'RHAPHY** (kol-pōr'-a-fe). Vaginal suture to repair laceration.
- COLPORRHE'A** (kol-pō-rē'-ah). See Leucorrhœa.
- COLPO'SIS** (kol-pō'-sis). Vaginal inflammation.
- COLPOT'OMY** (kol-pot'-ō-me). Vaginal incision. See Elytrotomy.
- COLT'S FOOT**. A demulcent leaf.
- COLUM'BO**. See Calumbo.

- COLUM'NA** (kol-um'-nah). A column.
- CO'MA**. Deep stupor or sleep; unconsciousness; lethargy.
- CO'MA VIG'IL**. Raving during unconsciousness.
- CO'MATOSE** (kō'-ma-tōs). Affected with coma.
- COMBUST'ION** (kom-bus'-chun). The act of burning.
- COM'EDO** (kom'-e-dō). Black-head; affection of sebaceous glands; face-worm.
- COM'FREY** (kum'-fre). An astringent and demulcent.
- COM'MA BACIL'LUS**. Cholera bacillus.
- COMMINU'TION**. Breaking; shattering.
- COM'MISSURE**. Union of two parts.
- COM'MISSURE, OPTIC**. Point of union of optic nerves.
- COMMU'NICANS**. Communicating.
- COMMU'NICANS NO'NI**. Branch from third cervical nerve.
- COM'PASS PLANT**. See Rosin Weed.
- COMPAT'IBLE**. Admitting of admixture.
- COMPLEX'US MUS'CLE**. Large muscle of the back.
- COMPLICA'TION**. Appearance of other phenomena than the original.
- COMPOSITION**. A mixture of different ingredients.
- COM'PRESS** (kom'-pres). Folded cotton or woollen cloths for pressure on a part.
- COMPRESS, FEN'ESTRATED**. Compress provided with openings.
- COMPRES'SOR**. Instrument for vascular compression.
- CONA'RIMUM** (kō-nā'-re-um). The pineal gland.
- CON'CAVE** (kon'-kāv). Hollow; a rounded cavity.
- CONCA'VO-CON'CAVE**. Concave on both sides.
- CONCA'VO-CON'VEX**. Concave on one side and convex on opposite side.
- CONCEN'TRIC**. Having a common centre.
- CONCEPTION** (kon-sep'-shun). Ovular fecundation.
- CON'CHA** (kong'-kah). The external ear.
- CONCOC'TION** (kon-kok'-shun). A boiled mixture.
- CONCOM'ITANT** (kon-kom'-e-tant). Accompanying; associated.
- CONCRE'TION** (kon-krē'-shun). Deposit of a solid matter in the body, as a calculus.
- CONCU'BITIS** (kon-kū'-bi-tus). Coitus; sexual congress.
- CONDENSA'TION** (kon-den-sā'-shun). Act of condensing; concentration.
- CON'DIMENT** (kon'-di-ment). A seasoning substance; a spice.
- COND'OM, CUN'DUM**. A very delicate rubber covering used during coition.

- CONDURAN'GO BARK.** An alterative used in cancer and syphilis.
- CON'DYLE** (kon'-dil). Curved articular process, as humerus.
- CON'DYLOID** (kon'-di-loid). Pertaining to a condyle.
- CONDYLO'MA** (kon-di-ló'-mah). Warty excrescence near the genitals.
- CONE'IN** (kō-nē'-in). See Conine.
- CONFEC'TION** (kon-fek'-shun). A saccharine substance to disguise bitter drugs.
- CONFINE'MENT** (kon-fīn'-ment). Lying-in; labor; parturition.
- CON'FLUENT** (kon'-flū-ent). Union; meeting.
- CONFORMA'TION** (kon-for-mā'-shun). Natural form.
- CONGEN'EROUS** (kon-jen'-e-rus). Belonging to same class.
- CONGEN'ITAL** (kon-jen'-i-tal). Term applied to malformations or peculiarities which are present at birth.
- CONGES'TION** (kon-jes'-chun). Abnormal accumulation of blood to a part.
- CONGES'TION OF THE LUNGS.** See Pneumonia.
- CONGES'TIVE.** Pertaining to congestion.
- CONGES'TIVE FEVER.** Malarial fever.
- CON'GIUS** (kon'-je-us). A gallon.
- CONGLOM'ERATE.** Joined or mixed together.
- CONGLU'TIN.** Nitrogenous ferment in almonds.
- CONGLU'TINATE.** Joined; united.
- CON'GRESS, SEX'UAL.** Cohabitation; copulation.
- CON'ICAL COR'NEA.** See Keratoglobus.
- CO'NINE** (kō'-nin). Alkaloid obtained from conium, very poisonous, one drop being a fatal dose.
- CONI'UM** (kō-nī'-um). Hemlock; anodyne and aphrodisiac. See Conine.
- CONJUNCTIVA** (kon-jungk-tī'-vah). Mucous membrane of eye.
- CONJUNCTIVI'TIS** (kon-jungk-tī-vī'-tis). Inflammation of conjunctiva.
- CON'NATE** (kon'-āt). Present at birth; congenital union.
- CONNECTIVE TIS'SUE.** Tissue element supporting animal body.
- CONSAnguIN'ITY** (kon-sang-guin'-i-te). Relationship; of same blood.
- CONSEN'SUAL** (kon-sen'-sū-al). Independent of will; involuntary.
- CONSERVATIVE** (kon-ser'-va-tive). Preventing destruction.
- CONSERVE'** (kon-serv'). A mass mixed with sugar.
- CONSISTENCE.** Density of a substance.

- CONSTIPA'TION** (kon-sti-pá'-shun). Delayed defecation; constive.
- CONSTITU'TION**. The state or physical condition of an animal; composition.
- CONSTITU'TIONAL DISEAS'ES**. Diseases affecting the entire animal body; not localized.
- CONSTRIC'TOR**. Applied to muscles that contract.
- CONSTRIN'GENT** (kon-strin'-jent). See astringent.
- CONSULTA'TION**. Exchange of professional counsel and advice regarding a patient.
- CONSUMP'TION** (kon-sump'-shun). Phthisis; a pulmonary disease, characterized by waste of tissue.
- CONTA'GION**. The process of propagation of disease.
- CONTA'GIOUS** (kon-tá'-jus). Disease communicated by contact.
- CONTA'GIUM**. Germs causing propagation of a disease.
- CONTOR'TED** (kon-tor'-ted). Twisted; distorted.
- CONTRACTIL'ITY**. Capable of contraction.
- CONTRACTION**. Act of drawing together.
- CONTRA-INDICA'TION**. Non-prescription of a remedy because of another ailment being irritated by it.
- CONTU'SION**. A bruise.
- CO'NUS** (kô'-nus). Marginal crescent of optic disc.
- CONVALES'CENCE**. Period of gradual improvement succeeding an illness.
- CONVER'GENT** (kon-ver'-jent). Having a common point of union.
- CON'VEX** (kon'-veks). Outward curvature; opposed to concave.
- CONVUL'TION**. Tortuous winding of an organ.
- CONVUL'SION**. Severe involuntary muscular contraction.
- COÖRDINA'TION**. Working together for a common result.
- COPAIBA** (kô-pá'-bah). A resinous stimulant, exhibited in diseases of mucous membranes.
- COPHO'SIS** (kô-fô'-sis). Deafness.
- COPPERAS**. Green vitriol; commercial ferrous sulphate.
- COP'ROLITH** (kop'-rô-lith). An intestinal concretion.
- COPROS'TASIS** (ko-pros'-ta-sis). Non-expulsion of feces; constipation.
- COPTIS**. Gold thread.
- COPULA'TION** (kop-û-lá'-shun). Cohabitation; coitus.
- CORD, UMBILICAL**. Fetal attachment to placenta.
- COR'DIAL** (kord'-yal). A stimulating aromatic liqueur.
- COR'DIFORM** (kor'-di-form). Having a cardiac shape.
- CORECTASIS** (ko-rek'-ta-sis). Dilatation of pupil of eye.
- COREC'TOME** (ko-rek'-tôm). Instrument to perform *corectomy*.

COREC'TOMY (ko-rek'-to-me). Excision of iris to establish an artificial pupil.

COREMOR'PHOSIS (kor-ē-mor'-fō-sis). See Corectomy.

COREON'CION (kor-e-on'-sē-ōn). Iris forceps used in corectomy.

COR'EPLASTY. Operation establishing artificial pupil.

CORET'OMY (ko-ret'-ō-mē). See Iridotomy.

CORIAN'DER (kō-re-an'-der). A stimulant and carminative.

CO'RIUM (kō'-re-um). The derma.

CORN. Cutaneous induration on top of toe.

COR'NEA (kor'-ne-ah). Anterior transparent portion of eye.

CORNEI'TIS (kor-nē-i'-tis). See Keratitis.

CORNIC'ULA LARYN'GIS. Two laryngeal, cartilaginous nodules.

CORN' SMUT. See Stigmata Maydis.

COR'NU (kor'-nū). A pointed process.

COR'NU-CER'VI. Hartshorn.

COR'NUS (kor'-nus). Dogwood; an astringent tonic.

COR'NUTIN (kor'-nū-tin). Principal constituent of ergot.

CORO'NA (kō-rō'-nah). A crown.

CORO'NA DEN'TIS. Crown of a tooth.

CORO'NA GLAN'DIS. Periphery of glans penis.

CORO'NA VEN'ERIS. Syphilitic affection of forehead.

CORO'NAL (kor'-ō'-nal). Pertaining to a crown.

COR'ONARY (kor'-ō-nā-re). Encircling.

COR'ONER. A public officer who determines cause of a supposed unnatural death.

COR'ONOID (kor'-ō-noid). Having appearance of or pertaining to a crown.

COR'PORA (kor'-pō-rah). Plural of corpus.

COR'PORA CAVERNO'SA. Penile erectile structure.

COR'PORA QUADRIGEM'INA. Nucleated eminences at apex of brain-stem.

CORPSE (korps). A dead body.

COR'PULENT. Obese; of large proportions; fat.

COR'PUS (kor'-pus). A body.

COR'PUS CALLO'SUM. Fibrous matter joining two hemispheres of brain.

COR'PUS SPONGIO'SUM. Bulbous extremity of penis.

COR'PUSCLE (kor'-pus-l). A very small body.

COR'PUSCLES OF BLOOD. Reddish discs in the blood.

COR'PUSCLES, MALPIG'HIAN. The splenic corpuseles.

CORPUS'CULATED. Containing corpuseles.

CORRECTIVE (kor-rek'-tiv). Agent mollifying effect of a drug.

CORRELA'TION (kor-ē-lā'-shun). Mutual or common relation.

- CORROB'ORANT** (ko-rob'-ō-rant). A strengthening remedy.
- CORRO'SIVE** (ko-rō'-siv). Agent that consumes or eats away.
- CORRO'SIVE SUB'LIMATE**. Mercuric chloride.
- CORT'EX**. Outer layer of an organ, as of brain, etc. A bark.
- CORTICAL** (kor'-te-kal). Pertaining to the cortex.
- CORY'ZA** (kō-ri'-zah). Inflammation of nasal mucous membrane.
- COSMET'IC** (koz-met'-ik). Unguent used to improve the skin.
- COS'MOLINE** (koz'-mō-lin). Petrolatum.
- COS'TA** (kos'-tah). A rib.
- COS'TAL** (kos'-tal). Pertaining to a rib.
- COS'TIVE** (kos'-tiv). A symptom of constipation.
- COS'TOTOME** (kos'-tō-tōm). An instrument for costal section.
- COT'TON**. See Gossypium.
- COT'YLOID CAVITY**. See Acetabulum.
- COUCH'-GRASS**. See Triticum.
- COUGH** (kawf). Momentary pulmonary convulsion, causing noise, as air is violently expelled from lungs.
- COUN'TER-EXTENS'ION**. Method employed to assist extension.
- COUN'TER-IRRITA'TION**. Irritation of a part to benefit another affected part.
- COURS'ES**. See Menses.
- COURT PLAS'TER**. Isinglass composition on silk to protect wound.
- CONVEUSE'**. A brooder for new-born infants.
- COW'PER'S GLANDS**. Two racemose glands above bulb of urethra.
- COW'POX**. Disease of cows with cutaneous eruption; the virus of pustules used as vaccine.
- COX'A**. The hip.
- COXA'GRA** (koks-ā'-grah). Pain in the hip.
- COXAL'GIA** (koks-al'-je-ah). See Coxagra.
- COXA'RIOUS**. Pertaining to the hip-joint.
- COXARTHRI'TIS** (koks-ar-thri'-tis). Coxarius gout.
- COXI'TIS** (koks-i'-tis). Inflammation of hip-joint.
- CRACKED-POT SOUND**. Metallic reverberation, present when percussion is made over a cavity.
- CRA'DLE**. Arch protecting a part from bed-clothing.
- CRAMP**. Painful spasm and contraction of muscles.
- CRA'NIAL** (krā'-ne-al). Pertaining to the cranium.
- CRA'NIOCELE** (krā'-ne-ō-sēl). See Encephalocele.
- CRA'NIOCLASM**. Using of cranioclast to break fetal skull.
- CRA'NIOCLAST**. Instrument used to perform cranioclastm.
- CRANIOLOGY**. Science relating to skulls.

- CRANIOM'ETER.** Instrument used to measure a skull.
- CRANIOM'ETRY** (krā-ne-om'-e-tre). Using the craniometer.
- CRANIOP'AGUS** (krā-ne-op'-a-gus). See Cephalopagus.
- CRANIOPLAS'TY.** Plastic surgery of skull.
- CRANIOS'COPY.** See Phrenology.
- CRANIOSTO'SIS.** Fetal cranial sutures ossified.
- CRA'NIOTOME.** Instrument used in craniotomy.
- CRANIOT'OMY.** Crushing the fetal skull.
- CRA'NIUM** (kra'-ne-um). The skull.
- CRE'ASOTE.** A powerful antiseptic; wood-tar product.
- CRE'ATIN.** See Kreatin.
- CREAT'ININ.** See Kreatinin.
- CREMAS'TER** (krē-mas'-ter). A muscle situated around spermatic cord.
- CREMA'TION** (krē-mā'-shun). Burning of animal or vegetable matter.
- CRE'MOR.** Cream.
- CRE'NATE** (krē'-nāt). Indented; nicked.
- CRE'OLIN.** A local antiseptic; a coal-tar product.
- CREST** (krest). Apex; crown.
- CRE'TA** (krē'-tah). Chalk.
- CRETA'CEOUS** (kre-tā'-she-us). Of a chalky nature.
- CRE'TIN** (krē'-tin). A cretinic subject.
- CRETIN'IC** (krē-tin'-ik). Relating to cretinism.
- CRE'TINISM.** An Alpine disease, with imperfect development accompanied by dullness of senses.
- CRIB'RIFORM** (krib'-re-form). Having appearance of a sieve.
- CRI'COID** (krī'-koid). Ring-shaped.
- CRI'COID CAR'TILAGE.** Laryngeal cartilage having shape of a ring.
- CRIM'INAL MALPRAC'TICE.** Abortion induced when not therapeutically indicated.
- CRIS'IS** (krī'-sis). Height of a disease.
- CRIT'ICAL** (krit'-i-kal). Pertaining to a crisis; precarious.
- CRO'CUS** (krō'-kus). Saffron.
- CROTCH'ET.** Hook for drawing out product of a craniotomy.
- CRO'TON CHLO'RAL.** An anodyne and anesthetic.
- CRO'TON OIL.** A potent drastic purgative.
- CROUP** (kroop). Tracheal and laryngeal inflammation with exudation.
- CRU'CIAL** (kru'-she-al). Cross-shaped.
- CRU'OR** (krū'-or). Clotted or coagulated blood.
- CRU'ORIN** (krū'-or-in). Hemoglobin.
- CRU'RA** (krū'-rah). Plural of Crus.
- CRU'RAL** (krū'-ral). Pertaining to the crura.

- CRURE'US** (krû-rê'-us). A muscle of the thigh.
- CRUS** (krus). A leg or resembling a leg.
- CRUSTA** (krus'-tah). A scab or crust; the basal portion of Crura Cerebri.
- CRYPT** (kript). A small cavity.
- CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN** (lê'-ber-kên). Minute, tubular intestinal glands.
- CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS**. Monster with undeveloped head.
- CRYPTODID'YMUS**. A fetus within a fetus.
- CRYPTOPHTHAL'MOS** (kript-off-thal'-mos). Congenital palpebral union, with defective eyeball.
- CRYPTOR'CHID, CRYPTOR'CHIS** (kript-or'-kid, kript-or'-kis). One afflicted with cryptorchidism.
- CRYPTOR'CHIDISM**. Abdominal or inguinal retention of testicles.
- CRYS'TALLIN** (kris'-tal-in). Globulin.
- CRYS'TALLINE LENS**. Transparent structure of the eye.
- CRYS'TALLOID** (kris'-tâl-old). Resembling a crystal.
- CU'BEBS**. A stimulant to a mucous membrane, used in gonorrhea.
- CU'BIT** (ku'-bit). The forearm.
- CU'BOID BONE**. A small tarsal bone.
- CU'CA** (kû'-kah). See Erythroxyton.
- CUCUR'BIT** (kû-ker'-bit). A cupping glass.
- CUIRASS' CAN'CER** (kwê-rah's'). Cancer of breast forming a hard mass resembling a breast-plate.
- CUL'DE-SAC** (kool'-de-sak). A blind passage.
- CUL'TURE**. The generation of germs in a broth or any nutritious substance.
- CUNE'IFORM CAR'TILAGE**. Small cartilaginous nodules of larynx.
- CUNE'IFORM BONES**. Three tarsal bones.
- CUNE'US** (kû-nê'-us). A cerebral convolution.
- CUN'NUS** (kun'-nus). The vulva.
- CUP'PING**. Bleeding a person by use of cupping glass.
- CU'PRUM** (kû'-prum). Copper.
- CURA'RE** (kû-rah'-re). A deadly poison causing motor-nerve paralysis, used in spasmodic diseases.
- CURETTE'** (kû-ret'). Spoon-shaped instrument for cleaning cavities.
- CUSP** (kusp). Point on top of a tooth.
- CUSPIDATE TEETH**. Canine teeth.
- CUT'NEOUS** (kû-tâ'-ne-us). Pertaining to the skin.
- CU'TICLE** (kû'-tl-kl). The epidermis.
- CU'TIS** (kû'-tis). The derma.

CU'TIS ANSERI'NA. See Goose Skin.

CYANHIDRO'SIS (sī-an-hī-drō'-sis). Bluish perspiration.

CY'ANIDE. Combination of cyanogen with an element.

CYANODER'MA (sī-a-nō-der'-mah). See Cyanosis.

CYAN'OGEN. A poisonous gas; a compound radical.

CYANOP'ATHY (sī-an-op'-a-the). See Cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS. Bluish, cutaneous discoloration caused by lack of oxygen in the blood.

CYANOTIC (sī-an-ot'-ik). Pertaining to cyanosis.

CYCLI'TIS (sī-kli'-tis). Inflammation of the ciliary body.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS. Monster affected with cyclopia.

CYCLO'PIA (sī-klō'-pe-ah). Union of orbits, making one eye in centre of face.

CYCLOPLE'GIA (sī-klō-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis of ciliary muscle.

CY'CLOPS (sī'-klops). A monster affected with cyclopia.

CYCLOT'OMY. Surgery of ciliary muscle.

CYDO'NIUM (sī-dō'-ne-um). Quince-seed; a demulcent.

CYESIOL'OGY (sī-ē-sē-ol'-o-je). Science of pregnancy.

CYESIOGNO'SIS (sī-ē-sē-og-nō'-sis). Diagnosis of pregnancy.

CYNAN'CHE (sī-nang'-ke). Sore throat.

CYNAN'CHE TONSILLA'RIS. See Quinsy.

CYNOPHO'BIA (sī-nō-fō'-be-ah). See Pseudo-hydrophobia.

CYOPHO'RIA (sī-ō-fō'-re-ah). Pregnancy.

CYPHO'SIS (sī-fō'-sis). Spinal curvature.

CYPRIFE'DIUM. Lady's slipper.

CYRTOM'ETER. An instrument for measuring curves of chest.

CYRTO'SIS (sī-tō'-sis). Spinal curvature.

CYST (sist). An abnormal membranous sac containing fluid.

CYSTAL'GIA (sis-tal'-je-ah). Pain in the bladder.

CYSTATRO'PHIA (sis-ta-trō'-fe-ah). Atrophy of bladder.

CYSTEC'TASY (sist-ek'-tā-se). Dilatation of the bladder.

CYSTIC (sis'-tik). Pertaining to a cyst.

CYSTIFELLEOT'OMY. See Cholecystotomy.

CYSTINU'RIA (sis-tin-ū'-re-ah). Deposit of cystin in the urine.

CYSTIRRHA'GIA (sis-ti-rā'-je-ah). Hemorrhage of the bladder.

CYSTIRRHE'A (sis-ti-re'-ah). Catarrh of the bladder.

CYST'IS (sis'-tis). See Cyst.

CYSTI'TIS (sist-i'-tis). Inflammation of the bladder.

CYSTITOME (sist-i-tōm). See Cystotome.

CYSTOBUBON'OCELE. Inguinal hernia with bladder complications.

CYST'OCELE (sist-ō-sēl). Hernia of the bladder.

CYSTODYN'IA (sist-o-din'-e-ah). Neuralgia of the bladder.

CYST'OLITH (sist'-o-lith). Calculus formed in the bladder.

- CYSTOLITHI'ASIS.** Calculus in the bladder.
CYSTOLITH'IC (sist-o-lith'-ik). Pertaining to vesical calculus.
CYSTO'MA (sist-ō'-mah). Cystic tumor.
CYST'OPLASTY. Plastic vesical surgery.
CYSTOPLE'GIA (sist-o-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis of the bladder.
CYSTOSCOPE. Instrument for vesical examination.
CYST'OSPASM. Spasm of the bladder.
CYST'TOTOME (sist'-o-tōm). Instrument used in vesical surgery.
CYSTOT'OMY (sist-ot'-ō-me). Incision of the bladder.
CYTI'TIS (si-ti'-tis). See Dermatitis.
CY'TOBLAST (si'-tō-blast). The cell-nucleus.
CYTODIËR'ESIS (si-tō-di-er'-e-sis). Cell division.
CYTOGEN'ESIS (si-tō-gen'-e-sis). Formation of cells.
CYTOG'ENY (si-toj'-e-ne). See Cytogenesis.
CY'TOID (si'-toid). Resembling a cell.
CYTOL'OGY (si-tol'-o-je). Science relating to cells.
CY'TOPLASMA (si'-tō-plaz-mah). See Protoplasm.

D.

- DACRYADENAL'GIA** (dak-rē-ad-ē-nal'-je-ah). Pain in lachrymal gland.
DACRYADENI'TIS (dak-rē-ad-en-ī'-tis). Inflammation of lachrymal gland.
DACRYGELO'SIS (dak-re-je-lō'-sis). Repeated weeping spells followed by hysterical laughter.
DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA (dak-rē-ō-sist-al'-je-ah). Pain in lachrymal sac.
DACRYOCYSTI'TIS (dak-rē-ō-sist-ī'-tis). Inflammation of lachrymal sac.
DAC'RYOLITE. Lachrymal calculus.
DACRYOSOLENI'TIS. Inflammation of lachrymal ducts.
DAC'TYL (dak'-til). A finger.
DAC'TYLATE (dak'-ti-lăt). Resembling a dactyl.
DAC'TYL'ION (dak'-til-e-on). Fingers joined by a membranous web.
DACTYLI'TIS (dak-til-ī'-tis). Inflammation of finger or toe.
DAMIA'NA (dam-e-a'-nah). An aphrodisiac.
DAN'DELION (dăn'-dē-li-on). See Taraxacum.
DAN'DRUFF. The scaly product of a scalp affection.
DAR'TOID (dar'-toid). Resembling the dartos.
DAR'TOS. Covering of the testes under the scrotal skin.
DAR'TRE (dar'-tr). Term for scabby skin diseases.

DAR'WINISM. Theory of Darwin, maintaining the evolution of animals.

DAT'URINE. Alkaloid of stramonium.

DAY-BLIND'NESS. Dimness of vision in daylight.

DEAF (def). Totally or partially unable to hear.

DEAF-MU'TISM (def-mû'-tizm). Unable to hear or speak.

DEAF'NESS (def'-nes). State of being deaf.

DEATH (deth). Extinction or destruction of life.

DEATH'-RAT'TLE. Sound in larynx of one in throes of death.

DEBIL'ITATE (dê-bil'-i-tât). To weaken.

DE'BOVE'S MEM'BRANE. Bronchial layer of germinal cells.

DEC'AGRAMME (dek'-a-gram). Ten grammes; 154.32 grains.

DECALCIFICA'TION. Elimination of lime from bone or other substance.

DEC'ALITRE (dek'-a-lê-ter). Ten litres; 2.64 gallons.

DEC'AMETRE (dek'-a-mê-ter). Ten metres; 32.8 feet.

DECANTA'TION. The act of removing a liquid, leaving the sediment remaining.

DECAPITA'TION. Cutting off fetal head to facilitate delivery.

DECID'UA (dê-sid'-û-ah). Uterine membrane enveloping ovum.

DECID'UOUS TEETH. Milk teeth.

DEC'IGRAMME. One-tenth of a gramme.

DEC'ALITRE. One-tenth of a litre.

DEC'IMETRE. One-tenth of a metre.

DECOC'TION. Solution resulting from boiled vegetable drugs.

DECOLLA'TION (dê-kô-lâ'-shun). See Decapitation.

DECOMPOSIT'ION. Putrefaction; decay; reduction to its elements.

DECU'BITUS (dê-kû'-bi-tus). See Bed-sore.

DEDENT'ION (dê-den-tish'-on). Losing the teeth.

DEFECA'TION (def-ê-kâ'-shun). Fecal evacuation.

DEF'ERENS (def'-er-enz). See Vas Deferens.

DEFERVES'CENCE (dê-fer-ves'-ens). Decline of temperature.

DEFIBRINA'TION. Elimination of fibrin.

DEFLOA'TION (de-flô-râ'-shun). Cohabitation with a virgin.

DEFORMA'TION (de-for-mâ'-shun). Act of being deformed.

DEFORM'ITY (de-for'-mi-te). Abnormal formation or growth; disfigurement.

DEGENERA'TION. Change of a part or function to a lower state.

DEGENERA'TION, AM'YLOID. Albuminous infiltration of a tissue or organ.

DEGENERA'TION, CALCA'REOUS. Formation of lime in tissues.

DEGENERA'TION, FAT'TY. Change of a tissue to fat.

- DEGLUTITION** (deg-lū-tish'-on). Swallowing.
- DEHYDRATION** (dē-hī-drā'-shun). Elimination of water from a substance.
- DEJECTION** (dē-jek'-shun). Voiding of fecal matter. Melancholy.
- DELACTATION** (dē-lac-tā'-shun). To deprive of the breast.
- DELIQUESCENCE** (del-e-kwes'-ens). Process of becoming moist by absorption of water.
- DELIRIANT** (de-lir'-e-ant). Capable of producing delirium.
- DELIRIUM** (dē-lir'-e-um). Unconsciousness, with wild incoherent speech; wandering of the mind.
- DELIRIUM TREMENS**. Condition caused by excessive use of alcohol.
- DELIVERY** (dē-liv'-er-e). Child-birth. .
- DELPHINÆ O'LEUM**. Porpoise oil.
- DELPHININE** (del'-fin-in). Poisonous alkaloid of staphisagria.
- DELTOID**. Resembling a right-angled triangle; triangular muscle of the shoulder.
- DELUSION** (dē-lū'-zhun). The state of being deluded.
- DEMEN'TIA** (dē-men'-she-ah). Insanity; idiocy; mental decay.
- DEMONOMANIA**. Insanity in which the hallucination is the presence of many devils.
- DEMULCENT**. Agent soothing external irritation.
- DEMUTIZATION**. Teaching deaf-mutes to articulate words.
- DENGUE** (dang'-gā). Intensely feverish disease, ostealgia and eruption.
- DENS** (dēnz). A tooth.
- DENSITY**. State of being compact; closeness.
- DENTA'GRA** (den-tag'-rah). Toothache; instrument for pulling teeth.
- DENTAL**. Pertaining to the teeth.
- DENTAPHONE**. Instrument placed between the teeth to promote sense of hearing.
- DENTA'TA** (den-tā'-tab). The second cervical vertebra.
- DENTES SAPIEN'TIÆ**. Wisdom teeth.
- DENTIFICATION**. The process of forming teeth.
- DENTIFRICE** (den'-ti-fris). Dental cleansing substance.
- DENTINE**. Hard external substance of a tooth.
- DENTISTRY** (den'-tis-tre). The science relating to the cure and care of teeth.
- DENTI'TION**. Period when teeth first appear.
- DENTOID**. Resembling a tooth.
- DENU'DATION** (den-ū-dā'-shun). The surgical uncovering of a part.
- DENUTRI'TION** (dē-nū-trish'-on). Insufficient nutrition.

- DEODORANT** (de-ô'-do-rant). Agent destroying an odor.
- DEODORI'ZER** (de-ô-dô-rî'-zer). See Deodorant.
- DEOXIDA'TION**. Elimination of oxygen.
- DEPILATION** (dep-il-lâ'-shun). Loss of hair, natural or induced.
- DEPIL'ATORY** (dê-pil'-a-to-re). Substance used to remove the hair.
- DEP'ILOUS** (dep'-i-lus). Absence of hair.
- DEPLE'TION**. Withdrawal of humors from the body.
- DEPRES'SANT**. Medicine causing decreased activity of heart.
- DEPRESSION**. A hollow; melancholia.
- DEPURANT** (dep'-û-raant). Eliminating impurities; purifying.
- DEPURA'TION** (dep-û-ra'-shun). The work of a depurant.
- DERADELPH'US** (der-a-delf'-us). Double monster having but one head.
- DERADENI'TIS** (der-ad-en-î'-tis). Inflammation of glands of the neck.
- DERANGE'MENT**. Mental decay; insanity.
- DER'BYSHIRE NECK**. Goitre.
- DER'MA** (der'-mah). The true skin or corium.
- DER'MAL**. Pertaining to the skin.
- DERMAL'GIA** (der-mal'-je-ah). Painful affection of skin.
- DERMATA'GRA** (der-mat-ag'-rah). See Pellagra.
- DERMATAL'GIA** (der-mat-al'-je-ah). See Dermalgia.
- DERMATI'TIS** (der-mat-î'-tis). Cutaneous inflammation.
- DERMATOG'RAPHY** (der-mat-og'-ra-fe). Description of the skin.
- DER'MATOID** (der'-mat-oid). Resembling skin.
- DERMATOL'OGY** (der-mat-ol'-ô-je). Science relating to the skin.
- DERMATOMYCO'SIS**. Fungoid affection of the skin.
- DERMATONEURO'SIS**. Neurosis of the skin.
- DERMATON'OSIS** (der-mat-on'-ô-sis). Term for various cutaneous affections.
- DERMATO'SES** (der-mat-ô'-sêz). Diseases of the skin.
- DERMATOT'OMY** (der-mat-ot'-ô-me). Incision of skin.
- DERMATOZO'A** (der-mat-o-zô'-ah). Animal parasites of skin.
- DER'MIC** (der'-mik). Pertaining to the skin.
- DER'MIS** (der'-mis). See Derma.
- DERMOG'RAPHY**. See Dermatography.
- DER'MOID** (der'-mold). See Dermatoid.
- DER'MOPHYTE** (der'-mô-fit). Vegetable parasites of the skin.
- DERMOT'OMY** (der-mot'-ô-me). See Dermatotomy.
- DERODID'YMUS** (der-ô-did'-ê-mus). A double-headed monster.
- DESAULT'S SPLINT**. Splint used in femoral fractures.

- DESCEND'ENS.** Descending.
- DESCEND'ENS NO'NI.** Branch from hypoglossal nerve.
- DESICCA'TION** (des-i-kă'-shun). Drying; elimination of moisture from a substance.
- DES'ICCATIVE.** Agent eliminating moisture from tissues.
- DESMI'TIS** (des-mi'-tis). Inflammation of a ligament.
- DESMODYN'IA** (des-mo-din'-e-ah). Pain in a ligament.
- DESMOGRAP'HY** (des-mog'-ra-fe). Description of the ligaments.
- DES'MOID.** Having the appearance of a bundle.
- DESMOL'OGY** des-mol'-ô-ge). A work relating to ligaments.
- DESMOP'ATHY** (des-mop'-a-the). Disease of a ligament.
- DESMOT'OMY** (des-mot'-ô-me). Dissection of ligaments.
- DESPUMA'TION** (des-pû-mă'-shun). Foaming; frothing.
- DESQUAMA'TION** (des-kwă-mă'-shun). Cutaneous exfoliation.
- DESUDA'TION** (des-û-dă'-shun). Abnormal sweating.
- DETER'GENT** (dê-ter'-jent). Agent having cleansing and purifying qualities.
- DETRIT'ION** (dê-trish'-on). Wearing away or atrophy of a part.
- DETRIT'US** (de-tri'-tus). Substance resulting from destruction of a part.
- DEUTEROP'ATHY** (dû-ter-op'-a-the). Secondary form of a disease.
- DEVELOP'MENT** (dê-vel'-op-ment). State of undergoing changes, tending to completion.
- DEVI'ATION.** Progressing in an abnormal direction.
- DEVI'TALIZE** (de-vi'-tal-iz). The act of destroying life.
- DEWEE'S' CARMIN'ATIVE.** A compound of asafetida and magnesia.
- DEXIOCARD'IA.** State in which heart is on the right instead of left side.
- DEX'TRAD** (deks'-trad). In a direction to the right side.
- DEX'TRAL** (deks'-tral). Pertaining to the right side.
- DEX'TRINE.** A substance resembling gum arabic.
- DIABETES INSIP'IDUS.** Abnormal secretion of urine.
- DIABETES MEL'LITUS.** Polyuria containing sugar.
- DIABET'IC** (di-a-bet'-ik). Pertaining to diabetes.
- DIABROT'IC** (di-a-brot'-ik). Agent destroying tissues.
- DIACETU'RIA.** Acetic acid in the urine.
- DIACH'YLON PLAS'TER** (di-ak'-ê-lon). Lead plaster.
- DIACLA'SIA.** Operation of crushing a bone, preceding amputation.
- DIAC'RISES** (di-ak'-ri-sēs). Diseases with changing of secretions.

- DIACRISIOGRAPHY** (dī-a-kris-e-og'-ra-fē). Descriptive treatise upon secretory apparatus.
- DIAGNOSIS**. Distinguishing a disease by its symptoms.
- DIALYSIS** (dī-al'-e-sis). Process of separating parts of a body.
- DIAPHEDESIS** (dī-a-pē-dē'-sis). Exudation of blood corpuscles without vascular rupture.
- DIAPHANOSCOPE**. Apparatus having electric light used to examine cavities.
- DIAPHANOUS** (dī-af'-a-nus). Permitting passage of light.
- DIAPHORESIS** (dī-a-fō-rē'-sis). Production of perspiration.
- DIAPHORETIC** (dī-a-fō-ret'-ik). Agent producing secretion of sweat. See Sudorific.
- DIAPHRAGM** (dī-a-fram). Muscles separating thoracic and abdominal cavities.
- DIAPHRAGMALGIA** (dī-a-frag-mal'-je-ah). Pain in the diaphragm.
- DIAPHRAGMITIS** (dī-a-frag-mī'-tis). Inflammation of diaphragm.
- DIAPHRAGMODYNIA** (dī-a-frag-mō-din'-e-ah). See Diaphragm-algia.
- DIAPHYSIS** (dī-af'-e-sis). Middle part of long cylindrical bones.
- DIAPLASIS** (dī-ap'-lā-sis). Replacing in its correct position.
- DIAPLEXUS** (dī-a-plek'-sus). Choroid plexus of third ventricle of brain.
- DIAPYESIS** (dī-a-pī-ē'-sis). Suppuration.
- DIAPYETIC** (dī-a-pī-et'-ik). Promoting suppuration.
- DIARRHEA** (dī-a-rē'-ah). Excessive number of watery stools; abnormal flow.
- DIARTHROSIS** (dī-ar-thrō'-sis). Articulation allowing motion in any direction.
- DIASTALTIC** (dī-a-stal'-tik). See Reflex.
- DI'ASTASE**. Nitrogenous product of grain fermentation.
- DIASTE'MIA** (dī-a-stē'-mah). A fissure.
- DIAS'TOLE** (dī-as'-tō-lē). Moment of cardiac dilatation; opposed to systole.
- DIASTOLIC** (dī-a-stol'-ik). Pertaining to the diastole.
- DIATHERMAL** (dī-a-ther'-mal). Capable of transmitting radiant heat.
- DIATHESIS** (dī-ath'-e-sis). A condition predisposed to a certain disease.
- DICEPHALOUS** (dī-sef'-a-lus). Two-headed monster.
- DI'CHROISM** (dī'-kro-izm). Peculiar property of a substance, *apparently changing color when moved.*

- DICOR'YPHUS** (di-kor'-e-fus). See Dicephalous.
- DICROTIC** (di-krot'-ik). Double beating as of pulse.
- DIDACTYLE** (di-dak'-til). Having but two fingers or toes.
- DIDYMAL'GIA**. Pain in a testicle.
- DIDYMI'TIS** (did-e-mi'-tis). See Orchitis.
- DID'YMOUS** (did'-e-mus). Growing in pairs.
- DIENCEPH'ALON** (di-en-sef'-a-lon). Middle brain containing pineal gland, etc.
- DIER'ESIS** (di-er'-e-sis). Process of division.
- DI'ET** (di'-et). Foods; victuals; to eat sparingly.
- DI'ETARY** (di'-e-tā-re). Pertaining to diet; systematic diet.
- DIETET'IC** (di-ē-tet'-ik). Pertaining to diet.
- DIETET'ICS**. Science relating to diet.
- DIETHYL'AMINE**. A non-toxic ptomaine of putrefaction.
- DIFFRACTION**. Deviation of rays of light upon entering a small aperture.
- DIFFUSE'**. Spread out.
- DIGAS'TRIC** (di-gas'-trik). Having two bellies; applied to digastric muscle.
- DIGEN'ESIS** (di-jen'-e-sis). Having two methods of generation.
- DIG'ERENT** (di-j'-e-rent). A digestive.
- DIGEST'** (di-jest'). The change of food in the stomach before assimilation.
- DIGEST'ANT**. Agent promoting and assisting digestion.
- DIGESTION** (di-jest'-shun). See Digest.
- DIG'IT** (di-j'it). A finger or toe.
- DIG'ITAL** (di-j'-i-tāl). Pertaining to a finger or toe.
- DIG'ITAL EXAMINATION**. Local examination using a finger.
- DIGITA'LIN** (di-j-it-ā'-lin). Active principle of digitalls.
- DIGITA'LIS** (di-j-it-ā'-lis). Foxglove; stimulant to the heart.
- DIGITATE** (di-j'-it-āt). Ramous processes, resembling fingers.
- DIGNA'THUS** (dig-nā'-thus). A double-jawed monster.
- DIGLOS'SIA** (di-glos'-se-ah). A person with two tongues.
- DILATA'TION** (dil-a-tā'-shun). Enlargement of orifice or canal.
- DILA'TOR**. Instrument used to perform dilation.
- DIL'UENT** (dil'-ū-ent). An attenuating agent.
- DIME'TRIA** (di-mē'-trē-ah). Having a double uterus.
- DIMORPH'OUS** (di-morf'-us). Having two distinct forms.
- DIN'NER PILLS**. A pill of aloes, cinchona, etc.
- DIOP'TRICS** (di-op'-triks). Science of optics relating to refraction.
- DIORTHO'SIS** (di-or-thō-sis). Setting a dislocated bone.
- DIOSCO'REA**. Diaphoretic; a remedy for colic.
- DIPHTHE'RIA** (dif-thē'-re-ah). Dangerous, infectious, feverish disease, with deposits on mucous membrane.

- DOSIM'ETER** (dō-sim'-e-ter). Instrument for measuring doses of medicine.
- DOSIM'ETRY** (dō-sim'-e-tre). Methodical prescription of certain drugs in fixed doses.
- DOS'SIL** (dos'-il). Small cone of lint.
- DOTHIENTERI'TIS** (doth-i-en-te-ri'-tis). Enteric fever.
- DOUB'LE VIS'ION**. See Diplopia.
- DOUCHE** (doosh). Jet of water applied to a part.
- DOUG'LAS', CUL-DE-SAC**. See Cul-de-sac.
- DOUG'LAS, POUCH OF**. See Cul-de-sac.
- DO'VEY'S POW'DER**. Powder of ipecac and opium.
- DRACHM** (dram). A weight of 60 grains; 3.888 grammes.
- DRACUN'CULUS** (dra-kun'-kū-lus). See Guinea Worm.
- DRAGEE'** (dra-zhā'). Sugar-coated pill.
- DRAG'ON ROOT**. Expectorant and diaphoretic drug.
- DRAIN'AGE**. Constant removal of pus by means of artificial canals, etc.
- DRAS'TIC** (dras'-tik). Violent active purgative.
- DRAUGHT** (draft). Liquid preparation constituting one dose.
- DRESS'ING**. Bandage, plaster, etc., wrapped about a wound.
- DROM'OGRAPH**. Instrument for measuring velocity of blood.
- DROPPED'-HAND**. Muscular paralysis of forearm.
- DROP'SICAL**. Pertaining to dropsy; affected with dropsy.
- DROPSY**. Extravasation of serous fluid into cavities or areolar tissue.
- DRUG**. Substance from which medicinal preparations are made.
- DRUM'-BEL'LY**. See Tympanites.
- DRUM OF EAR**. See Tympanum.
- DRY BEL'LY-ACHE**. See Girdle Pain.
- DRY CA'RIES** (kā'-rēz). See Onychomycosis.
- DRY CUP'PING**. Cupping without scarification.
- DUBINT'S DISEASE**. See Electrical Chorea.
- DUBOIS'IA**. Leaves furnishing duboisine.
- DUBOI'SINE**. Alkaloid of duboisia, resembling hyoscyamine.
- DUCHENNE'S' PARALYSIS**. See Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis.
- DUCT** (dukt). Canal conveying a fluid.
- DUCT OF BAR'THOLIN**. Sublingual gland duct.
- DUCT OF STE'NO**. Excretory duct of parotid gland.
- DUCT OF WHAR'TON**. Excretory duct of sublingual gland.
- DUC'TUS** (duk'-tus). A canal; duct.
- DULCAMA'RA** (dul-ka-mā'-rah). Bittersweet; remedy exhibited in skin diseases.
- DUMB** (dum). Without power to speak.

- DUMB A'GUE** (dum-ă'-gû). Intermittent fever without chill.
- DUODE'NAL** (dû-ô-dê'-nal). Pertaining to the duodenum.
- DUODENI'TIS** (dû-ô-dên-î'-tis). Inflammation of the duodenum.
- DUODENOS'TOMY** (dû-ô-dên-os'-tô-mê). Making an opening through abdominal wall and duodenum.
- DUODE'NUM** (dû-ô-dê'-num). First part of small intestines.
- DU'RA MA'TER**. External membranous covering of spinal cord and brain.
- DWARF**. Abnormal smallness of size.
- DYNAM'IC** (dî-nam'-ik). See Sthenic.
- DYNAM'OGRAPH**. Instrument recording strength of muscular contractions.
- DYNAMOM'ETER**. Instrument used to measure strength of muscles.
- DYSACOU'SIS** (dis-a-koo'-sis). See Hyperakusis.
- DYSAR'THRIA** (dis-ar'-thre-ah). See Dyslalia.
- DYSBA'SIA** (dis-bă'-se-ah). Impaired power of locomotion.
- DYSCHRE'A** (dis-krê'-ah). Cutaneous discoloration.
- DYSCHROMATOP'SIA**. Inability to easily distinguish colors.
- DYSCOPHO'SIS**. Impaired hearing.
- DYSCRA'SIA** (dis-kră'-se-ah). Imperfect health due to morbid condition of blood.
- DYSE'MIA** (dis-ê'-me-ah). A certain form of blood poisoning.
- DYSEN'TERY**. Intestinal inflammation with bloody stools.
- DYSESTHE'SIA** (dis-es-thê'-se-ah). Impaired sensibility.
- DYSGEN'ESIS** (dis-jen'-e-sis). Impaired generative power; unfertile.
- DYSHIDRO'SIS, DYSIDRO'SIS**. See Pompholyx.
- DYSKINE'SIA** (dis-ki-nê'-se-ah). Difficult movement.
- DYSLA'LIA** (dis-lă'-le-ah). Impaired speech due deformity.
- DYSMENORRHE'A** (dis-men-ô-rê'-ah). Painful or difficult menstruation.
- DYSOP'SIA** (dis-op'-se-ah). Impaired vision.
- DYSOREX'IA** (dis-ô-rek'-se-ah). Morbid appetite.
- DYSOS'MIA** (dis-oz'-mê-ah). An offensive odor.
- DYSOPHRE'SIA** (dis-os-frê'-se-ah). Impaired sense of smell.
- DYSPAREU'NIA** (dis-pa-roo'-ne-ah). Difficult or painful coitus.
- DYSPEP'SIA** (dis-pep'-se-ah). Defective digestion; indigestion.
- DYSPER'MIA** (dis-per'-me-ah). Morbid state of semen.
- DYSPHA'GIA** (dis-fă'-je-ah). Difficulty in swallowing.
- DYSPHA'SIA** (dis-fă'-se-ah). Impaired speech.
- DYSPHO'NIA** (dis-fô'-ne-ah). Difficult speech due to hoarseness of voice.
- DYSPHRA'SIA** (dis-fră'-ze-ah). Defective speech.

- DYSPNE'A** (disp-nē'-ah). Difficult breathing.
DYSTA'SIA (dis-tā'-se-ah). Inability to stand properly.
DYSTHE'SIA. See Dyscrasia.
DYSTO'CHIA (dis-tō'-se-ah). Painful and difficult labor.
DYSTRO'PHIA (dis-trō'-fe-ah). Impaired nutrition.
DYSU'RIA (dis-ū'-re-ah). Difficult or painful urination.

E.

- EAR** (ēr). The organ of hearing.
EAR'-ACHE (ēr'-āk). See Otagia.
EAR-COUGH (ēr'-koff). Reflex cough caused by auditory irritation.
EAR'-TRUMPET. An instrument assisting sense of hearing, by intensifying sound.
EAR'-WAX (ēr'-waks). See Cerumen.
EARTH'-BATH. See Arenation.
EARTH', FUL'LER'S. Finely powdered absorbent earth.
EAST'ON'S SYR'UP. Syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine and strychnine.
EB'NER'S GLANDS. Serous glands of the tongue.
EBURNA'TION (eb-er-nā'-shun). Hardening of bone, resembling ivory.
ECAU'DATE (ē-kaw'-dāt). Without a tail.
ECBOL'IC (ek-bol'-ik). Abortive; abortifacient.
ECCHONDRO'MA (ek-on-drō'-mah). A tumor forming in a cartilage.
ECCHONDRO'SIS (ek-on-drō'-sis). See Ecchondroma.
ECCHYMO'MA. Discolored, cutaneous swelling, due effusion of blood.
ECCHYMO'SIS. Effusion of blood in tissue, causing cutaneous discoloration.
ECCOPROT'IC (ek-ō-prot'-ik). A laxative.
EC'CRISIS (ek'-ri-sis). Excretion of waste matter.
ECCRIT'IC (ek-rit'-ik). Agent causing eccrisis.
ECCYE'SIS (ek-sī-ē'-sis). Extra-uterine fetation.
ECCYLIO'SIS (ek-sil-e-ō'-sis). A disease affecting development.
ECDEM'IC (ek-dem'-ik). Opposed to endemic.
ECDEMIOMA'NIA. Intense desire for travel.
EC'DYSIS (ek'-di-sis). Cutaneous exfoliation.
ECHOLA'LIA (ēk-ō-lā'-le-ah). Involuntary duplication of another's words.
ECHOPHRA'SIA (ēk-ō-frā'-se-ah). See Echolalia.

- ECLAMP'SIA** (ek-lamp'-se-ah). Convulsions. See Puerperal Convulsions.
- ECLECTIC**. A graduate of eclecticism.
- ECLECTICS**. Branch of medicine consisting of extracts of the teachings of all medical schools.
- E/COID** (ē'-koid). Brück's term for red corpuscles after they have lost their color.
- ECON'OMY** (ē-kon'-ō-me). The animal organism.
- ECOUVIL'ONAGE** (ā-koo-vē'-yong-āj). A swabbing out, as of uterus, etc.
- EC'PHLYSIS** (ek'-fli-sis). Superficial vesicular formation.
- ECPHRO'NIA** (ek-frō'-ne-ah). Melancholia; insanity.
- ECPHY'MA** (ek-fī'-mah). A growth on the skin.
- ÉCRASEUR'** (ā-krah-zuhr'). An instrument with a wire loop for removal of tissue, etc.
- EC'STASY** (ek'-stā-se). In a condition resembling a trance.
- EC'TASIS** (ek'-tā-sis). Dilatation of a part.
- ECTHY'MA** (ek-thī'-mah). Pustular eruption of skin.
- ECTOCAR'DIA** (ek-tō-kar'-de-ah). Malposition of the heart.
- ECTODERM** (ek'-tō-derm). See Blastoderm.
- ECTOP'AGUS**. Double monster, connected by sides of chest.
- ECTOPAR'ASITE** (ek-tō-par'-a-sīt). Parasite on surface of body.
- ECTOPHYTE** (ek'-tō-fit). Superficial vegetable parasite of animals.
- ECTO'PIA** (ek-tō'-pe-ah). Malposition.
- ECTO'PIA COR'DIS**. See Ectocardia.
- ECTO'PIA LEN'TIS**. Malposition of crystalline lens.
- ECTOP'IC** (ek-top'-ik). Pertaining to ectopia.
- ECTOP'IC GESTA'TION**. Extra-uterine fetation.
- ECTOPLASM**. External layer of cell. See Protoplasm.
- ECTOS'TEAL**. Pertaining to external surface of a bone.
- ECTOSTO'SIS**. Cartilaginous ossification between cartilage and perichondrium.
- ECTOZO'A** (ēk-tō-zō'-ah). Superficial parasites.
- ECTRODACTYL'IA**. Congenital absence of any fingers or toes.
- ECTROM'ELUS**. Monster with stunted growth of limbs.
- ECTRO'PION, ECTRO'PIUM**. Palpebral eversion.
- ECTROT'IC** (ek-trot'-ik). Tending to abort.
- EC'ZEMA**. Pustular disease of skin with intense itching and exudation.
- ECZEM'ATOID** (ek-zem'-a-toid). Resembling eczema.
- ECZEM'ATOUS** (ek-zem'-a-tus). Having nature of eczema.
- ECZEMATO'SES** (ek-zem-a-tō'-sēz). See Eczematous.
- EDE'A** (ē-dē'-ah). See Genitalia.
- EDEI'TIS** (ē-dē'-ī'-tis). Inflammation of genital organs.

EDE'MA (ê-dê'-mah). Infiltration of tissues with serous fluids.

EDEM'ATOUS (ê-dem'-a-tus). Pertaining to edema.

E'DENTATE, EDEN'TULOUS (ê'-den-tât, ê-den'-tû-lus). Toothless.

EDENTA'TION. The process of becoming edentulous.

EDEOL'OGY (ê-dê-ol'-ô-je). Treatise on genital organs.

ED'IBLE (ed'-i-bl). Fit to be eaten; proper food.

EDOCEPH'ALOUS (ê-dô-sef'-a-lus). Monster with penis where nose should be.

EF'FERENT (ef'-er-ent). Carrying in an outward direction.

EFFLEURAGE (ef'-flur-azh). A stroke used in massage.

EFFLORES'CENCE (ef-lôr-es'-ens). Scarlet condition of skin.

EFFLU'VIUM (e-flû'-ve-um). Obnoxious odor; exhalation.

EFFLUX'ION (ef-fluk'-shun). Abortion quickly following impregnation.

EFFU'SION. A pouring out; infiltration of tissues with a fluid.

EGES'TA (e-jes'-tah). Rectal excretions.

EGG. See Ovule.

EGLAN'DULAR (ê-glan'-dû-lar). Without glands.

EGOPH'ONY (ê-goff'-ô-nê). A bleating sound heard during auscultation.

EGYPTIAN CHLORO'SIS (ê-jîp'-shan-klô-rô'-sis). See Anchylostomiasis.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHAL'MIA. See Ophthalmia, Purulent.

EHR'LICH'S METH'OD. Staining tubercle bacilli with methyl violet.

EI'LOID (î'-loid). Applied to tumors with rolling or colling of skin.

EISANTHE'MA (is-an-thê'-mah). Exanthem forming on a mucous membrane.

EISOD'IC (is-od'-ik). Nerves branching out from spine.

EJACULA'TION (ê-jak-û-lâ'-shun). Seminal discharge during coition.

EJECTA (ê-jek'-tah). A substance which is expelled.

EJEC'TION (ê-jek'-shun). Act of expelling.

ELABORA'TION (ê-lab-ô-ra'-shun). Process of a substance preparatory to assimilation.

ELA'IN (ê-lâ'-in). Fluid portion of oils.

ELAS'TIC BAND'AGE. Rubber strips for compressing a part.

ELAS'TIC TIS'SUE. A certain kind of connective tissue.

ELAS'TIN (ê-las'-tin). Albuminoid of elastic tissue.

ELATERIN (ê-lat'-e-rin). Active principle of elaterium.

ELATERIUM. Hydragogue cathartic obtained from the *squirting cucumber*.

- ELBOW** (el'-bô). Joint uniting radius and humerus.
- ELCO'SIS** (el-kô'-sis). Ulceration.
- ELEC'TRIC, ELEC'TRICAL**. Pertaining to electricity.
- ELECTRICAL CHORE'A**. An Italian disease, with contraction of muscles, paralysis, etc.
- ELECTRIC'ITY**. A force produced by friction.
- ELEC'TRO-CAU'TERY** (ê-lek'-trô-kaw'-ter-ê). Using of electricity for destroying a part.
- ELEC'TRO-THERAPEU'TICS** (ê-lek'-tro-ther-a-ptû'-tiks). The science of electricity as related to medicine.
- ELECTROGEN'ESIS** (ê-lek-trô-jen'-e-sis). Generation of electricity.
- ELECTROLYSIS**. Decomposition of a substance by electricity.
- ELECTROLYTE**. Compounds admitting electrolysis.
- ELECTRO-MASSAGE'**. Massage with use of electricity.
- ELECTUARY** (e-lek'-tû-â-re). A medicine disguised by a sweetened substance.
- ELE'IDIN** (e-lê'-i-din). Substance of stratum granulosum of skin.
- EL'EMENT** (el'-e-ment). A simple substance; the last substance of an analyzed compound.
- EL'EPHANT LEG**. See Elephantiasis.
- ELEPHANTIASIS** (el-e-fan-tî'-a-sis). Chronic hypertrophy of skin, with induration.
- ELEPHANTIASIS AR'ABUM**. See Elephantiasis.
- ELEPHANTIASIS GRÆCO'RUM**. See Leprosy.
- EL'EVATOR**. Muscle holding up a part; a surgical instrument.
- ELIMINA'TION** (ê-lim-i-nâ'-shun). Process of expelling.
- ELIN'GUID** (ê-ling'-guid). See Tongue-tie.
- ELIXA'TION** (ê-lik-sâ'-shun). Boiled or digested vegetable drugs.
- ELIX'IR** (ê-lik'-ser). Aromatic alcoholic compound, as elixir calisaya.
- ELM**. See Ulmus.
- ELO'DES** (e-lô'-dêz). Malarial fever.
- ELUTRIA'TION** (ê-lû-tri-â'-shun). Separating particles of a compound by immersing in water.
- ELYTRI'TIS** (el-e-trî'-tis). See Vaginitis.
- ELYTROCELE** (el-ê'-trô-sêl). Vaginal tumor or hernia.
- ELYTROPLASTY** (el-ê'-tro-plas-te). See Colpoplasty.
- ELYTROPTO'SIS** (el-e-trop-tô'-sis). Vaginal prolapse.
- ELYTRORRHA'GIA** (el-e-tror-â'-je-ah). Vaginal hemorrhage.
- ELYTROR'RHAPHY** (el-i-tror'-a-fe). Vaginal suture.
- ELYTROTOMY** (el-i-trot'-ô-me). Vaginal incision.

EMACIA'TION (ĕ-mā-se-ă'-shun). Becoming lean.

EMANA'TION (em-a-nā'-shun). A foul odor.

EMAN'SIO-MEN'SIUM. Interrupted menstruation.

EMASCULA'TION (ĕ-mas-kū-lă'-shun). Castration; unsexing.

EMBALM'ING. Removing organs and filling cavities of cadaver with aromatic preservative liquids.

EMBOLE'MIA (em-bō-lē'-mē-ah). State of blood causing embolism.

EMBO'LIA (em-bō'-lē-ah). See Embolism.

EM'BOLISM. Embolus blocking a blood vessel.

EM'BOLUS (em'-bō-lus). Blood clot causing embolism.

EMBROCA'TION (em-brō-kă'-shun). A synonym of liniment.

EM'BRYO. Fecundated germ before third month after which it is the fetus.

EMBRYOCAR'DIA. Heart disease with beat resembling those of fetal heart.

EMBRYOC'TONY (em-brē-ok'-to-ne). Destruction of unborn fetus.

EMBRYOG'ENY (em-brē-ōj'-e-ne). Embryonal formation.

EMBRYOG'RAPHY (em-brē-og'-ra-fe). Description of embryo.

EMBRYOL'OGY (em-brē-ol'-ō-je). Treatise on embryonic development.

EMBRYON'AL. See Embryonic.

EMBRYON'IC (em-bre-on'-ik). Pertaining to the embryo.

EM'BRYOTOME (em'-brē-ō-tōm). Instrument for embryotomy.

EMBRYOTO'CIA. See Abortion. Embryonic.

EMBRYOT'OMY (em-brē-ot'-o-me). Fetal surgery to permit delivery.

EMBRYOT'ROPHY (em-brē-ot'-ro-fe). Fetal nutrition.

EMBRYUL'CIA (em-brē-ul'-se-ah). Extracting the fetal product of craniotomy.

EM'ESIS (em'-e-sis). Vomiting.

EMET'IC (ĕ-met'-ik). Agent causing vomiting.

EM'ETIN (em'-e-tin). Alkaloid of ipecacuanha.

EM'ETO-CATHAR'SIS. Condition of vomiting and being purged at same time.

EMETOL'OGY (em-e-tol'-ō-je). Treatise of emesis and emetics.

EMIC'TION (ĕ-mik'-shun). Urination.

EMIC'TORY (ĕ-mik'-to-re). A diuretic.

EM'INENCE (em'-i-nens). A process or prominence.

EMISSA'RIVM SUPERIVS. Cranial emissary vein.

EM'ISSARY. An abrupt canal for fluids.

EMIS'SION (e-mish'-on). Throwing out; ejaculation, as of semen.

EMMEN'AGOGUE (e-men'-a-gog). A menstrual stimulant.

- EMMÉNIA** (e-mé'-ne-ah). See Menses.
- EMMENOL'OGY** (em-e-nol'-ô-je). Treatise on menstruation.
- EMMETRO'PIA** (em-e-trô'-pe-ah). Normal condition of the eye.
- EMMETROP'IC**. Relating to emmetroplia.
- EMOL'LIENT** (ê-mol'-yent). Agent with softening properties.
- EMOTIONAL** (ê-mô-shun-al). Affected with emotion.
- EMPASM'** (em-pazm'). A deodorizer.
- EMPATHE'MA** (em-pa-thé'-mah). Without control of the passions.
- EM'PHLYSIS** (em'-fli-sis). Eruption of vesicle or tumor.
- EMPHRAC'TIC**. An obstructive agent.
- EMPHRAX'IS** (em-frak'-sis). An obstruction.
- EMPHY'MA** (em-fi'-mah). See Tumor.
- EMPHYSE'MA**. Gaseous infiltration of tissues.
- EMPIR'IC**. A quack.
- EMPIR'ICISM** (em-pir'-i-sizm). Quackery.
- EMPLAS'TIC** (em-plas'-tik). An agent with constipating property.
- EMPLAS'TRUM** (em-plas'-trum). A plaster.
- EMPROSTHOT'ONUS**. Violent spasmodic contractions causing the body to bend forward.
- EMPTYSIS** (emp'-ti-sis). Pulmonic hemorrhage.
- EMPYE'MA** (em-pi-ê'-mah). See Pleurapostema.
- EMPYE'SIS** (em-pi-ê'-sis). An abscess.
- EMPY'OCELE** (em-pi'-ô-sêl). Pus in the scrotum.
- EMUL'GENT**. Pressing or forcing out.
- EMUL'SIN** (ê-mul'-sin). Ferment of sweet and bitter almonds.
- EMUL'SION** (ê-mul'-shun). Product of oil suspended in water.
- EMUNC'TORY** (ê-mungk'-tô-re). Organ discharging waste matter.
- EMUN'DANT** (ê-mun'-dant). Cleansing.
- ENAM'EL** (en-am'-el). Hard, white envelope of exposed part of teeth.
- ENANTHE'MA** (en-an-thê'-mah). An eruption on a mucous membrane.
- ENANTHE'SIS** (en-an-thê'-sis). Cutaneous eruption resulting from internal complications.
- ENANTIOPATH'IC** (e-nan-te-ô-path'-ik). Easing; temporary relief.
- ENANTIOP'ATHY** (e-nan-te-op'-a-the). Allopathy.
- ENARTHROS'IS** (en-ar-thrô'-sis). Ball-and-socket joint.
- ENCAN'THUS**. Abnormal size of lachrymal caruncle.
- ENCEINTE'** (ong-sant'). Pregnant.
- ENCELI'TIS** (en-sêl-i'-tis). Inflammation of organs in abdomen.
- ENCEPHALAL'GIA** (en-sef-al-al'-je-ah). See Cephalalgia.

- ENCEPHAL'IC** (en-sef-al'-ik). Pertaining to the brain.
- ENCEPH'ALIN**. Cerebral glucoside.
- ENCEPHALI'TIS** (en-sef-al-i'-tis). Cerebral inflammation.
- ENCEPH'ALOCELE** (en-sef'-al-ô-sêl). Cerebral hernia.
- ENCEPH'ALOID** (en-sef-a-loid). Resembling the brain.
- ENCEPHALOL'OGY** (en-sef-a-lol'-ô-je). Description of encephalon.
- ENCEPHALO'MA** (en-sef-al-ô'-mah). Cerebral tumor.
- ENCEPHALOMALA'CIA** (en-sef-al-o-ma-lâ'-se-ah). Softening of the brain.
- ENCEPH'ALON** (en-sef'-a-lon). The brain.
- ENCEPHALOP'ATHY** (en-sef-al-op'-a-the). Cerebral disease.
- ENCEPHALORRHA'GIA** (en-sef-al-or-râ'-je-ah). Cerebral hemorrhage.
- ENCEPH'ALOTOME**. Instrument to perform encephalotomy.
- ENCEPHALOT'OMY** (en-sef-al-ot'-ô-me). Incision of the brain.
- ENCHONDRO'MA** (en-kon-drô'-mah). Tumor of a cartilage.
- ENCHYLE'MA** (en-ki-lê'-mah). Substance in protoplasm.
- ENCOLPI'TIS** (en-kol-pi'-tis). Inflammation of mucous membrane of vagina.
- ENCYST'ED** (en-sist'-ed). Enveloped in a cyst.
- ENDAN'GIUM** (end-an'-je-um). Inner lining of vessels.
- ENDARTERI'TIS** (end-ar-ter-i'-tis). Inflammation of inner membrane of artery.
- END' BULBS**. Nerve terminals.
- ENDEM'IC** (en-dem'-ik). Disease caused by conditions of the locality where it originates. Confined to a certain locality.
- ENDEMIOL'OGY** (en-dem-e-ol'-o-je). Description of endemic diseases.
- ENDERMAT'IC, ENDER'MIC**. Medicine applied locally after removing epidermis.
- END'OBLAST**. Nucleus.
- ENDOCAR'DIAL** (en-dô-kar'-de-al). Within the heart.
- ENDOCARDI'TIS** (en-dô-kar-di'-tis). Inflammation of endocardium.
- ENDOCAR'DIUM**. Membranous lining of cardiac cavities.
- ENDOCOLPI'TIS** (en-dô-kol-pi'-tis). See Colpitis.
- ENDOCHO'RION** (en-dô-kô'-re-on). Inner membrane enveloping fetus.
- EN'DODERM** (en'-dô-derm). See Blastoderm.
- ENDODONTI'TIS** (en-dô-don-ti'-tis). Inflammation of tissues in pulp cavity of a tooth.
- ENDOENTERI'TIS**. Membranous inflammation of small intestines.
- ENDOGASTRITIS**. Membranous inflammation of stomach.

- EN'DOLYMPH.** Fluid in aural membranous labyrinth.
- ENDOMETRI'TIS** (en-dō-mē-trī'-tis). Inflammation of endometrium.
- ENDOME'TRIUM** (en-do-mē'-tre-um). Inner membrane of uterus.
- ENDONEU'RIMUM.** Delicate web of connective tissue between nerve-fibres.
- ENDOPAR'ASITE** (en-dō-par'-ā-sīt). Parasite found in the body.
- ENDOPATH'IC.** Advance of a disease due to internal phenomena.
- ENDOPERICARDI'TIS.** Pericarditis complicated by endocarditis.
- ENDOPHLEBI'TIS** (en-dō-flē-bī'-tis). Inner membranous inflammation of vein.
- EN'DOPLAST.** See Endoblast.
- EN'DOSCOPE.** Instrument used in examining cavities.
- ENDOS'COPY.** Using of the endoscope.
- ENDOSMOM'ETER.** Instrument measuring endosmosis.
- ENDOSMO'SIS.** Passing of one liquid into a cavity containing a thicker fluid.
- ENDOSMOT'IC** (en-dos-mot'-ik). Pertaining to endosmosis.
- ENDOSTEI'TIS** (end-os-tē-i'-tis). Inflammation of endosteum.
- ENDOS'TEUM.** Medullary membrane of bone.
- ENDOS'TOMA** (end-os'-tō-mah). Ossification of cartilage.
- ENDOSTO'SIS** (end-os-tō'-sis). See Endostoma.
- ENDOTHELIO'MA** (end-ō-thē-lē-ō'-mah). Tumor due to cell genesis of endothelium.
- ENDOTHE'LIIUM.** Membranous linings of cavities, as of the peritoneal cavity.
- END' PLATE.** End of filament of a nerve in muscular fibre.
- EN'EMA** (en'-ē-mah). Injection per rectum of liquid nourishment or medicine.
- ENEPIDER'MIC.** Epidermal application of medicines.
- EN'ERGY** (en'-er-je). Potency; power of the human economy.
- ENER'VATE** (ē-ner'-vāt). To deprive of strength.
- ENG'LISH WAL'NUT.** Leaves and seeds used in medicine.
- ENGOMPHO'SIS** (en-gom-fō'-sis). See Gomphosis.
- ENGORGE'MENT** (en-gorj'-ment). Congestion of a vessel, due to plethora.
- ENOMA'NIA** (ē-nō-mā'-ne-ah). See Delirium Tremens.
- ENOPHTHAL'MIA** (en-off-thal'-me-ah). Abnormal depth of eyeball in socket.
- ENOSTO'SIS** (en-os-tō'-sis). Medullary tumor of bone.
- EN'SIFORM APPEN'DIX.** Final sternal segment.

ENSOM'PHALUS. Double monstrosity joined slightly on the surface.

EN'STROPHE (en'-strō-fe). Involution.

ENTA'SIA (en-tā'-sē-ah). Continued muscular spasm.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY. Treatise of intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOL'OGY. Science of intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA (en-ter-al'-je-ah). Pain in the bowels.

ENTEREC'TOMY (en-ter-ek'-tō-me). Intestinal surgery.

ENTER'IC. Relating or pertaining to the intestine.

ENTER'IC FE'VER. See Typhoid Fever.

ENTER'ICA. See Enteric.

ENTERI'TIS (en-ter-i'-tis). Intestinal inflammation.

ENTEROBRO'SIA (en-te-rō-brō'-se-ah). Intestinal perforation.

EN'TEROCELE (en'-ter-o-sēl). Hernia with intestines as contents.

ENTEROC'LYSIS (en-ter-oc'-li-sis). The giving of an enema.

ENTERO-COLI'TIS (en-ter-o-col-i'-tis). Inflammation of small intestines and colon.

ENTERO-CYST'OCELE. Vesical and intestinal hernia.

ENTERODYN'IA (en-ter-ō-din'-e-ah). Pain in the intestines.

ENTERO-EPIP'LOCELE. Hernia containing intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-GASTRI'TIS. Inflammation of stomach and intestines.

ENTERO-GAS'TROCELE (en-ter-ō-gas'-trō-sēl). Hernia of stomach and intestines.

ENTEROG'RAPHY. Description of intestines.

ENTERO-HY'DROCELE. Enterocoele and hydrocele.

EN'TEROLITE, EN'TEROLITH. Intestinal stone.

ENTEROLITHI'ASIS. Formation of enterolite.

ENTEROL'OGY. Science of the intestines.

EN'TERON (en'-tē-ron). The intestinal canal.

ENTEROP'ATHY (en-ter-op'-a-the). Intestinal disease.

EN'TEROPLASTY. Plastic intestinal surgery.

ENTERRHA'GIA. Hemorrhage of the intestines.

ENTEROR'RHAPHY (en-ter-or'-a-fe). Intestinal suturing.

ENTERORRHE'A (en-ter-or-re'-ah). See Diarrhea.

ENTERO'SES (en-ter-ō'-sēz). Diseases of intestines.

ENTEROSTENO'SIS. Intestinal stricture.

ENTEROSTOMY (en-ter-os'-to-me). Forming of a fistula in the intestines.

EN'TEROTOME. Instrument used in enterotomy.

ENTEROT'OMY. Incision of the intestines.

ENTEROZO'ÖN (en-ter-ō-zō'-on). Intestinal animal parasite.

ENTHELMINT'HA. Worm found in the intestines.

- ENTHETIC** (en-thet'-ik). Extraneous causes as inoculation.
- ENTOBLAST** (en'-tō-blast). Germinal spot of the nucleus.
- ENTOCELE**. Internal hernia.
- ENTOCYTE** (en'-tō-sit). That which is contained in a cell.
- ENTODERM**. See Blastoderm.
- ENTOPHYTE** (en'-tō-flit). A vegetable parasite inside of animals.
- ENTOPTIC** (ent-op'-tik). Inside the eye.
- ENTOTIC** (ent-ot'-ik). Pertaining to the inner ear.
- ENTOZOÖN**. See Enterozoön.
- ENTRAILS** (en'-trälz). The intestines.
- ENTROPION, ENTROPIMUM**. Marginal, palpebral inversion.
- ENURE'SIS** (en-ū-rē'-sis). Incontinence of urine.
- ENVIRONMENT**. Phenomena complicating a disease.
- ENZYMES** (en'-zims). Chemical ferments.
- E'OSIN** (ē'-ō-sin). See Fuchsin.
- EOSINOPHILOUS**. Easily stained with eosin.
- EPACTAL** (ē-pak'-tal). Term applied to inter-parietal bone.
- EPENDYMA** (ē-pen'-di-mah). Membranous lining of inner cavities of brain and spinal cord.
- EPENDYMITIS** (ē-pen-di-mī'-tis). Inflammation of the ependyma.
- EPHE'LIS** (e-fē'-lis). See Lentigo.
- EPHEM'ERA** (ē-fem'-e-rah). Short-lived; brief; as a fever of one day.
- EPHEM'ERA MALIG'NA**. A sweating fever.
- EPHEM'ERAL** (ē-fem'-e-ral). See Ephemera.
- EPHIAL'TES** (ef-i-al'-tēz). See Nightmare.
- EPHIDRO'SIS** (ef-i-drō'-sis). Excessive sweating.
- EPHIDRO'SIS CRUEN'TA**. See Hemathidrosis.
- EP'IBLAST** (ep'-i-blast). See Blastoderm.
- EPICAN'THUS**. Cutaneous fold over inner canthus of eye.
- EPICAR'DIUM** (ep-i-kar'-de-um). Visceral portion of pericardium.
- EPICHR'O'SIS** (ep-e-krō'-sis). Cutaneous discoloration.
- EPICON'DYLE**. Condyle of humerus.
- EPICRA'NIUM**. Sheet of connective tissue covering cranium.
- EPIC'RISIS** (ē-pik'-ri-sis). Subsequent crisis.
- EPICYSTI'TIS** (ep-i-sist-i'-tis). Structural inflammation above bladder.
- EPICYSTOT'OMY**. Suprapubic vesical dissection.
- EPIDEM'IC**. Applied to a disease affecting the masses.
- EPIDEMIOGRAPHY**. Description of epidemics.
- EPIDEMIOLOGY**. Science of epidemics.
- EPIDERMAL** (ep-i-der'-mal). Relating to epidermis.

- EPIDER'MATA** (ep-i-der'-ma-tah). Epidermic excrescence.
- EPIDER'MIC** (ep-i-der'-mik). Pertaining to the epidermis.
- EPIDER'MIS** (ep-i-der'-mis). Outer covering of derma.
- EPIDER'MOID** (ep-i-der'-moid). Resembling epidermis.
- EPIDID'YMIS** (ep-i-did'-e-mis). Small oblong body over the testis.
- EPIDIDYMI'TIS** (ep-i-did'-e-mi'-tis). Inflammation of epididymus.
- EPIDU'RAL SPACE**. Interstice between dura mater and pericranium.
- EPIGASTRAL'GIA** (ep-i-gas-tral'-je-ah). Neuralgia of the epigastrium.
- EPIGAS'TRIC** (ep-i-gas'-trik). Pertaining to the epigastrium.
- EPIGASTRIUM** (ep-i-gas'-tre-um). Upper part of abdomen, over stomach.
- EPIGAS'TROCELE** (ep-i-gas'-trō-sēl). Epigastric hernia.
- EPIGEN'ESIS** (ep-i-jen'-e-sis). A new formation.
- EPIGLOT'TIS** (ep-i-glot'-tis). A laryngeal cartilage assisting the act of swallowing.
- EPIGLOTTITIS** (ep-i-glot'-i'-tis). Inflammation of epiglottis.
- EPIG'NATHUS**. Double monster, united by maxilla.
- EPILA'TION** (ep-i-lā'-shun). Destruction of the hair.
- EPILATOR'IUM** (ep-i-la-tōr'-re-um). Agent for epilation.
- EPILEPSY**. Disease characterized by fits, clonic spasms, unconsciousness.
- EPILEP'TIC** (ep-i-lep'-tik). Pertaining to epilepsy.
- EPILEP'TIC MA'NIA**. Mental derangement subsequent to an epileptic convulsion.
- EPILEP'TIFORM** (ep-i-lep'-ti-form). Resembling epilepsy.
- EPILEPTOG'ENOUS** (ep-i-lep-toj'-e-nus). Causing epileptic seizures.
- EPI'LOSE** (ē-pi'-lōse). Hairless; bald.
- EPINEU'RIMUM** (ep-i-nū'-rē-um). Sheath protecting a nerve.
- EPIPAS'TIC** (ep-i-pas'-tik). See Epispastic.
- EPIPH'ORA** (ē-pif'-ō-rah). Flood of tears due lachrymation.
- EPIPH'YSIS** (ē-pif'-e-sis). A bone having cartilaginous union with another bone.
- EPIPHYSI'TIS** (ē-pif'-i-si'-tis). Inflammation of epiphysis.
- EPIPHYTE** (ep'-e-fit). Superficial vegetable parasite.
- EPI'LOCELE** (e-pip'-lō-sēl). Hernia, the contents of which are only the omentum.
- EPIPLO'IC** (ep-i-plō'-ik). Relating to the Omentum.
- EPIPLOI'TIS** (ep-e-plō-i'-tis). Inflammation of epiploön.
- EPIPLOME'ROCELE** (ep-e-plō-mē'-rō-sēl). Femoral hernia containing omentum.

- EPIP'LOÖN** (ê-pîp'-lô-on). The omentum.
- EPIPILOS'CHEOCELE** (ep-e-plos'-kê-ô-sêl). Scrotal hernia containing omentum.
- EPISCLERI'TIS** (ep-is-clê-rî'-tis). Inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues.
- EPISIOI'TIS** (ep-e-si-ô-i'-tis). Vulvular inflammation.
- EPISIORRHA'GIA** (ep-e-si-ô-râ'-je-ah). Vulvular hemorrhage.
- EPISIOR'RHAPHY**. Operation for supporting prolapsed uterus.
- EPISIOT'OMY**. Labial incision preventing perineal laceration during labor.
- EPISPA'DIAS** (ep-e-spâ'-de-as). Congenital malformed urethra with dorsal opening.
- EPISPAS'TIC** (ep-e-spas'-tik). A vesicant; agent causing blister.
- EPISPLENI'TIS**. Membranous inflammation of spleen.
- EPISTAX'IS** (ep-is-tak'-sis). Nasal hemorrhage.
- EPISTER'NUM** (ep-i-ster'-num). The manubrium.
- EPISTHOT'ONOS** (ep-is-thot'-o-nos). See Emprosthotonos.
- EPITHELIO'MA** (ep-i-thê-le-ô'-mah). Carcinoma or cancer forming in epithelium.
- EPITHE'LIUM** (ep-i-thê'-le-um). Thin outer layer of skin.
- EPITROCH'LEA** (ep-e-trok'-le-ah). The inner condyle of humerus. The outer condyle is called the epicondyle.
- EPIZO'ÖN** (ep-i-zô'-on). Animal parasite of the skin.
- EPONYCH'IUM** (ep-ô-nik'-e-um). Epidermis clinging to base and sides of finger-nails.
- EPOS'TOMA** (e-pos'-tô-mah). Abnormal osseous growth.
- EP'SOM SALTS**. Magnesium sulphate.
- EPU'LIS** (ep-û'-lis). Gingival tumor.
- EPULO'SIS** (ep-û-lô'-sis). Cicatrization; the process of healing.
- EQUIN'IA** (ê-kwin'-e-ah). Glanders.
- EQUINA'TION** (ê-kwin-â'-shun). Inoculation with horse-pox.
- EQUIVOCAL GENERA'TION**. See Abiogenesis.
- EREC'TILE TISSUE**. Tissue having turgescient qualities.
- EREC'TION** (e-rek'-shun). Stiff, hard condition of genital organs during sexual excitement, due to plethora.
- EREC'TOR** (e-rek'-tor). Muscle producing erection.
- EREC'TOR PI'LI MUS'CLES**. Erector muscles of hair.
- ER'ETHISM**. Abnormal, excessive irritability.
- ER'GOT**. Substance forming on rye; a hemostatic; also used to contract uterus.
- ER'GOTIN** (ur'-got-in). Active principle of ergot.
- ER'GOTISM** (ur'-got-izm). Condition caused by excessive use of ergot.
- ERIG'ERON** (ê-rîj'-e-ron). Diuretic and tonic.

ERIODIC'TYON (er-e-ð-dik'-te-on). An expectorant used in pulmonary diseases.

ERODENT (ê-rô'-dent). A substance used locally to destroy tissue.

EROSION (ê-rô'-zhun). Ulceration that is slowly eating away tissue.

EROT'IC (ê-rot'-ik). Pertaining to sexual desire.

EROTOMA'NIA (ê-rô-tô-mâ'-ne-ah). Insanity resulting from excessive venereal desire.

ERRAT'IC (ê-rat'-ik). Abnormal; irregular; wandering.

ER'RHINE (er'-in). Agent increasing nasal secretions; a sternutatory.

ERUCTATION (ê-ruk-tâ'-shun). Violent expulsion of gas from the stomach.

ERUPTION (ê-rup'-shun). Outbreak; rash; exanthem.

ERUPTIVE (ê-rup'-tiv). Attended with eruptions.

ERYSIPELAS (er-i-sip'-e-las). Inflammatory skin disease with fever. It is infectious.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS (er-i-si-pel'-a-tus). Pertaining to erysipelas.

ERYTHE'MA (er-i-thê'-mah). Inflammatory disease of skin with abnormal redness of latter.

ERYTHEM'ATOUS (er-i-them'-a-tus). Pertaining to erythema.

ERYTHRAS'MA (e-ri-thras'-mah). Exfoliating skin disease with reddish demarcations.

ERYTH'ROBLAST (er-ith'-ro-blast). See Leucocyte.

ERYTHROCHLORO'PIA (er-i-thro-klô-rô'-pe-ah). Color-blindness with negative results except with red and green.

ERYTHRODEX'TRIN (er-i-thrô-deks'-trin). Dextrin resulting from saliva acting on starch.

ERYTHROMELAL'GIA (er-ith-rô-mel-al'-je-ah). Disease of extremities with pain and redness of same.

ERYTHROP'SIA (er-ith-rop'-se-ah). Condition in which all objects appear red.

ERYTHRO'SIS (er-i-thrô'-sis). Congestion. See Plethora.

ERYTHROXYLON. Leaves furnishing cocaine.

ES'CHAR (es'-kar). A crust of dead tissue; dry slough.

ESCHAROT'IC (es-kar-ot'-ik). Agent destroying tissues, or establishing a slough.

ES'CULIN (es'-kû-lin). Active crystalline substance of horse-chestnut.

ES'ERINE (es'-e-rin). Active principle of physostigma.

ESOD'IC (e-sod'-ik). Term applied to a branch of the spinal cord.

ESOGASTRI'TIS (ê-so-gas-tri'-tis). Inflammation of gastric mucous membrane.

- ESOPHAG'EAL** (ê-sôf-aj-ê-al). Pertaining to the esophagus.
- ESOPHAGIS'MUS** (ê-sof-aj-is'-mus). Esophageal spasm.
- ESOPHAGI'TIS** (ê-sof-aj-î'-tis). Inflammation of esophagus.
- ESOPHAG'OSCOPE**. Instrument for examining esophagus.
- ESOPH'AGOSPASM**. See Esophagismus.
- ESOPHAGO-STENO'SIS**. Esophageal stricture.
- ESOPHAGOS'TOMY**. Establishing a fistula of esophagus.
- ESOPH'AGUS** (ê-sof'-a-gus). Musculo-membranous canal connecting pharynx and stomach.
- ESOTER'IC** (es-ô-ter'-ik). Resulting from internal causes.
- ES'SENCE** (es'-ens). An alcoholic solution of a volatile oil.
- ESSEN'TIAL** (es-en'-shal). Pertaining to an essence.
- ESTHESIOM'ETER** (es-thê-se-om'-e-ter). Instrument used to determine the condition of the sense of touch.
- ESTRUA'TION** (es-trû-â'-shun). Craving for coition.
- ES'TRUM** (es'-trum). An intense desire for coition; orgasm.
- E'THER** (ê'-ther). Volatile anesthetic, usually preferred to chloroform.
- ETHER'AL** (ê-thê-rê-al). Pertaining to ether.
- E'THERISM** (ê'-ther-izm). See Etherization.
- ETHERIZA'TION** (ê-ther-î-zâ'-shun). Producing anesthesia by administering ether.
- ETHMOCEPH'ALUS**. See Cyclopia.
- ETH'MOID** (eth'-moid). Perforated bone back of base of nose.
- ETHMYPHI'TIS** (eth-mî-î-tis). See Cellulitis.
- ETHNOG'RAPHY** (eth-nog'-ra-fe). Treatise on the races of men.
- ETHNOL'OGY** (eth-nol'-ô-je). Science relating to races of men.
- ETHYL'AMINE**. A caustic product of putrefying yeast.
- ETH'YL CHLO'RIDE**. A local anesthetic.
- ETIOLA'TION** (ê-tê-ô-lâ'-shun). Becoming pale.
- ETIOL'OGY** (ê-te-ol'-ô-je). Science explaining causes of a disease; causation.
- EUCALYPT'OL** (û-kal-ip'-tol). The active principle of oil of eucalyptol.
- EUCALYP'TUS** (û-kal-ip'-tus). Leaves used in malarial fever.
- EU'CHYMY** (û'-ki-me). Healthy state of the humors.
- EUCRA'SIA** (û-krâ'-se-ah). Healthy; opposed to dyscrasia.
- EU'GENOL**. Active principle of oil of cloves.
- EULACHO'NI O'LEUM**. Candle-fish oil.
- EU'NUCH** (û'-nuk). A male who has been emasculated.
- EUON'YMUS** (û-on'-e-mus). Liver stimulant; cathartic.
- EUPATO'RIMUM** (û-pa-tô'-re-um). Diuretic and diaphoretic leaves.
- EUPEP'SIA** (û-pep'-se-ah). Opposed to dyspepsia.

- EUPEPTIC** (û-pep'-tik). Pertaining to eupepsia.
- EUPHOR'BIA** (û-for'-be-ah). A cathartic; used in asthmatic affections.
- EUPHO'RIA** (û-fô'-re-ah). A feeling of perfect health.
- EUPLAS'TIC** (û-plas'-tik). Admitting of healthy development or growth.
- EUPNE'A** (û-pnê'-ah). Natural breathing.
- EUSTA'CHIAN CATH'ETER**. Instrument used to dilate Eustachian tube.
- EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE**. Passage connecting pharynx and middle ear.
- EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE**. Membranous fold in right auricle of heart.
- EUTHANA'SIA** (û-than-â'-se-ah). Death without pain.
- EUTO'CIA** (û-tô'-se-ah). Normal parturition.
- EU'TROPHY** (û'-trô-fe). Normal nutrition.
- EVAC'UANT** (ê-vak'-û-ant). Causing evacuation.
- EVAC'UATION** (ê-vak'-û-â-shun). A discharge. See Defecation.
- EVENTRA'TION** (ê-ven-trâ'-shun). Abnormal position of abdominal viscera, as hernia.
- EVER'SION OF EYE'LID**. The turning outward of eyelid.
- EVISCERA'TION** (ê-vis-ê-râ'-shun). Visceral excision.
- EVOLU'TION** (ev-ô-lû'-shun). Successive stages of development.
- EVOLU'TION, SPONTA'NEOUS**. Voluntary fetal expulsion with shoulder presentation.
- EVUL'SION** (ê-vul'-shun). Violent separation or laceration.
- EXACERBA'TION** (eg-zas-er-bâ'-shun). Intensification of symptoms.
- EX'ANGIA** (eks-an'-je-ah). See Plethora.
- EXANIMA'TION** (eg-zan-i-mâ'-shun). In a state of coma; without life.
- EXAN'THEM, EXAN'THEMA**. A cutaneous eruption.
- EXANTHEM'ATOUS** (eks-an-them'-a-tus). Pertaining to an exanthem.
- EXARTERI'TIS** (eks-ar-ter-i'-tis). External arterial inflammation.
- EXARTICULA'TION** (eks-ar-tik-u-lâ'-shun). See Disarticulation.
- EXCARNA'TION**. The process of corroding away surrounding tissue from injected blood-vessels.
- EXCES'SIVE**. Superfluous; violent; immoderate.
- EXCIP'IENT** (ek-sip'-e-ent). A medium for administering a medicine, as a sugar-coated pill.
- EXCIS'ION**. Removal by cutting away.

- EXCITANT** (eks-si'-tant). Agent using renewed activity of an organ.
- EXCORIA'TION** (eks-kô-rê-â'-shun). Epidermal abrasion.
- EX'CREMENT** (eks'-krê-ment). Discharges of the body, as the feces.
- EXCREMENTI'TIOUS** (eks-krê-tish'-us). Pertaining to the feces.
- EXCRES'CENCE** (eks-kres'-ens). Abnormal superficial growth, as a tumor.
- EXCRE'TA** (eks-krê'-tah). See Excrement.
- EXCRE'TIN** (eks-krê'-tin). Matter in the human feces.
- EXCRE'TION** (eks-krê'-shun). The process of expelling waste matter from the human body; also the ejected matter.
- EX'CRETORY** (eks'-krê-tô-re). Pertaining to excretion.
- EXENCEPH'ALUS**. Monster with brain on external cranium.
- EXENTERA'TION** (eks-en-te-râ'-shun). See Evisceration.
- EXFETA'TION** (eks-fe-tâ'-shun). Extra-uterine pregnancy.
- EXFOLIA'TION** (eks-fô-lê-â'-shun). Peeling off of dead tissue. See Desquamation.
- EXHALA'TION** (eks-hâ-lâ'-shun). Vapor or odor arising from the body.
- EXHAUST'ION** (eg-zaws'-tchun). State of fatigue. The process of obtaining the active principles of drugs.
- EXHIB'IT** (eg-zib'-it). To prescribe of a remedy.
- EXHIL'ARANT** (eg-zil'-a rant). Agent producing animation and cheerfulness; a stimulant.
- EXHUMA'TION** (eks-hû-mâ'-shun). The act of disinterring.
- EXOCAR'DIAL** (eks-ô-kar'-dê-al). Without (not in) the heart.
- EXOCOLI'TIS** (eks-ô-kô-lî'-tis). Inflammation of external coat of colon.
- EXOD'IC** (eks-od'-ik). Proceeding from spinal marrow.
- EXOGENET'IC** (eks-ô-jê-net'-ik). Occasioned by external causes.
- EXOM'PHALOCELE** (eg-zom'-fal-ô-sêl). Umbilical hernia.
- EXOM'PHALOS** (eg-zom'-fa-los). See Exomphalocele.
- EXOPATH'IC**. Pertaining to exogenetic diseases.
- EXOPHTHAL'MIA** (eks-off-thal'-me-ah). See Exophthalmos.
- EXOPHTHAL'MIC** (eks-off-thal'-mik). Pertaining to exophthalmos.
- EXOPHTHAL'MIC GOITRE**. Anemia accompanied by enlarged thyroid gland, abnormal action of heart and protrusion of eye-ball without the orbit.
- EXOPHTHAL'MOS** (eks-off-thal'-mos). Protrusion of eye-ball without the orbit.
- EXOR'MIA**. Papular eruption.

- EXOSMO'SIS** (eks-os-mô'-sis). Outward passing of a fluid from a cavity through membranous substances.
- EXOSTO'SIS** (eks-os-tô'-sis). External osseous growth.
- EXOTHER'IC** (eks-ô-ter'-ik). See Exopathic.
- EXPECTANT** (eks-pek'-lant). System of treatment before the character of a disease is determined.
- EXPECTORANT**. Medicine causing additional bronchial mucous secretion.
- EXPECTORATION**. Spitting out thoracic secretions.
- EXPERT** (eks'-pert). A skilled workman.
- EXPIRATION** (eks-pi-râ'-shun). Expulsion of air from lungs.
- EXPLORATION** (eks-plô-râ'-shun). Searching examination.
- EXPLORATORY**. Pertaining to exploration.
- EXPRES'SION**. Expelling by pressure.
- EXPULSIVE** (eks-pul'-siv). Agent producing expression of substance.
- EXSAN'GUINE** (eks-sang'-gwin). Containing no blood; bloodless.
- EXSICCATION** (eks-sik-â'-shun). See Dessication.
- EXSTROPHY** (eks'-strô-fe). Organic eversion, or absence of its external wall.
- EXTENSION** (eks-ten'-shun). Force used to reduce dislocation of a limb.
- EXTENSOR** (eks-ten'-sor). Applied to muscles elongating a part.
- EXTIRPATION** (eks-tîr-pâ'-shun). Absolute eradication.
- EXTRACT** (eks'-trakt). Active product resulting from evaporation of drugs.
- EXTRACTOR** (eks-trakt'-or). An instrument used to remove foreign bodies.
- EXTRACTUM** (eks-trakt'-um). See Extract.
- EXTRA'NEOUS** (eks-trâ'-ne-us). Foreign; not essential.
- EXTRA-U'TERINE** (eks'-trah-û'-ter-in). Outside the uterus.
- EXTRA-U'TERINE FETA'TION**. See Extra-uterine Pregnancy.
- EXTRA-U'TERINE PREGNANCY**. Applied to fetal growth when not inside of uterus.
- EXTRAVASATION** (eks-trav-a-sâ'-shun). Fluid infiltration of tissues.
- EXTREMITY** (eks-trem'-i-te). A limb or end of a part, as the leg.
- EXTRIN'SIC** (eks-trin'-sik). Extraneous; external.
- EXTROVER'SION** (eks-trô-ver'-shun). See Exstrophy.
- EXUDATION** (eks-û-dâ'-shun). An oozing out.
- EXUVIÆ** (eks-û'-vi-e). Product of epidermic exfoliation.

- EYE** (ī). The organ of vision.
EYE'-BALL. Globe of eye.
EYE'-BROW. Curved sheet of tissue, covered with hair, above the eye.
EYE'-GLASS. Framed glass worn to assist the organ of vision.
EYE'-LASH'ES. Hairs on edge of eye-lids.
EYE'-LIDS. Movable skin-covering protecting eye-balls.
EYE'-STRAIN. Painful affection arising from abusive use of eyes.
EYE'-TEETH. Canine teeth of upper jaw.

F.

- FABEL/LA** (fā-bel'-lah). Sesamoid bones of gastrocnemius over condyles of femur.
FACE (fās). Anterior portion of head.
FAC'ET (fas'-et). Plane articular cavity of a bone.
FA'CIAL (fā'-shal). Pertaining to the face.
FAC'ULTY (fak'-ul-te). Having power to act; collegiate professors.
FAHR'ENHEIT'S THERMOM'ETER. Thermometer with boiling point 212° and freezing point 32°.
FAINT (fānt). Syncope; weakness.
FAL'CIFORM (fal'-se-form). Having shape of a sickle.
FALL'ING OF WOMB. Uterine prolapse.
FALL'ING SICK'NESS. See Epilepsy.
FALLO'PIAN LIG'AMENT. Round ligament of uterus.
FALLO'PIAN TUBES. See Oviducts.
FALSE MEM'BRANE. Dangerous exudation covering the fauces, pleura, peritoneum, etc.
FALSE PAS'SAGE. Unnatural opening resulting from insertion of instrument, as urethral laceration caused by a bougie.
FALSE RIBS. The asternal ribs.
FALX CEREBEL'LI. Sickle-shaped process of dura mater.
FALX CER'EBRI. Sickle-shaped process between lobes of cerebrum.
FANG. Process at root of a tooth and which is in the socket.
FARCINO'MA (far-si-nō'-mah). See Glanders.
FAR'CY (far'-se). A certain form of glanders.
FARI'NA (fā-rē'-nah). Product of finely ground cereals.
FARINA'CEOUS (far-i-nā'-se-us). Pertaining to flour; starchy.
FAS'CIA (fash'-e-ah). Connective tissue enveloping muscles.
FAS'CIA LAT'A. Deep fascia of thigh.

- FAS'CICLE, FASCIC'ULUS.** A bundle; applied to a bunch of fibres.
- FAT.** Oily principle of adipogenous tissues.
- FATIGUE'.** Weary; tired.
- FAU'CES** (faw'-sēz). Canal connecting pharynx and mouth.
- FAVUS** (fā'-vus). Contagious cutaneous disease, characterized by yellow crusts.
- FEBRIC'ULA** (feb-rik'-ū-lah). Mild fever.
- FEBRICULOSITY** (fēb-rik-ū-lōs'-i-tē). In a feverish condition.
- FEBRIFA'CIENT** (feb-ri-fā'-se-ent). Agent causing fever.
- FEBRIF'EROUS** (feb-rif'-er-us). Causing fever.
- FEB'RIFUGE** (feb'-re-fūj). Agent allaying fever.
- FE'BRILE** (fē'-bril). Pertaining to fever.
- FE'CAL** (fē'-kal). Pertaining to the feces.
- FE'CES** (fē'-sēz). Excrement discharged by the bowels.
- FEC'ULA** (fek'-u-lah). Synonym of starch; amylum.
- FECUNDA'TION** (fek-un-dā'-shun). Impregnation.
- FECUNDITY** (fē-kun'-di-tē). Productive power of animals.
- FEED'ING** (fēd'-ing). Partaking of nutriment.
- FEH'LING'S SOLUTION** (fē'-lings). Test for glucose in urine, consisting of copper sulphate, added to tartrate of soda and potash.
- FEL BO'VIS.** Ox-gall.
- FEL'LIC ACID.** An acid of the bile.
- PELLIF'LUOUS** (fe-lif'-lu-us). Containing bile.
- FEL'ON** (fel'-on). See Paronychia.
- FEM'ALE** (fē'-māl). The sex with womb, ovaries, etc.
- FEM'ORAL** (fem'-o-ral). Pertaining to the femur.
- FEM'ORAL CANAL'.** Funnel-shaped canal in the thigh.
- FEM'ORAL RING.** Upper termination of femoral canal.
- FEM'OROCELE** (fem'-ō-rō-sēl). See Hernia, Femoral.
- FEMUR** (fē'-mur). The long thigh bone.
- FENES'TRA** (fē-nes'-trah). Applied to window-like openings, as fenestra laryngea.
- FENESTRATED** (fē'-nes-trāt-ed). Supplied with openings.
- FEN'NEL** (fen'-el). Carminative seeds.
- FER'MENT** (fer'-ment). Substance causing chemical changes in organic matters when exposed to atmospheric influences.
- FERMENTATION.** Organic decomposition by a ferment.
- FER'RIC** (fer'-rik). Pertaining to iron.
- FERRICY'ANIDE.** Compound of ferricyanic acid with a base.
- FERROCY'ANIDE.** Compound of ferrocyanic acid with a base.
- FERRU'GINOUS** (fē-rū'-ji-nus). Containing iron.
- FERRUM** (fer'-um). See Iron.
- FER'TILE** (fer'-til). Productive; fruitful; not sterile.

- FESTER.** A small ulceration; the process of suppuration.
- FESTINA'TION.** Walking with hesitating steps, observed in paralysis agitans.
- FE'TAL** (fē'-tal). Pertaining to the fetus.
- FETA'TION** (fē-tā'-shun). See Pregnancy.
- FE'TICIDE** (fē-ti-sīd). Fetal destruction. See Abortion, Criminal.
- FET'ID.** Foul, offensive odor.
- FETUS.** The unborn result of fecundation after the embryonic stage (four months).
- FE'VER.** Abnormal increase of temperature.
- FE'VER, EPHEM'ERAL** (ē-fem'-e-ral). Fever lasting but a day.
- FE'VERFEW** (fē-ver-fū). Stomachic and emmenagogue.
- FI'BER** (fi'-ber). Filiform composition of a structure.
- FIBRIL'LA** (fi-bril'-ah). A minute fiber.
- FI'BRILLAR** (fi'-bril-ar). Pertaining to fibrillæ.
- FIBRILLA'TION** (fi-bril-lā'-shun). Fibrous formation.
- FI'BRIN.** Chief constituent of a superficial blood-clot.
- FIBRINA'TION.** Formation of fibrin in the blood.
- FIBRI'NOGEN.** Chief constituent of fibrin, obtained from blood plasma.
- FIBRINOPLAS'TIN** (fi-brin-o-plas'-tin). See Paraglobulin.
- FI'BRINOUS** (fi'-brin-ous). See Fibrous.
- FI'BROBLASTS.** Cells developing in fibrous tissue.
- FI'BROGEN** (fi'-brō-jen). Primary state of fibrin.
- FI'BROID** (fi'-broid). Similar to fibrous tissue. See Fibroma.
- FIBRO'MA** (fi-brō'-mah). A tumor consisting of fibrous tissues.
- FIBRO-PLAS'TIC.** Forming of fibrous tissues.
- FIBRO'SIS** (fi-brō'-sis). Organic formation of fibrous tissue.
- FI'BROUS** (fi'-brus). Pertaining to or made up of fibres.
- FIB'ULA** (fib-ū-lah). Outer bone of lower leg.
- FI'CUS** (fi'-kus). See Fig.
- FIG.** A laxative fruit.
- FILA'CEOUS** (fi-lā'-se-us). See Fibrous.
- FIL'AMENT** (fil'-a-ment). A thread or fibre.
- FILA'RIA** (fi-lā'-re-ah). Genus of nematoid worms.
- FILA'RIA MENDINEN'SIS.** See Guinea Worm.
- FILA'RIA SAN'GUINIS HOM'INIS.** Nematoid worms found in urinary passages.
- FIL'IFORM** (fil'-i-form). Resembling a thread.
- FIL'TER.** Agent used to eliminate solids from a liquid by straining.
- FILTRA'TION** (fil-trā'-shun). The process of filtering a liquid.
- FI'LUM TERMINA'LE.** Filiform terminus of spinal cord.
- FIM'BRIÆ** (fim-bre-ē). Applied to threads or a fringe.

FIMBRIATED (fim'-bre-â-ted). Fringed.

FINGERS. Long, narrow extremities of hands.

FIRST INTENTION. The immediate superficial union of a wound with absence of suppuration and granulation.

FISH'-SKIN DISEASE'. See Ichthyosis.

FIS'SION (fish'-un). Division by splitting.

FISSIP'AROUS (fis-sip'-a-rus). Reproduction by fission.

FIS'SURE (fish'-ur). A groove or crack.

FIST. The clenched hand.

FISTULA (fis'-tû-lah). Abnormal opening of body discharging morbid secretions.

FIT. A sudden convulsion.

FIXA'TION (fiks-â'-shun). Fixing; making stable.

FLAC'CID (flaks'-sid). Not firm; relaxed.

FLAG'ELLATE (flaj'-e-lât). Having a flagellum.

FLAGEL'LUM (flaj-el'-um). A single long cilium.

FLANK. That part of body between ribs and ilium.

FLAP. Tissue and skin partly separated from body by cutting under it with a knife.

FLAT'-FOOT. A foot with flat instep.

FLAT'ULENCE. Intestinal flatus.

FLATUS (flâ'-tus). Wind or gas in the digestive tract.

FLAX'SEED (flaks'-sêd). See Linum.

FLEA'BANE (flê'-bân). See Erigeron.

FLEAM (flēm). Lancet used in opening a vein.

FLESH. The tissues of the body, as the muscles, etc.

FLESH, PROUD. Mortifying tissues around a wound.

FLEX'IBLE (fleks'-i-bl). Elastic; capable of being bent.

FLEX'ILE (fleks'-il). See Flexible.

FLEX'ION (flek'-shun). The act of bending a part.

FLEX'OR (fleks'-or). Applied to muscles producing flexion.

FLOAT'ING RIBS. Two lower ribs on each side.

FLOCCILA'TION (flok-sil-lâ'-shun). See Carphology.

FLOC'CULENCE (flok'-û-lens). Cloudiness; containing small filiform substances.

FLOC'CULUS (flok'-u-lus). Superficial lobule of the cerebellum.

FLOOD'ING (flud'-ing). Violent uterine hemorrhage.

FLOW'ERS (flow'-erz). Popular term for menses.

FLUCTUA'TION (fluk-tu-â'-shun). Undulating motion; changeable.

FLUSH. To redden. To cleanse a cavity by use of a fluid.

FLUX (fluks). A copious discharge; diarrhea.

FO'CAL (fô'-kal). Pertaining to a focus.

FO'CUS (fô'-kus). Common centre of rays which have been refracted or reflected. Central seat of a disease.

FOL/LICLE (fol'-i-kl). A small sac, applied to tubular glands.

FOL/LICLE, GRAA'FIAN. Small ovarian sacs.

FOL/LICLE, SEBA'CEOUS. Glands of the skin, having oily secretion.

FOLLICULAR (fol-ik'-ū-lar). Consisting of, or pertaining to follicles.

FOLLICULI'TIS (fō-lik-ū-lī'-tis). Follicular inflammation.

FOLLIC'ULOSE (fō-lik'-ū-lōs). See Follicular.

FOMENTA'TION (fō-men-tā'-shun). A cloth, or similar substance saturated with warm liquid and applied to body.

FO'MES (fō'-mēz). Substance capable of taking up and giving off contagion.

FO'MITES (fō'-mī-tēz). Plural of Fomes.

FONS PULSATI'LIS. Anterior or frontal fontanelle.

FONTANELLE'. Space between cranial bones of infant before they unite.

FONTICULUS. Fontanelle.

FOOD. Nutriment; aliment.

FOOT. Multi-articulated lower extremity of leg below ankle.

FORA'MEN (for-ā'-men). Aperture; orifice; hole.

FORA'MEN MAG'NUM. Large occipital opening.

FORA'MEN OVA'LE. Applied to cardiac oval openings.

FORA'MEN OF WINS'LOW. Opening allowing communication between abdominal cavity and omentum.

FOR'CEPS (for'-seps). Surgical pincers; instrument with two prongs for removing, etc.

FOR'CIPRESSURE. Arterial compression with spring forceps, arresting hemorrhage.

FORE'-ARM. Lower arm from elbow to wrist.

FORE'HEAD. Upper anterior portion of head.

FOR'EIGN BOD'Y. Extraneous substance in a wound.

FOREN'SIC (for-en'-sik). Pertaining to law.

FORE'SKIN (fōr'-skin). The prepuce.

FORMICA'TION. An intense itching sensation.

FOR'MULA (for'-mū-lah). Quantity and character of constituents of a compound and method of making.

FOR'MULARY (for'-mū-lā-re). A book of formulæ.

FOR'NIX. An arch; a dome, applied to a portion of the brain.

FOS'SA (fos'-ah). A channel; cavity; hollow.

FOSSETTE' (fos-et'). A dimple; applied to various parts of the body, as the depression of auditory meatus.

FOURCHETTE' (foor-shet'). Membranous fold; labia majora of virgins.

FO'VEA (fō'-ve-ah). Shallow depression. See Fossa.

FO'VEATE (fō'-vē-āt). Having small pits.

- FOW'LER'S SOLU'TION.** Solution of potassium arsenite.
- FOX'-GLOVE.** See Digitalis.
- FRAC'TURE** (frak'-tūr). Breaking of a bone.
- FRAGILITAS** (fra-jil'-i-tas). Frangible; easily broken.
- FRAGMENTA'TION** (frag-men-tā'-shun). The act of reducing to fragments.
- FRAMBE'SIA** (fram-bē'-ze-ah). Yaws; papular, endemic, contagious tropical disease.
- FRAN'GULA.** A bark with purgative and cathartic properties.
- FRECK'LE** (frek'-l). See Lentigo.
- FREM'ITUS** (frem'-i-tus). A vibration, as thoracic vibration due to talking.
- FREN'ULUM, FRE'NUM.** Fold of mucous membrane holding a part, as frenum of tongue.
- FRI'ABLE** (fri'-a-bl). See Fragilitas.
- FRICTION** (frik'-shun). Rubbing together.
- FRIEDREICH'S DISEASE'.** Ataxic paraplegia due to hereditary influences.
- FROG'-FACE.** Abnormal facial appearance due to tumors or nasal polypus.
- FRON'TAL** (fron'-tal). Pertaining to the forehead.
- FROST'-BITE** Inflammation due to exposure to extreme cold.
- FRUIT** (frūt). The product of plants.
- FUCH'SIN** (fūk'-sīn). See Rosanilin.
- FUCUS VESICULO'SIS** (fū'-kus). Bladder-wrack; an alternative.
- FUL'MINATE.** Fulminic acid and a base.
- FUMIGA'TION** (fū-mī-gā'-shun). Exposing to disinfectant or deodorizing fumes.
- FUNCTION** (funk'-shun). Special organic action.
- FUNCTIONAL** (funk'-shun-al). Pertaining to a function.
- FUNCTIONAL DISEASE'.** Impaired action of an organ with no apparent structural lesions.
- FUN'DAMENT** (fun' du-ment). The anus.
- FUN'DUS.** Visceral base.
- FUN'DUS GLANDS.** Minute esophageal glands.
- FUN'GIFORM, FUN'GOID.** Mushroom-shaped.
- FUN'GOID.** Having appearance of or pertaining to a fungus.
- FUNGOSITY** (fun-gos'-i-tē). A fungus growth.
- FUN'GUS.** Mushroom; morbid ulcerous growth.
- FUN'GUS FOOT.** See Madura Foot.
- FU'NIC** (fū'-nik). Pertaining to the funiculus.
- FU'NICLE** (fū'-ni-kl). A cord-like bundle of fibres.
- FUNICULUS** (fū-nik'-ū-lus). The umbilical cord.
- FUNIS** (fū'-nis). See Funiculus.

- FUR** (fir). Coating on tongue due disordered digestion.
- FURFURACEOUS** (fer-fū-rā'-se-us). Having appearance of bran.
- FUROR UTERI'NUS**. See Nymphomania.
- FURUNCLE** (fū'-run-kl). A boil.
- FURUN'CULOID**. Resembling a boil.
- FURUN'CULOUS**. Pertaining to a furuncle.
- FURUN'CULUS** (fū-run'-kū-lus). See Furuncle.
- FURUN'CULUS ORIENTA'LIS**. Ulcerous facial disease of India.
- FUS'CIN** (fus'-in). Matter found in animal fats.
- FU'SEL OIL** (fū'-sil). Amylic alcohol.
- FU'SIBLE** (fū'-si-bl). Admitting of fusion.
- FU'SIFORM** (fū'-se-form). Spindle-shaped.
- FU'SION** (fū'-zhun). Liquefaction, heat being the agent.
- FUSTIGATION** (fus-tē-gā'-shun). Massage stroking.

G.

- GAD'ININ**. Non-poisonous fecal ptomaine.
- GAD'UIN** (gad'-ū-in). Active principle of cod-liver oil, without taste.
- GAD'US MORRHU'A** (gād'-us-mor-rū'-ah). Codfish.
- GA'FA BUTT'ON**. See Furunculus Orientalis.
- GAG**. Instrument keeping jaws apart.
- GALACTAGOGUE** (gal-ak'-ta-gog). Agent increasing milk secretion and flow.
- GALACTE'MIA** (gal-ak-tē'-me-ah). Accumulation of blood in the milk.
- GALACT'IA** (ga-lak'-tē-ah). See Galactorrhœa.
- GALACTIDRO'SIS** (gal-ak-ti-drō'-sis). Milky perspiration.
- GALACTINE** (gal-ak'-tin). See Lactose.
- GALACTOCELE**. Tumor with milky contents.
- GALACTOM'ETER**. See Lactometer.
- GALACTOPHORITIS** (gal-ak-tof-ōr-i'-tis). Inflammation of the milk-ducts.
- GALACTOPH'OROUS** (gal-ak-tof-ō-rus). See Lactiferous.
- GALACTOPH'ORUS**. An artificial nipple.
- GALACTOPHTHISIS** (gal-ak-tō-tē'-sis). Emaciation from galactorrhœa.
- GALACTOPOIET'IC** (gal-ak-tō-poi-et'-ik). See Galactagogue.
- GALACTOPO'SIA** (gal-ak-tō-pō'-se-ah). Milk diet.
- GALACTOPYRETUS** (gal-ak-tō-pi-rē'-tus). Milk fever.
- GALACTORRHE'A** (gal-ak-to-re'-ah). Abnormal flow of mt

GALAC'TOSCOPE (gal-ak'-tō-skōp). See Lactoscope.

GALACTOSE (gal-ak'-tōs). Product of dilute acids acting on lactose.

GALACTO'SIS (gal-ak'-tō'-sis). Production of milk.

GALACTOTHER'APY (gal-ak'-tō-ther'-a-pe). Treating nursing infants, by giving drugs to mother, the former deriving the benefit through the changed milk; milk treatment of a disease.

GALACTU'RIA (gal-ak-tu'-re-ah). See Chyluria.

GAL'BANUM. Stimulant and expectorant.

GA'LEA (gā'-lē-ah). A helmet-shaped bandage; the amnion.

GALL (gawl). The bile; cutaneous abrasion.

GAL'LA (gal'-ah). Nut-gall; an astringent.

GALL-BLAD'DER. Pear-shaped sac in liver, containing bile.

GALL'-CYST (gawl'-sist). See Gall-bladder.

GALL'-DUCTS (gawl'-dukts). Bile-bearing ducts.

GAL'LIC (gal'-lik). Pertaining to nut-gall.

GAL'LIC A'CID. Astringent acid of nut-gall.

GAL'LIPOT (gal'-i-pot). Small earthen jar.

GAL'LON. Eight pints.

GALL'-STONES. Biliary concretions.

GAMBOGE' (gam-boj'). See Cambogia.

GANG'LIFORM (gang'-le-form). Resembling a ganglion.

GANGLI'OLUM (gang-li'-ō-lum). A minute ganglion.

GANGLIO'MA (gang-le-ō'-mah). Inflammatory affection of a lymphatic gland.

GANG'LION (gang'-le-on). A small nervous centre; a lymphatic gland.

GANGLIONI'TIS (gang-le-on-i'-tis). Inflammation of a ganglion.

GAN'GRENE (gang'-grēn). Decomposition of a part of the body.

GAN'GRENE, DRY. Death and shriveling of a part of the body.

GAN'GRENE, MOIST. Gangrene with morbid discharge.

GAN'GRENE, SE'NILE. Dry gangrene of the aged.

GAN'GRENOUS (gang'-rē-nus). Pertaining to gangrene.

GAR'GARISM, GARGARIS'MA. A gargle.

GAR'GLE (gar'-gl). Throat-wash.

GAR'LIC (gar'-lik). Stimulant and diuretic plant.

GAS. Aëriiform matter.

GAS'EOUS (gas'-e-us). Pertaining to or resembling gas.

GASP. To labor for breath; to pant.

GASTERASTHE'NIA (gas-ter-as-thē'-ne-ah). Gastric debility.

GASTERHYSTEROT'OMY. Opening of the uterus through the abdomen.

GAS'TRAL. Pertaining to the stomach.

GASTRAL'GIA (gas-tral'-je-ah). Gastric pain.

GASTREC'TASIS (gas-trek'-tā-sis). Dilatation of the stomach.

GASTREC'TOMY. Excision of portion of stomach.

GASTRELCO'SIS (gas-trel-ko'-sis). Ulcerous condition of stomach.

GAS'TRIC (gas'-trik). Pertaining to the stomach.

GAS'TRIC FE'VER. Fever and disordered stomach.

GASTRIC JUICE (jūse). Glandular secretion of stomach.

GASTRI'TIS (gas-tri'-tis). Inflammation of stomach.

GASTROBRO'SIS. Perforation of stomach.

GAS'TROCELE (gas'-tro-sēl). Hernia of stomach.

GASTROCNE'MIUS (gas-trok-nē'-me-us). Large muscle of calf of leg.

GASTRODID'YMUS. Double monster with single abdomen.

GASTRODYN'IA (gas-tro-din'-e-ah). Pain in the stomach.

GASTRO-ENTERI'TIS. Gastritis and intestinal inflammation.

GASTRO-EPIPLO'IC. Pertaining to the stomach and omentum.

GAS'TROLITH (gas'-trō-lith). A gastric concretion.

GASTROLITHI'ASIS. Forming of one or more gastroliths.

GASTROL'OGY (gas-trol'-o-je). Written description of the stomach.

GASTRO-MALA'CIA (mal-ā'-se-ah). Softening of walls of stomach.

GASTROM'ELUS. Monster with abdominal limbs.

GASTROME'NIA (gas-trō-mē'-nē-ah). Gastric menstruation in place of normal uterine flow.

GASTROP'ATHY (gas-trop'-a-the). Gastric disease.

GASTROPERIODYN'IA. Violent periodical gastralgia.

GASTRORRHA'GIA (gas-tror-rā'-je-ah). Gastric hemorrhage.
See Hematemesis.

GASTROR'RAPHY (gas-tror'-a-fe). Suture of gastric wounds.

GASTRORRHE'A (gas-tror-rē'-ah). Abnormal amount of gastric secretions.

GAS'TROSCOPE. Instrument for looking into living stomach.

GASTROS'COPY (gas-tros'-kō-pe). Using of the gastroscope.

GASTRO'SES (gas-trō'-sēz). Gastric diseases.

GASTROS'TOMY (gas-tros'-tō-me). Abdominal operation establishing fistula of stomach.

GAS'TROTOME (gas'-tro-tōm). Instrument used in gastrotomy.

GASTROT'OMY (gas-trot'-o-me). Abdominal or gastric incision.

GATH'ERING. Abscess; suppuration; ulcer.

GAULTHERIA (gawl-thē'rē-ah). Wintergreen; an aromatic stimulant.

GAUZE (gawz). A delicate transparent cloth.

GAV'AGE (gav'-ahzh). Compulsory feeding.

GEL'ATIN (jel'-a-tin). The transparent nitrogenous product of boiled bones, skin, tissue, etc.

GELATIN'IFORM. Resembling gelatin.

GELATINOUS (jel-at'-i-nus). Pertaining to or resembling gelatin.

GEL'OSE (jel'-ōs). Gelatinous constituent of ichthyocolla.

GELSEMIUM (jel-sem'e-um). Yellow jasmine; antispasmodic.

GEMEL/LI (jem-el'-li). Plural of gemellus.

GEMEL/LUS (jem-el'-us). One part of a double structure.

GEMEL/LUS MUS'CLE (mus'-el). See Gastrocnemius.

GEM'INATE, GEM'INOUS. Occurring in pairs.

GEN'ERATE (jen'-er-āt). To beget; to bring into existence.

GENERA'TION (jen-er-ā'-shun). The act of generating. A race.

GENERIC (jên-ēr'-ik). Belonging to the same genus.

GENE'SIAL (jen-ē'-se-al). Pertaining to generation.

GENESIOLOGY (jen-ē-si-ol'-ō-jē). The science of generation.

GEN'ESIS (jen'-e-sis). Production.

GENET'IC. Pertaining to generation.

GEN'IAL (jên-i'-al). Pertaining to the chin.

GENICULATE (jen-ik'-ū-lāt). Resembling the bend of a knee.

GENIOPLASTY (jen-i'-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the chin.

GEN'ITAL (jen'-i-tal). Pertaining to the genitalia.

GENITA'LIA (jen-it-ā'-le-ah). Organs of generation.

GEN'TIAN (jent'-shun). Bitter stomachic tonic.

GE'NU (jē-nū). The knee.

GE'NU EXTROR'SUM. See Genu Varum.

GE'NU VAL'GUM. Knock-knees.

GE'NU VA'RUM. Bow-legs.

GEN'UFLEX (jen'-ū-fleks). Flexion of the knee.

GEN'YPLASTY (jen'-e-plas-te). Plastic operation of cheek.

GEOPH'AGISM (jē-ōf'-a-gizm). Filth or dirt-eating.

GERANIUM (jēr-ā'-nē-um). Mild astringent.

GERATOL'OGY (jer-at-ol'-o-jē). Science pertaining to old age.

GERM (jīrm). The vital point of embryo from which an animal or plant is produced.

GERM DISEASE'. Disease caused by bacilli. See Schizomycosis.

- GER'MICIDE** (jer'-mi-sid). Agent killing germs.
- GER'MINAL** (jer'-mi-nal). Pertaining to a germ.
- GERMINA'TION**. Germinal development.
- GER'MINAL MEM'BRANE**. The blastoderm.
- GERM THE'ORY**. The belief that germs are the cause of certain diseases.
- GEROMORPH'ISM**. Aged appearance of youth.
- GERONTOX'ON** (jer-on-toks'-on). See Arcus Senilis.
- GESTA'TION** (jes-tā'-shun). See Pregnancy.
- GI'ANT** (jī'-ant). Abnormally developed adult.
- GIBBOS'ITY** (gib-os'-i-tē). A hump or projection.
- GIB'BOUS** (gib'-us). Convexity; a rounded swelling.
- GID'DINESS**. See Vertigo.
- GIN** (jin). An aromatic alcoholic liquor.
- GIN'GER** (jin'-jer). See Zingiber.
- GINGI'VÆ** (jin-jī'-vē). The gums.
- GINGI'VAL** (jin-jī'-val). Pertaining to the gums.
- GINGIVI'TIS** (jin-jī-vī'-tis). Inflammation of the gums.
- GING'LYMOID** (ging'-le-moid). Having the appearance of a hinge.
- GING'LYMUS** (ging'-le-mus). Hinge-joint.
- GIN'SENG** (jin'-seng). A tonic root, used largely by the Chinese.
- GIR'DLE** (gīr'-dl). A body belt or band.
- GIR'DLE PAIN**. A feeling of pelvic compression.
- GLABEL'LUM** (glā-bel'-lum). Space above nose and between eyebrows.
- GLADI'OLIN** (glad-i'-ō-lin). Matter found in cerebral tissue.
- GLADI'OLUS** (glad-i'-ō-lus). Sternal center.
- GLAIR'Y** (glār'-e). Resembling egg albumen.
- GLAND**. An organ secreting or excreting a substance.
- GLAN'DERS**. A contagious equine disease.
- GLAND'ULAR**. Pertaining to a gland.
- GLAND'ULE** (gland'-yūl). A small gland.
- GLANS** (glanz). Bulb-like end of penis and clitoris.
- GLAU'BER'S SALT**. Sodium sulphate.
- GLAUCI'NA** (glaw-sī'-nah). Cow-pox.
- GLAUCO'MA** (glaw-kō'-mah). Hardening of eye-ball from disease.
- GLEET**. Disease sometimes succeeding gonorrhea; chronic gonorrhea.
- GLE'NOID**. A shallow cavity.
- GLI'ADIN** (gli'-a-din). An organic constituent of gluten.
- GLIO'MA** (gli-ō'-mah). Tumor made up of glial tissue.
- GLIOMATO'SIS** (gli-ō-mat-ō'-sis). Growth of glial tissue.

GLIS'SON'S CAPSULE. Membranous envelope of hepatic vessels.

GLOBATE (glô'-bât). Resembling a globe.

GLOBE OF THE EYE. The eye-ball.

GLOBIN Protoid of decomposed hemoglobin.

GLOBULAR (glob'-û-lar). Resembling a globe.

GLOBULE (glob'-ûl). A small globe.

GLOBULIN (glob'-û-lin). Protoid of crystalline lens; albuminoid of blood corpuscles.

GLOBUS (glô'-bus). A globe.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. Hysteria with choking sensation as though a ball were lodged in the throat.

GLOMERATE (glom'-er-ât). A mixed mass.

GLOMERULE. A cluster of vessels.

GLONIN (glô-nô'-in). See Nitro-glycerin.

GLOSSA (glos'-ah). The tongue.

GLOSSAGRA (glos-â'-grah). See Glossalgia.

GLOSSAL (glos'-al). Pertaining to the tongue.

GLOSSALGIA (glos-al'-je-ah). Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSECTOMY (glos-ek'-tô-me). Glossal excision.

GLOSSITIS (glos-i'-tis). Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSOCELE (glos'-ô-sêl). Abnormal swelling of the tongue.

GLOSSOGRAPHY Description of the tongue.

GLOSSOID (glos'-oid). Resembling the tongue.

GLOSSOLGY (glos-ol'-ô-jô). Treatise on the tongue.

GLOSSOLYSIS (glos-ol'-e-sis). Glossal paralysis.

GLOSSOPHYTIA (glos-ô-fi'-te-ah). See Black Tongue.

GLOSSOPLEGIA. See Glossolysis.

GLOSSTOMY (glos-ot'-ô-me). Glossal excision or dissection.

GLOSSY SKIN. See Atrophoderma.

GLOTIS. Space between arytenoid cartilages.

GLUCHEMIA (glû-kô-hê'-me-ah). Sugar in the blood.

GLUCOSE (glû'-kôs). Sugar of grapes and other fruits.

GLUCOSIDE. Organic compound of glucose and another substance.

GLUCOSURIA (glû-kôs-û'-re-ah). See Glycosuria.

GLUTEAL. Pertaining to the nates.

GLUTEN. Constituent of flour.

GLUTEI (glû'-tê-i). The nates.

GLUTIN See Gelatin.

GLUTINOUS (glû'-tin-us). Resembling glue.

GLUTITIS (glû-ti'-tis). Inflammation of glutei muscles.

GLYCERIN. Sweet liquid obtained from decomposed fats.

GLYCERITE, GLYCERITUM. Glycerin; a vehicle for some medicinal agent.

- GLY/CIN** (gli'-sin). See Glycocoll.
- GLYCOCHOLIC ACID**. A bile acid.
- GLY/COCOLL** (gli'-kō-kol). Substance in bile and also in gelatin.
- GLY/COGEN**. Animal starch; matter in liver, muscles, etc.
- GLYCOGEN/ESIS** (gli-kō-jen'-e-sis). Generation of glycogen.
- GLYCOHE/MIA** (gli-kō-hē'-me-ah). See Glucohemias.
- GLYCORRHE'A**. Flow of sugar-bearing fluids.
- GLYCOSU'RIA** (gli-kōs-ū'-re-ah). Sugar in the urine.
- GLYCYRRHI'ZA** (glis-i-rī'-zah). A demulcent; laxative.
- GNATHAL/GIA** (nath-al'-je-ah). Facial pains.
- GNATH'IC** (nath'-ik). Pertaining to the jaws.
- GNATHI'TIS** (nath-i'-tis). Inflammation of the jaws.
- GNATHOCEPH'ALUS** (nath-ō-sef'-a-lus). Monster with rudimentary head in which only the jaws are distinguishable.
- GNATH/OPLASTY** (nath'-ō-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the jaw.
- GOG/GLES** (gog'-ls). Dark-colored spectacles.
- GOITRE**. Abnormal swelling of thyroid gland.
- GOITRE, EXOPHTHAL/MIC**. See Exophthalmic Goitre.
- GOLD'-THREAD**. A bitter tonic.
- GOL'DEN SEAL**. See Hydrastis.
- GOMPHI'ASIS** (gom-fi'-a-sis). Pain or looseness of teeth.
- GOMPHO'SIS** (gom-fō'-sis). Articulation of bones not permitting movement; processes received in sockets, as the teeth.
- GONA'GRA** (gon-ā'-grah). Gout in the knee.
- GONARTHRI'TIS** (gon-ar-thri'-tis). Inflammation of knee-joint.
- GONARTHROC'ACE** (gon-ar-throk'-ā-sē). Whiteswelling of the knee.
- GONARTHROT'OMY** (gon-ar-throt'-o-me). Incision or excision of knee-joint.
- GON'ECYST** (gon'-e-sist). The seminal vesicles.
- GONECYST'IC** (gon-e-sist'-ik). Pertaining to the seminal vesicles.
- GONEPOIET'IC**. Pertaining to seminal secretions.
- GONOCOC'CUS** (gon-ō-kok'-us). Gonorrheal micrococcus.
- GO'NION**. The outer angle of lower jaw.
- GONORRHE'A** (gon-or-ē'-ah). Urethral or vaginal inflammation, with a discharge in which gonococci are found.
- GONORRHE'AL** (gon-or-ē'-al). Pertaining to gonorrhea.
- GONORRHE'AL RHEU'MATISM**. Rheumatism succeeding gonorrhea.
- GONOS/CHEOCELE** (gon-os'-ke-ō-sēl). See Spermatocoele.
- GONYAL/GIA** (gon-e-al'-je-ah). Pain in the knee.
- GON/YOCELE** (gon'-ē-ō-sēl). See Gonarthrocace.

GYNON/CUS (gon-e-ong'-kus). Tumor of the knee.

GOOSE/ SKIN. Momentary bulbous expansion of skin surrounding the hair.

GOR/GET. Term applied to several instruments used in urethral operations.

GOSSYP/IUM. Cotton; root is an emmenagogue; blossom furnishes absorbent cotton, etc.

GOUGE. A chisel used to cut bones in surgical operations.

GOU/LARD'S EX'TRACT. Solution of subacetate of lead.

GOUT (gowt). Articular inflammation, uricemia, etc.

GRAC/ILIS (gras'-i-lus). A slender muscle of the thigh.

GRAD/UATE. A glass tube marked for measuring liquids.

GRAFT. Living tissue transplanted from one person to another.

GRAIN. $\frac{1}{7000}$ lb. Cereals.

GRAMME. Unit of weight of the metric system; 15.4323 grains troy.

GRANA/TUM. Pomegranate used as a vermifuge.

GRANU/LAR. Pertaining to granules or granulations.

GRANU/LAR LIDS. See Trachoma.

GRANULA'TION. New tissue formation during healing of wound.

GRAN'ULE (gran'-yūl). A small pill or grain.

GRANULO'MA. Tumor or growth of granulation tissue.

GRAN'ULOSE (gran'-ū-lōs). Applied to soluble portion of starch corpuscle.

GRAPE SU/GAR. See Glucose.

GRAPH/OSPASM (graf'-ō-spazm). Cramp in muscles of hand due to writing.

GRA'TING (grā'-ting). Irritating sound heard when uneven or coarse surfaces are rubbed together.

GRATTAGE' (gra-tahzh'). The act of curetting.

GRAVE'DO (grā-vē'-do). See Coryza.

GRAV'EL. Urinary deposit.

GRAVE'S DISEASE'. See Exophthalmic Goitre.

GRAVE'-WAX (grāv'-waks). See Adipocere.

GRAV'ID. In a pregnant condition.

GRAVIDIN. Urinary precipitate of pregnant women.

GRAVITY (grav'-i-tē). Weight; centripetal force.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC. Comparison by weight of any body with an equal volume of pure water.

GREEN SICK'NESS. See Chlorosis.

GRINDE/LIA (grin-dē'-le-ah). A remedy for diseases of the air-passages.

GRIND'ERS (grīnd'-erz). The molar teeth.

GRINDER'S ASTH'MA (az'-mah). Pulmonary irritation due to metallic dust deposit, occurring in scissor-grinders, etc.

GRIPPE' (grip'). See Influenza.

GRO'CE'R'S ITCH. An eczematous affection of the hands.

GROIN. Angular curve above thigh.

GROW'ING PAINS. Popular term for pains in limbs of the young.

GRU'EL (grü'-el). Boiled meal; porridge.

GRU'MOUS (grü'-mus). Clotted; thick.

GRU'TUM (grü'-tum). See Millum.

GRYPO'SIS (gri-pó'-sis). Curved ingrowing of nails.

GUAI'ACOL (gwi'-a-kol). Active principle of creasote.

GUAI'ACUM (gwi'-a-kum). Expectorant and alterative resin.

GUIL'LOTINE (gil'-ô-tên). Instrument used in tonsillotomy.

GUIN'EA WORM (gin'-ê-wîrm). A genus of nematoid or thread-worms.

GUL'LET. See Esophagus.

GUM. Sticky exudation of some plants.

GUM AR'ABIC. See Acacia.

GUM'-BOIL. Gingival abscess.

GUM'MA. Syphilitic formation resembling a caseous mass.

GUMS. See Gingiva.

GUN COT'TON. See Pyroxylin.

GURG'LING (gîrg'-ling). Bubbling sound heard as a fluid in a cavity is replaced by air.

GUR'JUN BAL'SAM. An oleo-resin used in genito-urinary diseases.

GUSTATORY (gus'-ta-to-re). Relating to the taste.

GUT. See Intestine.

GUT'TA PER'CHA. Gummy juice of plant, used to make surgical appliances.

GUT'TA SERE'NA. See Amaurosis.

GUT'TURAL. Pertaining to the throat.

GYMNA'SIUM (jim-nâ'-ze-um). A place fitted up for practice of gymnastics.

GYMNAS'TIC (jim-nas'-tik). Pertaining to exercise.

GYMNAS'TICS. Science of methodical exercise.

GYNAN'DRIA (jin-an'-dre-ah). Hermaphroditism.

GYNATRE'SIA (jin-a-trê'-ze-ah). Vaginal atresia.

GYNE (jin'-e). A woman.

GYNECOL'OGY (jin-o-kol'-o-jō). Science relating to the diseases of women.

GYNECOL'OGIST. One who makes a specialty of treating diseases of women.

GYNECOMAS'TIA (jin-e-kō-mas'-te-ah). Abnormally enlarged mammary glands of the male.

GYNOPLAS'TIC. Relating to plastic surgery of female genitalia.

GYP'SUM (jip'-sum). Native calcium sulphate.

GYRATION (ji-rā'-shun). Circular movement.

GY'RI (ji'-ri). Convolutions, as intestinal gyri, cerebral gyri, etc.

GY'RUS (ji'-rus). Singular of gyri.

H.

HABE'NA (hā-bé'-nah). See Frenum. A certain bandage.

HABEN'ULA (ha-ben'-ū-lah). Structure resembling a frenum.

HAB'IT. Accustomed practice; constitution; condition.

HAB'ITAT. Natural place where a plant or animal lives.

HABITATION. Abiding place.

HABROMA'NIA (hab-rō-mā'-ne-ah). Hilarous delirium.

HÆ. See He.

HAIR. Filiform growth on the skin.

HAIR-FOL/LICLE. Minute cavity receiving root of hair.

HALISTERE'SIS. Softening of bone and losing their salts.

HAL'ITUS. Vapor; odor.

HALLUCINA'TION. Illusion of sense; delusion.

HAL'LUS, HAL'LUX. Great toe.

HA'LO (hā'-lo). Brownish discoloration around the nipple.

HA'LOGEN. Bodies capable of forming salts with metals; chlorine, iodine, fluorine, bromine.

HALOGENOUS (hal-ōj'-e-nus). Capable of forming salt compounds.

HA'LOID. The salts of halogenous bodies. See Halogen.

HAM. The femur and its surrounding muscles, tissues, etc.

HAMAME'LIS. Witch hazel, sedative and hemostatic.

HAM'MER-TOE (tō). Upward curvature of toe.

HAM'STRINGS. One of the thigh tendons.

HAM'ULAR. Hook-shaped.

HAM'ULUS (ham'-ū-lus). Process resembling shape of a hook.

HAND. Extremity of arm, below the wrist.

HANG'NAIL. A shred of cuticle about base of finger nails.

HARE'-LIP. Congenital division of lip.

HARTSHORN. Popular term for ammonia.

HASH'ISH. See Cannabis.

HAT'TERS' DISEASE'. Consumption from inhalation of particles of felt, etc.

HAUNCH. Hips and buttocks.

- IAUS'TUS** (haws'-tus). See Draught.
- IAWK'ING**. Noisy displacement of phlegm for expectoration.
- IAY ASTH'MA** (az'-ma). See Hay Fever.
- IAY FE'VER**. Conjunctivitis, coryza, nasal catarrh, etc.
- HEAD** (hed). Round body above the neck. The upper portion of a part.
- HEAD'-ACHE** (āk). Pain in the head.
- HEAD'-LOCK'ING**. Catching together of fetal heads during delivery of twins.
- HEAL'ING** (hē'-ling). Healthy union of wound.
- HEALTH** (helth). Absence of disease.
- HEAL'THY PUS** (hel'-the). Pus formed during normal granulation of a wound.
- HEAR'ING** (hēr'-ing). Sound-perceiving sense.
- HEART** (hart). The organ receiving and sending forth the blood; the circulatory system center.
- HEART'BURN** (hart'-birn). A form of dyspepsia in which a burning sensation is located near heart.
- HEAT, PRICK'LY**. See Urticaria.
- HEAT'-STROKE**. See Sunstroke.
- HEBEPHRE'NIA** (hē-bē-frē-nē-ah). Pubescent mental aberration.
- HEB'ETUDE** (heb'-e-tūd). State of mild stupidity.
- HEC'TIC** (hek'-tik). Applied to continued phthisical fever.
- HEC'TOGRAMME**. One hundred grammes.
- HEC'TOLITRE**. One hundred litres.
- HEC'TOMETRE**. One hundred metres.
- HEDEO'MA** (he-dē-ō'-mah). Pennyroyal; emmenagogue and carminative.
- HE'DRA**. The anus.
- HED'ROCELE** (hed'-rō-sēl). Anal prolapse; hernia through sciatic canal.
- HEEL** (hēl). Rounded posterior portion of foot.
- HEL'COID** (hel'-koid). Ulcerous
- HELCOL'OGY** (hel-kol'-o-jē). Science relating to ulcers.
- HEL'COPLASTY** (hel'-kō-plas-te). Curing ulcers by skin grafting.
- HELCO'SIS** (hel-kō'-sis). An ulceration.
- HEL'ENIN**. Antiseptic constituent of inula.
- HEL'ICINE** (hel'-i-sin). Coiled; winding.
- HEL'ICINE ARTERIES**. Winding arteries of penile erect tissue.
- HEL'ICOID** (hel'-i-koid). See Helicine.
- HELIENCEPHAL'ITIS** (hel-e-en-sef-a-li'-tis). Brain-fever from sunstroke.

HELIOOTHER'APY (hel-ē-ō-ther'-a-pē). Sun treatment of disease.

HE'LIX (he'-liks). The rim of the external aural prominence.

HEL'LEBORE, AMER'ICAN. See *Veratrum Viride*.

HEL'LER'S TESTS. Nitric acid test for albuminuria and caustic potash test for hematuria.

HELMIN'THAGOGUE. A tenicide.

HELMINTH'IASIS. State resulting from worms.

HELMINTHICS. Science relating to worms.

HELMINTHOGEN'ESIS. Growth of intestinal worms.

HELMINTHOL'OGY (hel-min-thol'-o-jē). Treatise on helminthics.

HELMIN'THOUS (hel-min'-thus). Resembling or pertaining to worms.

HELO'DES (hel-o'-dēz). Malaria.

HEMACHRO'IN (hem-a-krō'-in). See *Hematin*.

HEM'ACHROME (hem'-ā-krōm). Red hemal coloring matter.

HEMACHRO'SIS. Condition with abnormal hemachrome.

HEMACY'ANIN (hem-a-sī'-a-nin). Blue hemal coloring matter.

HEMACYTOM'ETER (hem-a-si-tom'-e-ter). Apparatus for determining amount of corpuscles in the blood.

HEMADYNAMOM'ETER. Apparatus registering hemal pressure.

HEM'AGOGUE. Agent producing normal monthly flow.

HE'MAL (hē'-mal). Pertaining to the blood.

HEMALO'PIA. Hemal extravasation of eye.

HEMAPHE'IN (hem-a-fē' in). Brown hemal coloring matter.

HEMAPOIE'SIS (hem-a-poi-ē'-sis). See *Hemogenesis*.

HEMARTHRO'SIS. Hemal effusion of a joint.

HEMASTAT'IC. Agent checking hemorrhage.

HEMASTHENO'SIS. Impoverished blood.

HEMATANGION'OSIS (hem-at-an-je-on'-ō-sis). Applied to various diseases of the blood-vessels.

HEMATEM'ESIS (hem-at-em'-e-sis). Hemal emesis.

HEMATENCEPH'ALON. Cerebral hemorrhage.

HEMATHER'MOUS (hem-a-ther'-mus). Warm condition of the blood.

HEMATHIDRO'SIS (hem-at-hi-drō'-sis). See *Hematidrosis*.

HEMAT'IC. Pertaining to or resembling blood.

HEMAT'ICA (hem-at'-ik-a). Applied to hemal remedies.

HEMATIDRO'SIS. Perspiration impregnated with blood.

HEM'ATIN. Red hemal coloring matter.

HEMATIN'IC (hem-at-in'-ik). Agent bettering hemal conditions.

HEMATINUR'IA (hem-at-in-ū'-rē-ah). Hematin in the urine.

- HEMATOBIUM.** A blood corpuscle.
- HEMATOBLASTS** (hem'-at-ô-blasts). See Blood-plates.
- HEMATOCELE** (hem'-at-o-sêl). A tumor the contents of which is chiefly blood.
- HEMATOCEPH'ALUS.** Cerebral hemal extravasation.
- HEMATOCHE'ZIA** (hem-at-ô-kê'-zê-ah). Bloody-stools.
- HEMATOCOL'POS** (hem-at-ô-kol'-pos). Vaginal hemorrhage.
- HEMATOCYST.** Cyst containing blood. Vesical hemorrhage.
- HEMATOCYTE** (hem'-at-ô-sit). A blood corpuscle.
- HEMATO'DES** (hem-at-ô'-dêz). Impregnated with blood.
- HEMATOGEN'IC** (hem-at-ô-jen'-ik). Pertaining to hemogenesis.
- HEMATOGENOUS** (hem-at-ô-jen'-us). Of hemal origin.
- HEMATOGLO'BIN** (hem-at-ô-glo'-bin). See Hemoglobin.
- HEMATOG'RAPHY** (hem-at-og'-ra-fe). Description of the blood.
- HEMATOHIDRO'SIS** (hem-at-ô-hî-drô'-sis). See Hematidrosis.
- HEMATOID** (hem'-at-oid). Pertaining to or resembling blood.
- HEMATOKRIT** (hem'-at-ô-krit). Instrument used for same purpose as the hemacytometer.
- HEMATOL'OGY** (hem-at-ol'-ô-jê). Treatise on the blood.
- HEMATOLYSIS** (hem-at-ol'-e-sis). Abnormal fluidity of the blood, coagulating with difficulty.
- HEMATOLYTIC** (hem-at-ô-lit'-ik). Agent causing hemasthenosis.
- HEMATOMA** (hem-at-ô'-mah). Bloody tumor.
- HEMATOMETER.** Same as Hemadynamometer.
- HEMATOMETRA** (hem-at-ô-mê'-tra). Uterine hemorrhage. Uterine hemal effusion.
- HEMATOMPHAL'OCELE.** Bloody, umbilical tumor.
- HEMATOMYELIA** (hem-at-ô-mî-ê'-lê-ah). Bloody effusion of spinal cord.
- HEMATOMYELITIS.** Inflammation of spinal cord from hematomyelia.
- HEMATOPERICARDIUM.** Hemorrhage into pericardium.
- HEMATOPHYTE** (hem'-at-ô-fit). Hemal microphyte.
- HEMATOPLAS'TIC** (hem-at-ô-plas'-tik). See Hemogenesis.
- HEMATOPOIESIS** (hem-at-ô-poi-ê'-sis). See Hematosis.
- HEMATOP'SIA** (hem-at-ô-p'-se-ah). See Hemalopia.
- HEMATORACHIS** (hem-at-or'-a-kis). Hemorrhage of the spine.
- HEMATORRHEA** (hem-at-ô-rê'-ah). Moderate hemorrhage.
- ATOSALPINX.** Hemal effusion of Fallopiian tube.
- 'CHEOCELE** (hem-at-os'-kê-ô-sêl). Hemal scrotal

Instrument used in examination of the

- HEMATOSCOPY.** Using the hematoscope.
- HEMATOSEP'SIS** (hem-at-ō-sep'-sis). See Septicemia.
- HEMATOSIN.** See Hematin.
- HEMATOSIS.** The sanguification of blood.
- HEMATOTHORAX** (hem-at-ō-thō'-raks). See Hemothorax.
- HEMATOTOXIC** (hem-a-toks'-ik). Applied to agents poisoning the blood.
- HEMATOXYLON** (hem-at-oks'-i-lon). Astringent principle of logwood.
- HEMATOZOON** (hem-at-ō-zō'-on). An animalcule in the blood.
- HEMATURIA** (hem-at-ū'-re-ah). Blood in the urine.
- HEMAX'IS** (hem-aks'-is). See Phlebotomy.
- HEMERALOP'IA** (hem-er-al-ō'-pe-ah). Night-blindness.
- HEMIABLEP'SIA** (hem-i-a-blep'-se-ah). Visual defect in which half of an object is not seen.
- HEMIACHROMATOP'SIA.** Color-blindness involving one-half of object seen.
- HEMIALBUMINOSE.** See Hemialbumose.
- HEMIALBUMOSE.** Mixture resulting from action of pancreatic juice on albumin.
- HEMIANESTHES'IA.** Anesthesia involving one-half of the body.
- HEMIANALGES'IA.** Without pain on one-half of the body.
- HEMIANOP'SIA** (hem-e-an-op'-se-ah). See Hemiablepsia.
- HEMITAX'IA** (hem-i-taks'-e-ah). Incoördination involving one-half of the body.
- HEMIATHETOS'IS** (hem-e-ath-et-ō'-sis). Athetosis involving one-half of the body.
- HEMIATROPHY** (hem-e-at'-rō-fē). Atrophy involving one-half of the body.
- HE'MIC** (hē'-mik). See Hemal.
- HEMI-CATALEP'SY.** See Hypnotism.
- HEMICEPH'ALUS.** A half-headed monster.
- HEMICHORE'A.** Unilateral chorea.
- HEMICRA'NIA** (hem-i-krā'-ne-ah). Unilateral cephalic neuralgia.
- HEMIDIAPHORE'SIS.** Sweating involving one-half the body.
- HEMIDROS'IS.** See Hemidiodrosis.
- HEMIDYSESTHES'IA** (hem-e-di-ses-thē'-sē-ah). Partial hemianesthesia.
- HEMIENCEPH'ALUS** (hem-i-en-sef'-a-lus). Monster with half a brain.
- HEMIEPILEPSY.** Epilepsy involving one-half of the body.
- HEMIHIDROS'IS** See Hemidiodrosis.
- HEMIM'ELUS** (hem-im'-e-lus). See Phocomelus.

- HEMIO'PIA** (hem-i-ôp'-e-ah). See Hemiblepsia.
- HEMIP'AGUS**. See Thoracodidymus.
- HEMIPARAPLE'GIA** (hem-i-pa-ra-plê'-je-ah). Unilateral paraplegia.
- HEMIPAR'ESIS**. Unilateral paresis.
- HEMIPHON'IA** (hem-i-fô'-ne-ah). Speaking in a very soft voice.
- HEMIPLE'GIA** (hem-i-plê'-je-ah). Unilateral paralysis.
- HEM'ISPASM**. Spasm involving one-half the body.
- HEM'ISPHERE** (hem-'is-fer). Half a sphere; unilateral portion of cerebellum.
- HEM'LOCK** (hem'-lok). See Conium.
- HEMOCRYSTALLINE**. See Hemoglobin.
- HEM'OCYTE** (hem'-ô-sit). A blood corpuscle.
- HEMOCYTOLYSIS** (hem-ô-si-tol'-i-sis). See Hemolysis.
- HEMOCYTOM'ETER** (hem-ô-si-tom'-e-ter). See Hemacytometer.
- HEMODROMOM'ETER** (hem-ô-drô-mom'-e-ter). Instrument determining hemal velocity.
- HEMODYNAMOM'ETER**. See Hemadynamometer.
- HEMOGEN'ESIS** (hem-ô-jen'-e-sis). Blood-making.
- HEMOGLO'BIN** (hem-ô-glô'-bin). Matter giving red corpuscles their color.
- HEMOGLOBINOM'ETER**. Instrument used to approximate number of hemoglobin in the blood.
- HEMOGLOBINU'RIA**. Hemoglobin in the urine.
- HEM'OID** (hem'-oid). Resembling blood.
- HEMOLYSIS**. Dissolution of red-blood corpuscles.
- HEMOM'ETER**. See Hemadynamometer.
- HEMOMETRA**. See Menostasis.
- HEMOPHIL'IA** (hem-ô-fil'-e-ah). Hemorrhagic diathesis.
- HEMOPHTHAL'MIA**. Ophthalmic hemorrhage.
- HEMOPNEUMOTHORAX**. Condition of pleura containing air and blood.
- HEMOPTYSIS** (hem-op-ti-sis). Bloody expectoration.
- HEM'ORRHAGE** (hem'-or-aj). Escape of blood from incision or rupture of blood-vessels.
- HEMORRHAG'IC** (hem-or-aj'-ik). Pertaining to a hemorrhage.
- HEMORRHE'A** (hem-or-ê'-ah). See Hematorrhea.
- HEM'ORRHIDS**. Piles; small anal tumors.
- HEMOSPA'SIA**. Withdrawing blood by means of vacuum apparatus.
- HEMOSPAS'TIC**. Instrument used to perform hemospasia.
- HEMOSTA'SIA**. Interrupted flow of blood in some portion of the body.

HEMOSTAT'IC (hem-ô-stat/-ik). Styptic; agent checking hemorrhage.

HEMOTACHOM'ETER (hem-ô-tak-om/'e-ter). Instrument used for same purpose as hemodromometer.

HEMOTHO'RAX (hem-ô-thô'-raks). Thoracic hemal effusion.

HEN'BANE (hen'-bán). See Hyoscyamus.

HEPATAL'GIA (hep-at-al/'je-ah). Pain in the liver.

HEPATEC'TOMY (hep-at-ek'-to-mě). Hepatic surgery.

HEPAT'IC (hep-at/-ik). Pertaining to the liver.

HEPAT'IC LOBES. See Lobes of Liver.

HEPAT'ICA (hep-at/'i-kah). See Liverwort. Liver Remedy.

HEP'ATINE (hep'-at-in). Glycogen.

HEPATIT'IS (hep-at-i/'tis). Inflammation of the liver.

HEPATIZA'TION (hep-at-i-ză'-shun). Conversion of substance to resembling hepatic tissue.

HEPATOCELE (hep'-at-o-sěl). Hepatic hernia.

HEPATOCIRRHOS'IS (hep-at-ô-sir-ô'-sis). Hepatic cirrhosis.

HEPATOCYS'TIC (hep-at-ô-sis'-tik). Pertaining to the liver and gall bladder.

HEPATODYN'IA (hep-at-ô-din'-e-ah). Pain in the liver.

HEPATOGEN'IC (hep-at-o-jen'-ik). Formed within the liver.

HEPATOGRAPHY (hep-at-og'-ra-fe). Description of the liver.

HEP'ATOLITH. Hepatic stone or concretion.

HEPATOLITH'ASIS. Formation of hepatic concretions.

HEPATOL'OGY (hep-at-ol'-ô-je). Treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMALA'CIA (hep-at-ô-mal-ă'-se-ah). Malacia of the liver.

HEPATOPOSTE'MA (hep-at-ô-pos-tě'-mah). Hepatic abscess.

HEPATORRHE'A. An hepatic flow.

HEPATORRHEX'US (hep-at-or-eks'-is). Rupture of the liver.

HEPATOT'OMY (hep-at-ot'-o-mě). Incision of liver. See Hepatectomy.

HERED'ITY (her-ed'-i-te). Due to inheritance.

HERED'ITARY (her-ed'-i-tă-rě). Applied to conditions and diseases transmitted by ancestors.

HERMAPH'RODITE (her-maf'-ro-dit). A being with male and female genitalia, one of which is usually rudimentary.

HERMAPH'RODITISM. The state of being an hermaphrodite.

HERMET'IC. Sealed air-tight; secret.

HER'NIA (her'-ne-ah). Abnormal visceral protrusion, due to ruptured cavity.

HER'NIAL. Pertaining to hernia.

HER'NIA CER'EBRI. Hernia of the brain, due to injury.

HER'NIA, FEM'ORAL. Abdominal hernia through femoral ring.

HERNIOPUNC'TURE. Opening a hernia.

- HERNIOTOMY (her-ne-ot'-ō-mē). Hernial surgery.
- HEROIC (hē-rō'-ik). Treatment involving maximum doses and severe methods in general.
- HERPES (hīr'-pēs). A vesicular skin disease.
- HERPES ZOSTER. See Zoster.
- HERPETIC (hīr-pet'-ik). Pertaining to herpes.
- HERPETIFORM (hīr-pet'-i-form). Resembling herpes.
- HERPETOLOG'Y (hīr-pet-ol'-o-jē). Treatise on herpes.
- HERO-AUT'OPLASTY (het-er-ō-awt'-ō-plas-te). See Heteroplasty.
- HEROCEPH'ALUS (het-er-ō-sef'-a-lus). Double-headed monster, both heads being unequal.
- HEROCHRON'IC (het-er-o-kron'-ik). Periodic; intermittent.
- HERODEN'IC. Relating to abnormal gland-tissue.
- HERODID'YMUS (het-er-ō-did'-i-mus). Double monster with two heads, one of which is rudimentary.
- HEROGE'NEOUS. Dissimilar; unlike; mixed; of different class.
- HETEROGEN'ESIS (het-er-ō-jen'-e-sis). See Abiogenesis.
- HETEROGENET'IC (het-er-o-jen-et'-ik). Pertaining to heterogenesis.
- HETEROINFECTION. Infection due to extraneous causes; infection from a person free from the disease himself.
- HETEROL'OGOUS. Applied to dissimilar structures.
- HETEROMOR'PHISM (het-er-o-mor'-fism). Of abnormal shape.
- HETEROP'AGUS (het-er-op'-a-gus). Monster with parasite over epigastric region.
- HETEROP'ATHY (het-er-op'-a-the). See Allopathy.
- HETEROPHA'SIA (het-er-ō-fā'-ze-ah). Mental aberration, using wrong words to convey ideas.
- HETEROPHE'MIA (het-er-ō-fē'-me-ah). The attempt to say one thing but conveying an entirely different meaning.
- HETEROPHO'NIA (het-er-ō-fō'-ne-ah). Vocal aberration.
- HETEROPLA'SIA (het-er-o-plā'-se-ah). Abnormal tissue development.
- HETEROPLAST'IC. See Heterologous.
- HETEROPLAS'TY. Transposition of skin grafts from one person to another.
- HETEROTAX'IA (het-er-ō-taks'-e-ah). Abnormal structure due to organic displacement.
- HETEROTOPIA (het-er-ō-tō'-pe-ah). Congenital organic malposition.
- HETEROTROPH'IA (het-er-o-trōf'-fe-ah). See Malnutrition.
- HETEROXANTH'INE (het-er-ō-zanth'-in). Urinary leucogaine.

HEXADACTYLOUS (heks-a-daġ'-tġ-lus). Having six fingers.
HEXICOL'OGY. Treatise comparing an animal and his surroundings.

HIA'TIS (hi-ă'-tus). An aperture or opening.

HIA'TUS OF FALLO'PIUS. Petrosal groove.

HIA'TUS OF WIN'SLOW. See Foramen of Winslow.

HIC'COUGH (hik'-kup). A spasmodic catch in the breath during inspiration, accompanied by a guttural sound.

HIDE'-BOUND DISEASE'. See Scleroderma.

HIDROADENITIS (hi-drô-ad-en-i'-tis). Inflammation of sweat-glands.

HIDROPEDE'SIS (hi-drô-pê-dê'-sis). Abnormal sweating.

HIDROPOIE'SIS (hi-drô-pol-ê'-sis). Formation of sweat.

HIDROPOIET'IC. Sweat-producing.

HIDROS'CHESIS (hi-dros'-kê-sis). Checking sweat.

HI'DROSE (hi'-drôs). Sweaty.

HIDRO'SIS (hi-drô'-sis). Process of sweating.

HIGH'MORE, AN'TRUM OF. See Antrum of Highmore.

HI'LUM. Fissure; shallow concavity.

HINGE'-JOINT. See Diarthrosis.

HIP. The broad upper portion of thigh.

HIP'-JOINT DISEASE'. Arthrocase of the hip-joint.

HIPPOCAM'PUS. Applied to major and minor cerebral convolutions.

HIPPOCRAT'IC FACE. Appearance of countenance during and after throes of death.

HIPPU'RIA (hip-ŭ'-re-ah). Abnormal amount of hippuric acid in urine.

HIPPU'RIC AC'ID. A urinary constituent.

HIPPUS (hip'-us). Involuntary dilatation and contraction of the pupil, not due to light nor accommodation.

HIR'SUTE (hġr'-sŭt). Hairy.

HIRSU'TIES. Abnormal hairy growth.

HIRU'DO (hġr-ŭ'-do). The leech.

HIS'TIOID (his'-te-old). See Histoid.

HISTOCHEM'ISTRY (his-tô-kem'-is-tre). Chemistry of the tissues.

HISTODIALYSIS (his-to-dġ-al'-e-sis). Breaking up of tissues.

HISTOGEN'ESIS (his-to-jen'-e-sis). Tissue generation.

HISTOGENET'IC (his-to-jen-et'-ġk). Pertaining to histogenesis.

HISTOHEM'ATIN. Pigment of animal tissue.

HIST'OID. Resembling tissue.

HISTOL'OGY (his-tol'-o-je). Treatise on tissue structures.

HISTOLYSIS (his-tol'-e-sis). Tissue degeneration.

HISTON'OMY (hist-on'-ô-mġ). Science of tissue development.

- HISTOT'OMY** (his-tot'-o-me). Surgery of the tissues.
- HISTRION'IC SPASM**. Spasmodic contraction of facial muscles.
- HIVES** (hivs). Popular term for urticaria and similar diseases of the skin.
- HO'ANG-NAN**. Chinese bark containing brucine and strychnine.
- HOARSE'NESS**. Husky state of the voice.
- HOB'NAIL LIVER**. Hepatic cirrhosis, often seen in England.
- HODG'KIN'S DISEASE'**. Lymphatic lesions with general anemia.
- HOFF'MAN'S AN'ODYNE**. Compound spirits of ether.
- HOMAT'ROPINE** (hôm-at'-ro-pin). Mydriatic alkaloid somewhat similar to atropine.
- HOMEOMOR'PHOUS** (hō-mē-ō-mor'-fus). Structural resemblance.
- HOMEOPATH'IC**. Pertaining to homeopathy.
- HOMEOP'ATHIST**. A homeopathic doctor.
- HOMEOP'ATHY** (hō-mē-op'-a-thē). System of administering frequently, small doses of drugs, which in a healthy person, it is alleged, will produce the same symptoms that are thus treated.
- HOMEOPLA'SIA**. Tissue development resembling normal tissue.
- HOMEOPLAST'IC**. Pertaining to homeoplasia.
- HOME'SICKNESS** (hôm'-sik-nes). Indisposition caused by intense desire for home.
- HOMOCEN'TRIC** (hom-ō-sen'-trik). Having a common center.
- HOMOGE'NEOUS** (hō-mō-jē'-nē-us). Of same nature or structure.
- HOMOGEN'ESIS** (hō-mō-jen'-e-sis). Children undergoing development corresponding to that of their parents.
- HOMOIO'SIS** (hō-moi-ō'-sis). See Assimilation.
- HOMOIOTHER'MAL**. Unvarying, constant warm condition of the blood.
- HOMOL'OGOUS** (hō-mol'-ō-gus). Of structural or typical identity.
- HOM'OLOGUE**. Applied to corresponding organs of animals.
- HOMOL'OGY** (hō-mol'-ō-jē). Structural correspondence.
- HOM'OPLAST**. See Homologue.
- HOM'OTYPE** (hôm'-ō-tīp). See Homology.
- HON'EY** (hun'-ne). See Mel.
- HON'EYCOMB RING'WORM**. See Favus.
- HOOK**. Instrument with pointed terminal curve.
- HOP**. See Humulus.
- HORDE'OLUM** (hor-dē'-o-lum). Styte; small palpebral abscess.

HOR'DEUM. Barley.

HORE/HOUND (hor'-hownd). See *Marrubium*.

HORN. Applied to hooked-like structures; a keratinic substance.

HOR'NER'S MUS'CLE. The tensor tarsi muscle.

HORRIPILA'TION (hor-ip-i-lá'-shun). Shivering sensation, with hair standing on end.

HOR'RORS (hor'-orz). See *Delirium Tremens*.

HOS'PITAL. Institution for the care of the injured and sick.

HOS'PITAL FE'VER. Same as typhus fever.

HOS'PITAL GANGRENE. See *Gangrene*.

HOS'PITALISM. Morbid state of the constitution due to hospital residence.

HOST (höst). Any substance which parasites infest and eat away.

HOURL'-GLASS CONTRAC'TION. Applied to a certain uterine contraction.

HOUSE/MAID'S KNEE (hows'-mád's-nē). Patellar inflammation.

HUMEC'TANT (hū-mek'-tant). Agent used in humectation.

HUMECTA'TION (hū-mek-tā'-shun). The act of moistening.

HU'MERAL (hū'-mer-al). Pertaining to the humerus.

HU'MERUS (hū'-mer-us). Bone of the arm from shoulder to elbow.

HUMID'ITY (hū-mid'-i-te). Moisture.

HU'MORS (hū'-morz). Applied to animal fluids.

HU'MORAL (hū'-mor-al). Pertaining to the humors.

HU'MORALISM. Science in which diseases are attributed to humoral conditions.

HU'MULUS (hū'-mū-lus). Hops; soporific, hypnotic and tonic.

HUTCH'INSON'S TEETH (tēth). Irregular surface of incisors due to hereditary syphilis.

HUX'HAM'S TINCTURE. Compound tincture of cinchona.

HY'ALIN. A certain albuminoid substance forming in tumors, etc.

HY'ALINE (hi'-a-lin). Transparent; resembling glass.

HYALI'TIS (hi'-al-i'-tis). Inflammation of hyaloid membrane.

HY'ALOID (hi'-al-oid). See *Hyaline*.

HY'ALOID AR'TERY. Division of central retinal artery of fetus.

HY'ALOID MEM'BRANE. Enveloping membrane of vitreous humor.

HYALOIDITIS (hi'-al-oid-i'-tis). See *Hyalitis*.

HY'ALOPASM (hi'-al-ō-plazm). Transparent protoplasm.

- HYBRID** (hî'-brid). Of mixed origin or breed.
- HYDATID** (hî-dat'-id). Applied to an order of intestinal worms.
- HYDATIDIFORM** (hî-dâ-tid'-i-form). Resembling a hydatid.
- HYDATOID** (hî'-dâ-toid). Resembling a hydatid.
- HYDRADENOMA**. Tumor of a sweat-gland.
- HYDRADENITIS**. Inflammation of lymphatic glands.
- HYDRAGOGUE** (hî'-dra-gog). Agents causing fecal fluidity; purgative.
- HYDRAMNIOS** (hî-dram'-nê-us). Abnormal amount of water in the amnion.
- HYDRANGIOL'OGY**. Treatise on the lymphatics.
- HYDRAR'GISM** (hî-drar'-jism). See Mercurialism.
- HYDRARGYRIA** (hî-drar-jêr'-e-ah). Erythematous condition of skin from exhibition of mercury.
- HYDRARGYRIASIS** (hî-drar-jî-rî'-a-sis). See Mercurialism.
- HYDRAR'GYRUM**. Mercury.
- HYDRARTHROSIS**. Articular dropsy.
- HYDRAS'TIN**. Active principle of hydrastis.
- HYDRAS'TIS**. Golden seal; bitter tonic.
- HYDRATE** (hî'-drât). A water compound in which an atom of hydrogen is replaced by a metal.
- HYDRE'MIA** (hî-drê'-me-ah). Attenuated or aqueous state of the blood.
- HYDRENCEPHALITIS**. See Hydrocephalus.
- HYDRENCEPH'ALOCELE** (hî-dren-sef'-al-ô-sêl). Hydrocephalic hernia.
- HYDRENCEPH'ALUS** (hî-dren-sef'-a-lus). See Hydrocephalus.
- HYDREN'TEROCELE** (hî-dren'-ter-ô-sêl). Intestinal hernia with dropsical sac.
- HYDRIASIS** (hî-dri'-as-is). See Hydro-therapeutics.
- HYDRIAT'RIC** (hî-drê-at'-rik). Hydropathic.
- HYDRIOD'IC ACID**. Compound of iodine and water impregnated with hydrogen sulphide.
- HYDRO'A** (hî-drô'-ah). A certain inflammatory disease of skin.
- HYDROADENITIS**. Inflammation of the sweat-glands.
- HYDROADIPSIA** (hî-drô-a-dîp'-se-ah). Without desire for water.
- HYDROBILIRUBIN** (hî-drô-bil-e-rû'-bin). Fecal coloring matter.
- HYDROBROMIC ACID** (hî-drô-brô'-mik). A colorless, pungent gas.
- HYDROCARBON**. A hydrogen-carbon compound.
- HYDROCELE** (hî'-drô-sêl). Quantity of serous fluid around testicle or cord.

HYDROCE/LIA (hī-drō-sēl'-ē-ah). Abdominal dropsy.

HYDROCENO'SIS. A water discharge.

HYDROCEPHAL/IC (hī-drō-sef-al'-ik). Pertaining to hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPH'ALOCELE (hī-drō-sef-al-o-sēl). Hydrocephalic hernia.

HYDROCEPH'ALOID (hī-drō-sef-al-oid). Resembling hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS (hī-drō-sef-a-lus). Water on the brain.

HYDROCHLOR/IC AC/ID. An acid consisting of hydrogen and chlorine.

HYDROCHOLECYS'TIS (hī-drō-kol-e-sis'-tis). Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

HYDROCIR'SOCELE (hī-drō-sir'-sō-sēl). Hydrocele and varicocele.

HYDROCOL'POCELE. Vaginal tumor with watery contents.

HYDROCRA'NIA (hī-drō-krā'-nē-ah). See Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCYAN/IC AC/ID. Poisonous acid consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen.

HY'DROCYST (hī'-drō-sist). A watery cyst.

HYDRODER'MA (hī-drō-der'-mah). Edema of the skin.

HY'DROGEN (hī'-drō-jen). A light gas, producing water upon oxidation.

HYDROHE'MIA (hī-drō-hē'-me-ah). See Hydremia.

HYDROHYMENI'TIS (hī-drō-hi-men-i'-tis). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDROHYS'TERA (hī-drō-his'-ter-ah). Uterine dropsy.

HYDROL'OGY (hī-drol'-o-je). A treatise on water.

HYDRO'MA (hī-drō'-mah). See Cyst.

HY'DROMEL (hī'-drō-mel). Honey-water.

HYDROMENINGI'TIS (hī-drō-men-in-jī'-tis). Dropsical inflammation of the meninges.

HYDROMENIN'GOCELE (hī-drō-men-in'-go-sēl). Dropsical meningeal hernia.

HYDROM'ETER (hī-drom'-e-ter). Instrument used to determine specific gravity of fluids.

HYDROME'TRA (hī-drō-mē'-trah). See Hydrohystera.

HYDROM'PHALUS (hī-drom'-fal-us). Aqueous umbilical tumor.

HYDROMY'ELUS (hī-drom-i'-e-lus). Dropsical cavity of spinal cord.

HYDRON'CUS (hī-dron'-kus). Aqueous tumor.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS (hī-dro-nē-frō'-sis). Dropsical inflammation of kidneys.

HYDROPATH/IC. Pertaining to hydropathy.

OPATHY. Water treatment of disease.

OPERICARDIUM. Pericardiac dropsy.

OPHO'BIA (hī-drō-fō'-bē-ah). Disease resulting from bite of mad dog. (*A number of leading surgeons of the United States recently stated that they had yet to see a genuine case of hydrophobia, which is evidence of the rarity of the disease. The so-called cases are merely fear of hydrophobia.*—ED.)

OPHONE (hī'-drō-fōn). Bag filled with water, an auxiliary to the stethoscope.

OPHTHAL'MIA (hī-drof-thāl'-mē-ah). Dropsy of the eye.

OPHYSOME'TRA. Gaseous dropsy of the uterus.

OPIC (hī-drop'-ik). Pertaining to dropsy.

OPNEUMATO'SIS (hī-drō-nū-mat-ō'-sis). Gaseous dropsy.

OPNEUMO'NIA (hī-drō-nū-mō'-ne-ah). Pulmonary effusion of morbid fluids.

OPNEUMOPERICAR'DIUM. Gaseous dropsy of the pericardium.

OPNEUMOTHORAX (hī-drō-nū-mō-tho'-raks). Gaseous pleural dropsy.

OPS (hī'-drops). See Dropsy.

OSQUINONE (hī-dro-kwī'-nōn). Diuretic derivative of quinine.

OPYRETUS (hī-drō-pī-rē'-tus). Febrile disease accompanied by sweating.

ORRHACHIS (hī-dror'-ak-is). Serous accumulation in the canal of spinal column.

ORRHE'A (hī-dror-ē'-ah). Aqueous discharge.

OSADENITIS (hī-dros-ad-e-nī'-tis). Inflammation of the parotid glands.

OSAL'PINX (hī-drō-sal'-pink). Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

OS'CHEOCELE (hī-dros'-ke-ō-sēl). Dropsical oscheocele.

OSTO'MIA (hī-drō-stō'-me-ah). Abnormal stomal secretions.

OTHERAPEU'TICS (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'-tik). The science pertaining to the therapeutics of water.

OTHIONE'MIA. Sulphuretted hydrogen in the blood.

OTHIONU'RIA. Sulphuretted hydrogen in the urine.

OTHORAX (hī-drō-thō'-raks). Thoracic dropsy.

OTIS. Aural dropsy.

OTOMY (hī-drot'-ō-mē). Use of water pressure for discharging purposes.

OTYMPANUM. Tympanic cavity dropsy.

HYDROVA'RIUM (hī-drō-vā'-re-um). Dropsy of the ovaries.

HYDRU'RIA (hī-drū'-re-ah). See Diabetes Insipidus.

HY'GIENE (hī'-jē-ēn). The science of health.

HYGROL'OGY (hī-grol'-o-je). Treatise on humors of the body.

HYGRO'MA (hī-grō'-mah). A cyst containing serous or albuminous fluids.

HYGROM'ETER. Instrument for measuring atmospheric humidity.

HYGROSCOP'IC. Applied to matter capable of absorbing moisture.

HY'MEN (hī-men). Delicate mucous membrane at mouth of vagina, in virgins.

HYMENIT'IS (hī-men-ī'-tis). Inflammation of hymen.

HYMENOG'RAPHY (hī-men-og'-ra-fe). Description of membranes.

HYMENOL'OGY (hī-men-ol'-o-jē). Treatise on the membranes.

HYMENOMALA'CIA. Membranous softening.

HYMENOR'RHAPHY. Vaginal suture at the hymen.

HYOGLOS'SAL. Pertaining to the hyoglossus.

HYOGLOS'SUS. Muscle from hyoid bone causing convexity of the tongue.

HY'OID BONE. Bone between base of tongue and larynx.

HY'OSCINE (hī'-os-in). Alkaloid of hyoscyamus.

HYOSCY'AMUS (hī-os-sī'a-mus). Henbane; anodyne; sedative to motor centres.

HYPACU'SIS (hip-a-kū'-sis). Moderately deaf.

HYPALGE'SIA (hip-al-je'-se-ah). See Hypalgia.

HYPAL'GIA (hip-al'-je-ah). Dullness of feeling; slight pain.

HYPE'MIA (hip-e'-me-ah). See Anemia.

HYPERACID'ITY (hī-per-as-id'-i-te). Containing too much acid.

HYPERAKU'SIS. Abnormal acuteness of sense of hearing.

HYPERALGE'SIA (hī-per-al-jē'-se-ah). Abnormal sensibility to pain.

HYPERAL'GIA (hī-per-al'-jē-ah). See Hyperalgia.

HYPERAPH'IA (hī-per-af'-e-ah). Excessive acuteness of tactility.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS. Excessive catharsis.

HYPERCHRO'MA (hī-per-krō'-mah). Superfluous production of pigment of skin.

HYPERCYE'SIS (hī-per-sī-ē'-sis). Impregnation during gestation. See Superfetation.

HYPERDICROT'IC (hī-per-dī-krot'-ik). Unusually dicrotic.

HYPERDIURE'SIS. See Polyuria.

HYPERDONTOG'ENY (hī-per-don-toj'-e-ne). Development of teeth after disappearance of second dentition.

HYPEREM'ESIS (hī-per-em'-e-sis). Excessive vomiting.

HYPERE'MIA (hĭ-per-ĕ'-me-ah). Having an excessive amount of blood.

HYPEREPHIDRO'SIS (hĭ-per-ef-ĕ-drō'-sis). Excessive secretion of sweat.

HYPERESTHE'SIA. See Hyperalgesia.

HYPERESTHET'IC (hĭ-per-es-thet'-ik). Pertaining to Hyperalgesia.

HYPERGEN'ESIS (hĭ-per-jen'-ĕ-sis). Superfluous production of any portion of the body.

HYPERGEU'SIA (hĭ-per-gū'-se-ah). Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

HYPERGLOBU'LIA. Superfluous increase of blood corpuscles.

HYPERIDRO'SIS (hĭ-per-id-rō'-sis). Same as hyperephidrosis.

HYPERINVOLU'TION. Abnormally rapid uterine involution.

HYPERKINE'SIA. Excessive muscular irritability and contraction.

HYPERKINE'SIS (hĭ-per-kin-ĕ'-sis). Convulsive muscular twitching.

HYPERMAS'TIA (hĭ-per-mas'-te-ah). Abnormal development of mammary glands.

HYPERMETRO'PIA (hĭ-per-mē-trō'-pē-ah). Excessive ametropia.

HYPERMNE'SIS (hĭ-perm-nē'-sis). Abnormally active memory.

HYPERO'PIA (hĭ-per-ō'-pē-ah). See Hypermetropia.

HYPEROREX'IA (hĭ-per-ō-reks'-ē-ah). Excessive appetite. See Bulimia.

HYPEROS'MIA (hĭ-per-oz'-mē-ah). Abnormal activity of sense of smell.

HYPEROSTO'SIS. Osseous hypertrophy.

HYPERPHA'GIA (hĭ-per-fā'-je-ah). See Hyperorexia.

HYPERPLA'SIA (hĭ-per-plā'-se-ah). Hypertrophy of a part.

HYPERPLAS'TIC (hĭ-per-plas'-tik). Pertaining to hyperplasia.

HYPERPNE'A (hĭ-per-pne'-ah). Spasmodic respiration, as from running, etc.

HYPERPORO'SIS. Abnormal callus production.

HYPERPRAX'IA (hĭ-per-praks'-ē-ah). Excessively uneasy or restless.

HYPERPYRET'IC (hĭ-per-pi-ret'-ik). Pertaining to hyperpyrexia.

HYPERPYREX'IA (hĭ-per-pi-reks'-ē-ah). Unusually feverish temperature.

HYPERSECRE'TION (hĭ-per-sē-krē'-shun). Excessive secretion.

HYPERSTHEN'IA (hĭ-per-sthē'-nē-ah). Abnormal muscular strength.

HYPERTROPH'IC (hĭ-per-trōf'-ik). Pertaining to hypertrophy.

- HYPER'TROPHY** (hī-per'-trof-e). Abnormal enlargement of a part.
- HYPHE'MIA** (hī-ſē'-me-ah). Hemorrhage of the eye-ball.
- HYPHIDRO'SIS**. Insufficient sweat.
- HYPINO'SIS** (hip-in-ō'-sis). Insufficient fibrin formation in the blood.
- HYP'NIC** (hip'-nik). Inducing sleep; soporific; hypnotic.
- HYPNOL'OGY** (hip-nol'-ō-je). Treatise on sleep.
- HYP'NONE** (hip'-nōn). A dangerous soporific.
- HYPNOP'ATHY** (hip-nop'-a-thē). Unrefreshing sleep.
- HYPNO'SIS**. State of sleep produced by an hypnotic.
- HYPNOT'IC** (hip-not'-ik). Sleep-producing agent.
- HYPNOTISM**. Sleep caused by magnetic animal influences.
- HYPOCATHAR'SIS** (hī-pō-kath-ar'-sis). Gentle purgation.
- HYPOCHON'DRIAC** (hī-pō-kon'-dre-ak). One subject to hypochondriasis.
- HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS** (hī-pō-kon-dri'-a-sis). Slight melancholy, fear of illness, etc.
- HYPOCHON'DRIUM** (hī-pō-kon'-dre-um). Lateral abdominal cavity immediately under ribs.
- HYPODERMAT'IC** (hī-po-der-mat'-ik). See Hypodermic.
- HYPODERMAT'OMY**. The act of cutting or inserting under the skin.
- HYPODER'MIC** (hī-pō-der'-mik). Under the skin. Applied to remedies injected under the skin by means of hollow needle and syringe.
- HYPODYN'IA** (hī-pō-din'-e-ah). Mild pain.
- HYPOGAS'TRIC** (hī-pō-gas'-trik). Pertaining to the hypogastrium.
- HYPOGAS'TRIUM**. Lower portion of abdomen.
- HYPOGAS'TROCELE** (hī-pō-gas'-trō-sēl). Hypogastric hernia.
- HYPOGEU'SIA** (hī-po-gū'-se-ah). Impaired sense of taste.
- HYPOGLOS'SAL**. Beneath the tongue; pertaining to the hypoglossal nerve.
- HYPOGLOT'TIS** (hī-po-glot'-tis). Beneath the tongue.
- HYPOGNA'THUS**. See Epignathus.
- HYPOHE'MIA**. Hemal effusion in eye.
- HYPOMA'NIA**. Mild mania.
- HYPOMETRO'PIA** (hī-pō-mē-trō'-pē-ah). Near-sighted. See Myopia.
- HYPONEU'RIA** (hī-pō-nū'-rē-ah). Impaired perceptibility of the nerves.
- HYPON'OMOUS**. Internal suppuration; not on the surface.
- HYPOPH'YSIS** (hī-pōf'-e-sis). The pituitary body.
- HYPOPLA'SIA** (hī-pō-plā'-ze-ah). Impaired development.

- HYPO'PYON** (hī-pō'pē-on). Term for what is popularly called a black eye.
- HYPOS'MIA** (hī-pōz'-me-ah). Impaired sense of smell.
- HYPOSPA'DIA** (hī-po-spā'-de-ah). See Epispadia.
- HYPOS'TASIS** (hī-po-s'-'ta-sis). Sediment; precipitate; dregs.
- HYPOSTHEN'IC**. Weakening; enervating; debilitated.
- HYPOSTYP'TIC** (hī-po-stip'-tik). Gentle styptic.
- HYPOTH'ENAR**. Lateral prominence of palm from wrist to little finger.
- HYPOTHER'MAL** (hī-pō-ther'-mal). Moderately warm; sub-normal temperature.
- HYPOT'ROPHY** (hī-pot'-rō-fē'. Subnormal nourishment.
- HYPOXAN'THINE** (hī-pō-zan'-thin). An animal leucomaïne.
- HYS'TERA** (his'-tē-rah). The uterus.
- HYSTERAL'GIA** (his-ter-al'-jē-ah). Uterine pain.
- HYSTERATRE'SIA**. Imperforation of os uteri.
- HYSTEREC'TOMY** (his-ter-ek'-tō-me). Uterine excision.
- HYST'ERIA** (his-tē'-re-ah). Nervous affections common to females. See Hysterics.
- HYSTER'IC** (his-tēr'-ik). Pertaining to hysteria.
- HYSTER'ICS**. Fits or convulsions of hysteria.
- HYSTERI'TIS** (his-ter-i'-tis). Inflammation of the uterus.
- HYS'TERO-CAT'ALEPSY**. Hysteria complicated with catalepsy.
- HYS'TEROCELE** (his'-ter-ō-sēl). Hernia of the uterus.
- HYSTEROCLEI'SIS** (his-ter-ō-klē'-sis). Operation producing uterine occlusion.
- HYSTEROCYE'SIS** (his-ter-ō-sī-ē'-sis). Uterine pregnancy.
- HYSTERODYN'IA** (his-ter-ō-dīn'-e-ah). See Hysteralgia.
- HYS'TERO-EP'ILEPSY**. Hysteria, the paroxysms of which resemble epilepsy.
- HYSTEROGEN'IC** (his-ter-ō-jen'-ik). Prolific of hysteria.
- HYS'TEROID** (his'-ter-oid). Resembling hysteria.
- HYS'TEROLITH** (his'-ter-o-lith). Uterine calculus.
- HYSTEROL'OGY** (his-ter-ol'-ō-je). Treatise on the womb.
- HYSTEROMALA'CIA**. Softening of uterine walls.
- HYSTEROMA'NIA**. See Nymphomania.
- HYSTEROM'ETRY** (his-ter-om'-e-tre). Uterine measurement.
- HYSTEROMYO'MA** (his-ter-ō-mī-ō'-mah). Uterine myoma.
- HYSTEROMYOME'C'TOMY** (his-ter-ō-mī-ō-mek'-tō-me). Excision of uterus above the vagina.
- HYS'TERO-NEURO'SIS**. Uterine neurosis.
- HYSTERO-PARAL'YSIS**. Uterine paralysis.
- HYSTEROPATH'IA** (his-ter-ō-path'-e-ah). Applied to a uterine disease.

- HYSTEROPTO'SIS** (his-ter-op-tō'-sis). Prolapse of the uterus.
HYSTERORRHAPHY (his-ter-or'-a-fe). Suture of the uterus.
HYSTERORRHEX'IS (his-ter-ō-reks'-sis). Uterine rupture.
HYSTEROTOME (his'-ter-o-tóm). Instrument for vaginal or uterine incision.
HYSTEROTOMY. Using the hysterotome. See Cesarean Operation.
HYSTEROTRIS'MUS (his-ter-o-triz'-mus). Spasm of the uterus.
HYSTRICIASIS (his-tri-si'-a-sis). Disease causing bristling of hair.

I.

- IAMATOL'OGY** (ī-am-at-ol'-ō-jē). Treatise pertaining to remedial agents.
IATE'RIA (ī-at-ē'-re-ah). Therapeutics.
IATRALIP'TIC (ī-at-rah-lip'-tic). Applied to treatment combining ointments and massage.
IAT'RIC (ī-at'-rik). Pertaining to medicine.
IATROL'OGY (ī-at-rol'-ō-jē). Treatise on medicine.
IATROPHYS'ICS. See Physics, Medical.
IATROTECH'NICS (ī-at-ro-tek'-niks). The practice of medicines.
ICE (is). Congealed water.
ICE'-BAG. Rubber bag for applying ice to a part.
ICE'-CAP. Rubber bag for applying ice to the head.
ICE'LAND MOSS. Cetraria.
I'CHOR (ī'-kor). Burning ulcerous discharge.
I'CHOROUS (ī'-kor-us). Pertaining to or resembling ichor.
ICHORRHE'MIA (ī-kor-ē'-mē-ah). Dangerous disease from absorption of morbid matter.
ICHTHYOCOL'LA (ik-thē-o-kol'-ah). Isinglass; product obtained from a Russian fish.
ICHTHYOID (ik'-the-oid). Resembling a fish.
ICHTHYOL (ik'-the-ol). Remedy for skin diseases made from substance found on certain rocks by the sea.
ICHTHYO'SIS (ik-thē-ō'sis). Fish-skin disease; papillary induration of skin.
ICHTHYOTOXICUM. A poison obtained from certain fish.
ICTEREPATI'TIS (ik-ter-ep-at-i'-tis). Inflammation of the liver complicated with jaundice.
ICTERIC (ik'-ter-ik). Pertaining to jaundice.
ICTERODE (ik'-ter-ōd). Jaundiced.
ICTEROID (ik'-ter-oid). Resembling jaundice.
TERUS (ik'-ter-us). Jaundice.

- ICTUS** (ik'-tus). A sudden attack, as apoplexy.
- ICTUS SAN'GUINUS** (sang'-gwin-us). See Apoplexy.
- ICTUS SO'LIS** (sō'-lis). Sun-stroke.
- IDE'A** (ī-dē'-ah). Thought; image in the mind; mind-picture.
- IDEA'TION** (ī-dē-ā'-shun). Formation of a mind-picture or idea.
- IDEO-MO'TOR**. Movement in response to cerebration.
- ID'IOCY** (id'-i-ō-se). Subnormal condition of mental faculties.
See Imbecille.
- IDIONEURO'SIS**. Disease due to affections of the nervous system.
- IDIOPATH'IC**. Primary; voluntary.
- IDIOP'ATHY** (id-e-op'-a-thē). Original form of disease.
- IDIOPHREN'IC** (id-e-o-fren'-ik). Condition arising from cerebral diseases.
- IDTOSPASM** (id'-ē-ō-spazm). Local spasm.
- IDIOSYN'CRASY** (id-ē-ō-sin'-krā-se). Peculiar disposition or temperament.
- ID'IOT**. One affected with idiocy; mentally defective.
- IDIOT'IC**. Pertaining to an idiot.
- ID'IOTISM** (id'-i-ot-izm). See Idiocy.
- IDRO'SIS** (id-rō'-sis). See Hyperidrosis.
- IGNA'TIA** (ig-nā'-she-ah). Seed containing brucine and strychnine, obtained from St. Ignatia bean.
- IGNIPUNC'TURE**. Act of perforating with hot needles.
- IG'NIS**. Fire.
- IGNITION** (ig-nish'-on). Act of firing.
- IL'EAC PAS'SION**. Highly painful abdominal affection, with emesis, etc.
- ILEADEL'PHUS**. Monster with duplication of pelvis and lower extremities.
- ILEIT'IS** (il-e-ī'-tis). Inflammation of ileum.
- ILEO-CE'CAL VALVE**. A valve between large intestines and ileum.
- ILEO-COLI'TIS** (co-lī'-tis). Combined ileitis and colitis.
- ILEOS'TOMY**. Operation establishing fistula in ileum.
- IL'EUM**. Lower portion of small intestines.
- IL'EUS**. See Ileac Passion.
- IL'IAC** (il'-e-ak). Pertaining to the ilium.
- IL'IAC RE'GION**. The region on either side of the epigastrium.
- ILI'ACUS** (il-ī'-a-kus). Large muscle of the hip.
- ILIO-FEM'ORAL**. Pertaining to the ilium and femur.
- ILIO-LUM'BAR**. Pertaining to the ilium and loins.
- ILIO-PECTINE'AL**. Pertaining to the ilium and pectineus muscle.
- IL'IUM** (il'-e-um). The innominatum bone, q. v.

ILLEGITIMATE (il-ĕ-jit'-i-măt). Applied to a natural child; bastard; unlawful.

ILLU'SION. Deceived by appearances; incorrect perception.

IM'AGE (im'-aj). A picture.

IMAGINA'TION. Act of conceiving mental images.

IM'BECILE. Mentally weak and incapable.

IMBECIL'ITY (im-be-sil'-i-te). The condition of an imbecile.

IM'BRICATED. The condition of overlapping.

IMME'DIATE (im-ĕ'-di-ăt). Proximate; direct.

IMMED'ICABLE (im-med'-ik-a-bl). Resisting all remedies.

IMMER'SION (im-er'-shun). The act of submerging in a liquid, as water, etc.

IMMIS'CIBLE (im-is'-i-bl). Applied to drugs not admitting of mixture.

IMMOBIL'ITY (im-o-bil'-i-tĕ). Immovable; fixed.

IMMUNE' (im-ūn'). Enjoying immunity.

IMMU'NITY. Free from possible infection.

IMPAC'TED (im-pak'-ted). Packed together; clogged.

IMPAC'TION. Shock; condition of being impacted.

IMPAL'UDISM. Malarial diathesis.

IM'PAR. Not equal; odd.

IMPER'FORATE (im-per'-for-ăt). Congenital union of orifice, as imperforate anus, etc.

IMPERFORA'TION (im-per-for-ă'-shun). State of being imperforate.

IMPER'VEABLE. Impervious; impassable.

IMPER'VIOUS. Impassable.

IMPETI'GO (im-pe-tĭ'-gō). An itching; inflammatory disease of skin with pustules.

IMPLACEN'TAL (im-plă-sen'-tal). Absence of placenta.

IMPLANTA'TIO. Monster with rudimentary parasite attached.

IMPLANTA'TION (im-plan-tă'-shun). Act of grafting or inserting.

IMPOS'THUME (im-pos'-tūm). See Abscess.

IM'POTENCE (im'-po-tens). Impaired sexual strength.

IMPREGNA'TION (im-preg-nă'-shun). Making pregnant; fecundation.

IMPREGNA'TION, ARTIFICIAL. Injecting into the womb semen which has previously been ejaculated.

IMPRES'SION (im-presh'-un). A groove or depression.

IMPUR'ITY (im-pūr'-i-te). Not pure; containing foreign matter.

INAN'IMATE (in-an'-i-măt). Without life.

INANI'TION (in-an-ish'-un). Condition from starving.

INAP'PETENCE (in-ap'-e-tens). Devoid of appetite.

INARTICULATE (in-ar-tik'-u-lăt). Not articulated; incoherent sentences.

INASSIMILABLE (in-as-im'-il-a-bl). Not admitting of assimilation.

INCARCERATED (in-kar-ser-ă'-ted). Confined; applied to irreducible hernia.

INCARCERATION (in-kar-ser-ă'-shun). State of being incarcerated.

INCARNATION (in-car-nă'-shun). Granulation; ovular development.

INCEST (in'-sĕst). Coitus between immediate relatives; the unlawful knowledge of females under age of consent.

INCINERATION. See Cremation.

INCISED (in-sizd'). That which has been cut.

INCISION (in-sizh'-un). Cutting into, as abdominal incision.

INCISOR TEETH (in-si'-sor-tĕth). The four teeth between canine teeth in both the upper and lower jaws.

INCOHERENT. Disjointed; applied to delirious speech.

INCOMPATIBLE. Applied to drugs which upon being mixed cause chemical changes, thus destroying their remedial powers. Drugs that explode upon mixture.

INCOMPETENCE. Not capable of executing normal functions.

INCONTINENCE. Impaired power to withhold normal evacuations, as incontinence of urine; sexual excesses.

INCOÖRDINATION (in-cō-or-din-ă'-shun). Opposed to coördination, q. v.

INCORPORATION. The mixing together of a number of ingredients.

INCREMENT. Growth or increase.

INCRUSTATION (in-krus-tă'-shun). Production or growth of a crust.

INCUBATION PERIOD (in-kū-bă'-shun). Time elapsing between application of contagium and appearance of disease.

INCUBATOR. A box-like arrangement for keeping new-born infants in an unvarying temperature.

INCUBUS (in-kū-bus). See Nightmare.

INCURABLE (in-kū'-ra-bl). Resisting all treatment.

INCUS (ing'-kus). A small bone of the ear.

INDENTATION (in-den-tă'-shun). A depression or hollow.

INDEX (in'-deks). Finger next to the thumb.

INDIA-RUBBER. See Caoutchouc.

INDICAN. Derivative of indigo plants.

INDICATION. Symptom calling for certain treatment.

INDIGESTIBLE. Not admitting of digestion.

INDIGES'TION (in-di-jes'-chun). See Dyspepsia.

INDIGO. A blue dye.

INDISPO'SITION (in-dis-po-zish'-on). Mild illness; languid; weariness.

INDOL. A product of albuminous putrefaction in the intestines.

INDOLENT (in'-dō-lent). Applied to morbid growths with slow development.

INDURA'TED (in-dū-rā'-ted). Thickened; hardened.

INDURA'TION (in-dū-rā'-shun). Process of becoming indurated.

INER'TIA. Lessened contractile power; morbid inactivity.

INFANCY (in'-fan-se). Period from birth to age of discernment.

INFANT. A baby. Legal interpretation, under 21 years of age.

INFAN'TICIDE (in-fan'-tis-id). Murder of an infant.

INFARCT' (in-farkt'). An obstruction in a canal, as embolus, q. v.

INFARC'TION (in-fark'-shun). The formation of an infarct. See Constipation.

INFECT' (in-fekt'). Undergoing infection.

INFEC'TION (in-fek'-shun). Propagation of a disease through its germs.

INFECTIOUS. Communicable by respiration or touch; contagious.

INFECUN'DITY (in-fe-kun'-di-tē). State of being barren; non-productive.

INFERIOR (in-fē'-re-or). Lower.

INFIBULA'TION. Labial closure by means of rings. Sometimes applied to labia majora to prevent coitus.

INFILTRATION. Fluid exudation into cellular tissues.

INFIRM' (in-firm'). Debilitated; feeble.

INFIR'MARY (in-fīr'-ma-rē). An asylum for the sick.

INFIR'MITY (in-fīr'-mi-tē). Debility; weakness.

INFLAME' (in-flām). The process of inflammation.

INFLAMMA'TION (in-flam-mā'-shun). A painful, heated swelling; with distended blood-vessels, etc.

INFLAM'MATORY. Pertaining to inflammation.

INFLA'TION (in-flā'-shun). Gaseous distension.

INFLUEN'ZA (in-flū-en'-zah). Epidemic, febrile catarrh, nervous prostration, etc.

INFLUX (in'-fluks). A flowing inward.

INFRA'. Prefix meaning below, beneath.

INFRA-AXILLARY (in-frah-aks'-il-lā-re). Beneath the arm-pit.

- INFRA-CLAVIC'ULAR.** Beneath the collar-bone.
- INFRA-COS'TAL** (in-frah-kos'-tal). Beneath the ribs.
- INFRACTION** (in-frah'-shun). Partial fracture of a bone.
- INFRA-MAX'ILLARY** (in-frah-maks'-il-lā-re). Beneath the jaw.
- INFRA-OR'BITAL** (in-frah-or'-bi-tal). Beneath the orbit.
- INFRA-SCAP'ULAR** (skap'-u-lar). Beneath the shoulder-blade.
- INFRASPINA'TUS** (in-frah-spi-nā'-tus). Below the scapular spine.
- INFRASPINA'TUS MUS'CLE.** Muscle beneath the scapular spine.
- INFRASTER'NAL.** Below the sternum.
- INFUNDIB'ULIFORM.** Shaped like a funnel.
- INFUNDIB'ULUM.** A funnel.
- INFUNDIB'ULUM OF BRAIN.** Funnel-shaped portion of third cerebral ventricle.
- INFU'SION** (in-fū'-zhun). See Infusum.
- INFUSO'RIA** (in-fū-sō'-re-ah). Minute organisms in animal or vegetable infusions.
- INFU'SUM.** An aqueous vegetable solution.
- INGESTA** (in-jes'-tah). Aliment taken into the body.
- INGESTION** (in-jest'-chun). Same as alimentation.
- IN'GLUVIN.** Powdered preparation, the active principle of which is obtained from gizzard of the chicken; valuable remedy for morning sickness, q. v.; has also superseded pepsin to some extent in the treatment of indigestion.
- INGRAVIDA'TION** (in-grav-i-dā'-shun). Same as impregnation.
- INGRE'DIENT.** A component part of a mixture.
- INGROW'ING NAIL** (nāl). Downward growth of side of nail causing painful inflammation, usually affecting great toe.
- IN'GUINAL** (in'-gwin-al). Pertaining to the groin.
- INHALA'TION.** Drawing in of air or vapor by the mouth.
- INHA'LER** (in-hā'-ler). Apparatus for inhaling vapors of a medicine.
- INHER'ITED.** Applied to hereditary diseases.
- INHIB'IT** (in-hib'-it). To stop; hold back.
- INHIBI'TION** (in-hib-ish'-un). Checking organic power through nerve centre.
- INHIBI'TORY** (in-hib'-it-ō-rē). Pertaining to or capable of producing inhibition.
- INHUMA'TION** (in-hū-mā'-shun). See Inter.
- IN'IAL** (in'-e-al). Pertaining to inion.
- INION** (in'-e-on). External occipital prominence.
- INITIS** (in-j'-tis). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- INJECT'ED** (in-jek'-ted). Vascular fullness; congested.

INJECTION (in-jek'-shun). Inserting a liquid into the body, using syringe, as hypodermic injection, rectal injection, etc.

INJURY (in'-jû-rê). Bodily damage.

INNERVATION (in-er-vâ'-shun). The properties or function of the nervous system; nerve-force.

INNOMINATE ARTERY. Largest arterial branch of aorta.

INNOMINATE BONE. The hip-bone.

INNUTRITION (in-nû-trish'-un). Defective nutrition.

INOCULATION. Insertion of virus in the tissues.

INOHYMENITIS (in-ô-hî-men-î'-tis). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

INO'MA (in-ô'-mah). A fibrous tumor.

INOPEXIA'. Highly coagulative power of the blood.

INORGANIC (in-or-gan'-ik). Applied to matter having no function, as minerals.

INOSCLATION (in-os-kû-lâ'-shun). See Anastomosis.

INOSINIC ACID. An acid in the juice of muscles.

INOSTEATOMA (in-os-tê-at-ô'-mah). A fatty, fibrous tumor.

INQUEST (in'-kwest). Inquiry made by a coroner as to cause of death.

INSALIVATION. Impregnation of food with saliva while masticating.

INSANE' (in-sân'). Mad; crazy; unbalanced mind.

INSANITARY (in-san'-i-tâ-re). Unhealthy condition of environments.

INSANITY (in-san'-it-e). Mental aberration.

INSA'TIABLE APPETITE (in-sâsh'-e-a-bl). Bulimia.

INSECTICIDES (in-sek'-ti-sîds). Agents killing insects.

INSEMINATION (in-sem-i-nâ'-shun). Seminal insertion.

INSEN'SIBLE (in-sen'-si-bl). Without feeling.

INSERTION (in-ser'-shun). Introduction of a substance; connection or attachment.

INSIDIOUS (in-sîd'-e-us). Latent; not apparent.

INSOLATION (in-sô-lâ'-shun). Sunstroke; practice of heliotherapy.

INSOLUBLE (in-sol'-u-bl). Not soluble.

INSOMNIA (in-som'-ne-ah). Sleeplessness.

INSPECTION (in-spek'-shun). Investigation; examination.

INSPIRATION (in-spir-â'-shun). Breathing in air.

IN'SPISSATED (in'-spis-â-ted). Condensed by evaporation.

IN'STEP. Arch of foot between ankle and toes.

INSTILLATION (in-stil-lâ'-shun). Dropping in a fluid a drop at a time.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. Principles of medicine.

INSTRUMENT. A medical tool, as the bistoury.

INSTRUMENTAL DELIVERY. Assisting delivery with forceps.

INSUFFLA'TION (in-suf-flā'-shun). Blowing a vapor into the lung or a powder into a cavity.

INSUFFLATOR (in'-suf-flā-tor). Instrument for performing insufflation.

INSULA (in'-sū-lah). Applied to structures more or less isolated, as the island of Reil.

INSULAR (in'-sū-lar). Pertaining to an insula; isolated.

INSULATE (in'-sū-lāt). Cutting off from communication; to segregate. In electricity, to cover a body with non-conductors.

INTEGUMENT. An enveloping substance, as the pleura, skin, etc.

INSUSCEPTIBIL/ITY. Not susceptible, q. v.

INTELLECT (in'-tel-ekt). The thinking power; mind; brain.

INTENTION (in-ten'-shun). See Cicatrization.

INTENTION TRE'MOR. Tremor noticed when attempting voluntary motion.

INTER-. Prefix meaning between.

INTER'. To bury the dead.

INTERARTICULAR. Between articulations.

INTERCA'DENCE (in-ter-kā'-dens). Beat between normal pulsations.

INTERCALARY (in-ter'-kal-ā-re). Between; happening in the meantime.

INTERCEL/LULAR (in-ter-sel'-ū-lar). Between cells.

INTERCIL/EUM (in-ter-sil'-e-um). See Glabellum.

INTERCLAVICULAR (in-ter-klav-ik'-u-lar). Between the clavicles.

INTERCOLUM'NAR FAS'CIA. Delicate membranous envelope of spermatic cord.

INTERCONDYLOID (in-ter-kon'-dil-old). Between the condyles.

INTERCOSTAL (in-ter-kos'-tal). Between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE (in'-ter-kors). Cohabitation.

INTERCUR'RENT (in-ter-kur'-ent). Happening in the meantime.

INTERDENT'AL. Between the teeth.

INTERDIGITAL (in-ter-dij'-it-al). Between the fingers.

INTERLOBULAR. Between the lobules.

INTERMAX'ILLARY. Between the jaw-bones.

INTER'MENT (in-ter'-ment). See Inter.

INTERMIS'SION (in-ter-mish'-un'). Period of temporary relaxation of a disease.

INTERMIT'TENT. Applied to periodical attacks of a disease.

INTERMIT'TENT FEVER. Intermittent malaria fever.

INTERNAL. Within the body.

INTERNE' (in-tŭrn). Physician having charge of patients in a hospital.

INTERNODE (in'-ter-nŏd). Part between two joints.

INTEROR'BITAL. Between the orbits.

INTEROS'SEOUS (in-ter-os'-e-us). Between bones.

INTERPARI'ETAL (in-ter-par-i'-e-tal). Between the parietal bones.

INTERPARI'ETAL SU'TURE. Sagittal suture.

INTERPU'BIC (in-ter-pŭ'-bik). Between the pubes.

INTERSCAP'ULAR. Between the shoulder-blades.

INTERSTICE (in'-ter-stis). Space between; small intervening space.

INTERSTICES (in-ter'-stis-ēs). Plural of interstice.

INTERSTI'TIAL (in-ter-stish'-al). Lying between.

INTERTRI'GO (in-ter-tri'-go). Inflammation due to rubbing of parts.

INTERVAL. Interstice. A space between places or time.

INTERVENTRIC'ULAR (in-ter-ven-trik'-ŭ-lar). Between the ventricles.

INTERVER'TEBRAL. Between the vertebræ.

INTES'TINAL (in-tes'-tin-al). Pertaining to the intestines.

INTES'TINE. Coiled abdominal digestive canal, with rectal termination.

INTIMA (in'-te-mah). First internal layer of pia mater.

INTOL'ERANCE. Inability to stand certain drugs.

INTOXICA'TION (in-toks-i-kā'-shun). State of drunkenness.

INTRA-. Prefix meaning within or between.

INTRACAP'SULAR. Within the capsule of a joint.

INTRACRA'NIAL (in-trah-krā'-ne-al). Within the cranium.

INTRALIGAMEN'TOUS. Within a ligament.

INTRALOB'ULAR (in-trah-lob'-ŭ-lar). Within a lobule.

INTRAMU'RAL (in-trah-mŭ'-ral). Applied to matter within walls.

INTRAOCULAR (in-trah-ok'-u-lar). Within the eye.

INTRAOR'BITAL (in-trah-or'-bi-tal). Within the orbit.

INTRATHORA'CIC (thor-a'-sik). Within the chest.

INTRAU'TERINE (in-trah-ŭ'-ter-in). Within the uterus.

INTRAVASA'TION. Flow of foreign fluid into any portion of the vascular system.

INTRAVE'NOUS (in-trah-vē'-nus). Within a vein.

INTRIN'SIC (in-trin'-sik). Pertaining to internal matter.

INTRO'ITUS (in-trō'-it-us). An opening; an entrance.

INTROMISSION. Inserting a body within a cavity, as coitus, etc.

INTUSSUSCEPTION (in-trō-sus-sep'-shun). See Intussusception.

INTROVERSION (in-trō-ver'-shun). Turning inward, as introversion of uterus.

INTUBATION (in-tū-bā'-shun). Introduction of a tube within the larynx.

INTUMESCENCE (in-tū-mes'-ens). Swelling; increased size.

INTUSSUSCEPTION. One part of intestines entering another portion of intestines.

INULA. Elecampane; stimulant and expectorant.

INULIN. A starchy powder derived from inula.

INUNCTION (in-ungk'-shun). Act of rubbing in an ointment.

INVAGINATION (in-vaj-in-ā'-shun). See Intussusception.

INVALID. One in ill-health; sick.

INVASION (in-vā'-shun). The start of an ailment or disease.

INVERMINATION (in-vīr-min-ā'-shun). Having worms.

INVERSION (in-ver'-shun). Changing to an entirely opposite position, as inside out or upside down.

INVESTIGATION (in-ves-ti-gā'-shun). Exploration; examination.

INVISICATION (in-vis-kā'-shun). See Insalivation.

INVOLUCRUM. Integument; envelope.

INVOLUNTARY (in-vol'-un-tā-re). Not dependent on will-power.

INVOLUTION (in-vo-lū'-shun). Marginal curling or rolling inward; entrophe.

IODIDE (ī'-ō-did). A compound of iodine with another substance.

IODINE (ī'-ō-din). Rubefacient; alterative.

IODISM (ī'-ō-dizm). Condition resulting from iodine poisoning.

IODIFORM (ī-ōd'-ō-form). Local antiseptic of a yellowish color.

IODOL (ī'-ō-dol). Brownish, odorless antiseptic, for dressing wounds.

IPECAC (īp'-ē-kak). See Ipecacuanha.

IPECACUANHA (īp'-ē-kak-u-an'-ah). Ipecac; used chiefly as an emetic and diaphoretic.

IRIDECTOME (īr-id-dek'-tōm). Instrument used in iridectomy.

IRIDECTOMY (īr-id-dek'-tō-me). Fractional excision of iris.

IRIDENCEI'SIS (īr-id-en-kli'-sis). See Iridodesis.

IRIDERE'MIA (īr-id-er-ē'-me-ah). Lacking or defect of iris.

IRID'ESIS (īr-id'-ē-sis). See Iridodesis.

IRIDOCELE (ir'-id-ō-sēl). Iritic hernia.

IRIDODOROIDITIS. Inflammation of iris and choroid at same time.

IRIDOCOLOBO'MA. Fissure of iris.

IRIDOCYCLITIS (ir-id-ō-sī-kli'-tis). Cyclitis and iritis at same time.

IRIDOD'ESIS (ir-id-od'-es-is). Incision of cornea, through which a fold of the iris is fixed by ligation.

IRIDODIALYSIS (ir-id-ō-dī-al'-es-is). Separating iris from ciliary ligament.

IRIDONCO'SIS (ir-id-on-kō'-sis). Inflammation or tumor of iris.

IRIDOPLE'GIA (ir-id-ō-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis of iris.

IRIDORHEX'IS (ir-id-or-eks'-is). Rupture of iris.

IRIDOT'OMY (ir-id-ot'-ō-me). Incision of the iris.

I'RIS (i'-ris). Colored membrane around the pupil and separating anterior and posterior chambers of eye. Root of blue flag, having emetic and cathartic properties.

I'RISH MOSS. See Chondrus.

IRIT'IC (ir-it'-ik). Pertaining to the iris.

IRIT'IS (i-rit'-is). Inflammation of iris.

IRIT'OMY (i-rit'-ō-me). See Iridotomy.

I'RON (i'-ern). Metal from which tonic preparations are made, as Bland's Pills, etc.

IRRA'DIATING. Having a common centre with outward movement.

IRREDU'CIBLE (ir-re-dū'-sl-bl). Not reducible, as a hernia.

IRREG'ULAR. Of uneven, unequal size. A class of physicians.

IRRIGA'TION (ir-ig-ā'-shun). Continued flushing of a part with water.

IRRITABIL'ITY. State of irritation.

IR'RITABLE (ir'-it-ā-bl). Condition in which irritation is easily produced.

IR'RITANT. Means of producing irritation, applied to a number of drugs.

IRRITA'TION (ir-it-ā'-shun). Morbid excitement; condition produced by an irritant.

ISCHE'MIA (is-kē'-me-ah). Lack of blood in a certain part.

ISCHIA'GRA (is-ki-ā'-grah). Sciatic pains.

IS'CHIAL (is'-ki-al). Pertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIAL'GIA (is-ki-al'-je-ah). See Ischiagra.

ISCHIAT'IC (is-ki-at'-ik). Pertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIDRO'SIS (is-kid-rō'-sis). Suppression of perspiration.

IS'CHIOCELE (is'-ki-ō-sēl). Sciatic hernia.

ISCHIODID'YMUS. See Ischiopagus.

ISCHIOP'AGUS. Pelvic-joined double monster.

ISCHIORECTAL (is-ki-ô-rek'-tal). Pertaining to ischium and rectum.

IS'CHIUM (is'-ki-um). Base of the hip-bone.

ISCHO GALACTIA. Suppression of milk secretion.

ISCHOMENIA (is-kô-mê-nê-ah). See Amenorrhea.

ISCHURETIC (is-kû-ret'-ik). Pertaining to or causing ischuria.

ISCHURIA (is-kû'-re-ah). Retention of urine.

ISINGLASS (I-zing-glas). See Ichthyocolla.

ISLAND OF REIL. A lobe of hemispheres of brain, at base of Sylvian fossa.

ISOCHRONOUS (i-sok'-rô-nus). Having, or performed in the same time.

ISOCORIA (i-sô-kô'-re-ah). The size of pupils being identical.

ISOLATE (is'-o-lât). To separate or make remote.

ISOMERIC (i-sô-mer'-ik). Possessing isomerism.

ISOMERISM (i-som'-er-izm). Applied to bodies with same composition but dissimilar properties.

ISOMORPHISM (i-sô-morf'-izm). Bodies forming similar crystals.

ISOPATHY (i-sop'-a-the). Science relating to treating a disease by its products, as variolus virus for small-pox, etc.; also applied to animal extracts, as testine for diseases of testicles, etc.

ISOTHERMAL (i-sô-ther'-mal). Having identical heat or temperature.

IS'SUE (ish'-û). An ulceration; blister. See Progeny.

ISTARIN. Fatty, cerebral tissue.

ISTHMITIS (ist-mî'-tis). Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTH'MUS (ist'-mus). Narrow canal connecting two larger bodies or affording entrance to an organ.

ITALIAN LEPROSY. See Pellagra.

ITCH' (ich). See Scabies.

ITCH'-INSECT (ich'-in-sekt). See Acarus.

ITCH'ING (ich'-ing). Prickling irritation of skin.

I'TER (i'-ter). A canal or passage.

I'VORY OF TEETH (i'-vo-ré). Dentine.

J.

JABORAN'DI (jab-ôr-an'-de). See Pilocarpus.

JACK'ET, PLASTER OF PAR'IS. Covering the body with wet plaster of paris which upon hardening, holds it immovable.

JACK'ET, STRAIGHT (strât). An arrangement to restrain the violent.

- JACKSO'NIAN EPILEPSY.** Local epileptiform spasms of short duration, due to cortical lesion.
- JACTITA'TION** (jak-tit-tā'-shun). Uneasy; disturbed rest.
- JAL'AP.** A hydragogue cathartic.
- JAL'APIN.** Glucoside obtained from jalap.
- JAMAICA DOGWOOD** (ja-mā'-ka). See *Piscidia*.
- JAMES'TOWN WEED.** See *Stramonium*.
- JAN'ICEPS** (jan'-is-eps). Double-faced, double-monster with posterior union of heads.
- JAS'MINE, YEL'LOW.** See *Gelsemium*.
- JAUN'DICE** (jawn'-dis). Bile pigment in the blood causing skin to turn yellow.
- JAWS** (jawz). See Maxillary Bones.
- JEJUNI'TIS** (jej-ūn-ī'-tis). Inflammation of the jejunum.
- JEJ'UNO-ILEOS'TOMY** (jej'-ū-nō-il-ē-os'-tō-me). See *Ileostomy*.
- JEJUNOS'TOMY.** Formation of abdominal fistula in the jejunum.
- JEJU'NUM** (jej-ū'-num). Approximately the upper two-fifths of intestines.
- JEQUIR'ITY** (jek-ir'-it-e). Highly poisonous infusion used in purulent ophthalmia.
- JES'UIT'S BARK.** See *Cinchona*.
- JOINT.** Place where two bones are connected; articulation, as knee-joint.
- JU'GAL BONE.** The malar bone.
- JU'GAL PRO'CESS.** See *Zygoma*.
- JU'GLANS** (jū-glanz). Butternut; cathartic and stimulant to liver.
- JU'GULAR** (jū-gū-lar). Pertaining to the throat.
- JU'GULAR VEINS** (vānz). A number of important veins of the neck.
- JUICE** (jūs). Animal or vegetable liquids.
- JUN'GLE FE'VER.** A form of remittent fever.
- JU'NIPER.** Fruit (berries) used in medicine.
- JUNK.** Cushioned support for an injured part.
- JURISPRU'DENCE, MED'ICAL.** Science of medicine as related to law; forensic medicine.
- JUS'CULUM.** An animal or vegetable infusion, as beef tea.
- JUTE** (jūt). Vegetable fibre furnishing a surgical dressing.
- JUVAN'TIA** (jū-van'-te-ah). See *Adjuvants*.

K.

- KAI'RINE** (kí'-rin). An antipyretic obtained from chinoline.
- KAK'KE** (kak'-kě); See Beriberi.
- KA'LIUM** (ká'-le-um). See Potassium.
- KAMA'LA** (kam-á'-lah). A tenicide.
- KAMEE'LA** (kam-ě'-lah). See Kamala.
- KAN'DAHAR SORE**. An Oriental ulcer. See Furunculus Orientalis.
- KA'OLIN** (ká'-ó-lin). An absorbent earthen substance; silicate of aluminium.
- KAPO'SI'S DISEASE'**. Fatal disease of the skin, with cutaneous atrophy.
- KARYOKINE'SIS** (kar-i-ó-kin-ě'-sis). Term used for division of cell or nucleus.
- KARYOLYSIS** (kar-i-ol'-is-is). Division of nucleus into segments.
- KAR'YOPLASM**. Protoplasm of a cell.
- KATAB'OLISM**. Degeneration of tissue.
- KATAB'OLIN**. Product of katabolism.
- KATATONIA**. Insanity, q. v.
- KATH'ODE** (kath'-ód). See Cathode.
- KA'VA-KA'VA** (kah'-vah). Root, an infusion of which is used for cystitis.
- KE'NIS** (kě'-nis). See Keloid.
- KE'LOID**. Reddish, inflamed growth on the skin, somewhat resembling an abscess.
- KELOT'OMY** (kě-lot'-ó-me). See Herniotomy.
- KEPH'YR** (kef'-er). A fermented milk.
- KERATAL'GIA** (ker-at-al'-je-ah). Pain in the cornea.
- KERATECTASIS** (ker-at-ek'-tas-is). (corneal protrusion.
- KER'ATIN** (ker'-at-in). Constituent of horny matter; pills coated with keratin are insoluble in the juices of stomach, but soluble in the intestines.
- KERATIN'IC**. Pertaining to or resembling keratin.
- KERATIT'IS** (ker-at-i'-tis). Inflammation of the cornea.
- KER'ATOCELE**. Corneal hernia through superficial ulcer.
- KERATOCYNUS** (ker-at-ó-kó'-nus). See Keratoglobus.
- KERATOGENOUS**. Resembling, pertaining to, or producing horny growths.
- KERATOGL'OBUS**. Bulging and inflammation of cornea.
- KERATO'MA** (ker-at-ó'-mah). See Callosity.
- KERATOMALA'CIA**. Softening or dissolution of cornea.

- KER'ATOME** (ker'-at-ōm). Instrument used for corneal incision.
- KERATOM'ETER**. Instrument used to determine corneal curvature.
- KERATOMYCO'SIS**. Corneal fungus.
- KERATONYX'IS** (ker-at-on-iks'-is). Term applied to corneal puncture.
- KER'ATOPLASTY** (ker'-at-ō-plas-te). Operation restoring cornea.
- KER'ATOSCOPE**. Instrument used to examine cornea.
- KERATO'SIS**. Hypertrophy and induration of skin.
- KER'ATOTOME** (ker'-at-o-tōm). See Keratome.
- KEREC'TOMY** (ker-ek'-tō-me). Fractional excision of cornea.
- KE'RION** (kē'-re-on). Painful disease of scalp characterized by pustules and crusts, etc.
- KIBE** (kīb). See Chilblain.
- KID'NEYS**. Corresponding organs, one on each side of lumbar vertebræ, function being the secretion urine.
- KIES'TINE** (kī-es'-tin). See Kysteïn.
- KILOGRAMME**. One thousand grammes.
- KILOLITRE**. One thousand litres.
- KILOMETER**. One thousand meters.
- KINESIAT'RICS** (kin-es-e-at'-riks). See Kinesipathy.
- KINESIP'ATHY** (kin-es-ip'-a-the). Science relating to treating certain diseases by systematic movements.
- KINET'IC** (kī-net'-ik). Applied to agents causing motion.
- KING'S E'VIL**. See Scrofula.
- KI'NO** (kē'-no). Astringent juice of an oriental tree.
- KI'OTOME** (kī'-ō-tōm). Sheathed knife for excision of uvula.
- KLEPTOMA'NIA** (klep-tō-mā'-nē-ah). Temporary insanity characterized by involuntary thefts; insane desire to steal.
- KNEE** (nē). Articulation connecting femur and tibia.
- KNEE'-CAP** (nē'-kap). The patella.
- KNIFE** (nīf). Instrument with sharp blade.
- KNIT'TING** (nit'-ing). Applied to the growing together of a broken bone.
- KNOCK'-KNEE** (nok'-nē). Genu valgum; growth of knees bending towards each other.
- KNUCK'LES** (nuk'-ls). A joint of the finger. Intestinal fold.
- KOCH'S LYMPH** (kōks'-limf). See Tuberculin.
- KŌOS'SO** (koos'-ō). See Brayera.
- KOPIO'PIA** (kop-ē-ō'-pe-ah). See Asthenopia.
- KOU'MYSS** (koo'-mis). See Kumyss.
- KOUS'SO** (koos'-o). See Brayera.

KRAMERIA. Powerful astringent obtained from rhatany root.
KRAURO'SIS (krow-rŭ'-sis). Local atrophy and shriveling of tissues.

KRAUSE'S END'-BULBS. Nerve terminals.

KRE'ATIN. Substance found in the flesh.

KREATININ (kré-at'-in-in). Matter obtained from kreatin.

KRE'SOL. Urinary matter.

KU'MYSS (koo'-mis). A nutritious drink originally fermented mare's milk, but now usually fermented cow's milk.

KYESTEIN (ki-es'-tē-in). Matter in the urine of pregnant women which arises to the surface upon standing.

KYLLO'SIS (kil-ŏ'-sis). Inward growing of feet, toes facing each other; club foot.

KYPHO'SIS (ki-fŏ'-sis). See Cyphosis. Humpback.

KYSTHITIS (kis-thi'-tis). Inflammation of the vagina.

L.

LAB'ARRAQUE'S SOLUTION (lab'-ar-aks). Solution of chlorinated/soda.

LA'BIA (lā'-be-ah). The lips.

LA'BIA MAJO'RA. Two large folds covering nymphæ.

LA'BIA MINO'RA. The nymphæ.

LA'BIAL (lā'-be-al). Pertaining to the lips.

LABIDOM'ETER. Instrument for measuring head of fetus before delivering.

LA'BIOPLASTY (lā'-be-ŏ-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the lip.

LA'Bium (lā'-be-um). Lip.

LA'BOR (lā'-bor). The process of giving birth to a child; childbirth.

LAB'ORATORY. A place where chemicals are made or compounded on a large scale.

LAB'ORATORY, COL'LEGE. Department in college where students become practically familiar with action of drugs by experimenting.

LADYRINTH (lab'-e-rinth). Hollowed grooves on external ear.

LAC'ERATE (las'-er-āt). To tear.

LACERA'TION. State of being torn.

LACH'RYMAL (lak'-re-mal). Pertaining to tears or gland bearing that name.

LACH'RYMAL GLAND. Gland which secretes tears.

LACH'RYMAL SAC. Bean-like sac at apex of nasal duct.

LACHRYMATION (lak-rim-ā'-shun). Flooding of the lachrymal gland.

LAC'MUS. See Litmus.

LACIN'IATE (lā-sin'-i-āt). Applied to ragged edges.

LAC'TAGOGUE (lak'-ta-gog). Agent stimulating secretion of milk.

LACTAL'BUMIN. Milk albumin.

LACTANT (lak'-tant). One who lives on milk, as a nursing infant.

LACTATE (lak'-tāt). Lactic acid with a salt base.

LACTA'TION (lak-tā'-shun). Pertaining to secretion of milk, or period during which an infant nurses.

LACTEAL (lak'-tē-al). Pertaining to milk; pertaining to the lacteals.

LACTE'ALS (lak-tē'-als). Lymphatics absorbing chyle.

LACTE'IN (lak'-tē-in). Condensed milk.

LACTEOUS (lak'-tē-us). Pertaining to or resembling milk.

LACTES'CENT (lak-tes'-ent). Same as Lacteous.

LACTIC (lak'-tik). Pertaining to milk.

LACTIC AC'ID. An acid obtained from milk.

LACTIFEROUS. Carrying milk; milk-bearing.

LACTIFUGE (lak'-ti-fūj). Applied to an agent opposed to secretion of milk.

LACTIG'ENOUS (lak-tij'-en-us). That which produces milk.

LACTIN (lak'-tin). Milk sugar; sugar of milk.

LACTINATED (lak'-tin-ā-ted). Impregnated with lactin.

LACTIS. Same as lactic.

LACTOCELE (lak'-tō-sēl). Tumor with milky contents.

LACTOLINE. Preparation of milk in which nearly all the fluids are eliminated; condensed milk.

LACTOM'ETER (lak-tom'-e-ter). An instrument to determine if the normal amount of cream is in milk examined.

LACTOSCOPE. See Lactometer.

LACTOSE (lak'-tos). Same as Lactin.

LACTOSU'RIA. Lactin in the urine.

LACTUCAR'IUM. Sorporific obtained from lettuce.

LACTU'CERIN. A constituent of lettuce.

LACTU'CIN (lak-tū'-sin). Bitter constituent of lettuce.

LACTU'MEN (lak-tū'-men). See Impetigo.

LACU'NA (lā-kū'-nah). A pit; small depression.

LACU'NAR (lā-kū'-nar). Pertaining to lacunae.

LA'CUS (lā'-kus). A little hollow space.

LA'DIES' BED'-STRAW. Plant increasing flow of urine.

LADY WEB'STER PILLS. After-dinner pill of aloes et *mastic*.

LA'DIES' SLIPPER. An antispasmodic.

LAGNE'SIS (lag-nē'-sis). Abnormal desire for coitus.

- LAGOPHTHAL'MUS** (lag-of-thal'-mus). Palpebral malformation preventing closing of eyelids.
- LAGOS'TOMA** (lag-os'-tō-mah). See Hare-lip
- LALLA'TION** (lal-ā'-shun). Baby-talk; pronouncing *l* for *r*, as the Chinaman who says "melican" for American.
- LALONEURO'SIS** (lal-ō-nū-rō'-sis). Imperfect speech due to nervous disorder.
- LALOP'ATHY** (lal-op'-a-the). Speech disturbance.
- LAMB'DOID** (lam'-doid). Resembling Greek letter Λ .
- LAMBDOIDAL SU'TURE**. Suture joining occipital and parietal bones.
- LAMEL'LA** (lam-el'-ah). Thin coat, scale or plate.
- LAM'ELLAR**. Consisting of or pertaining to lamellæ.
- LAME'NESS** (lām'-nes). Painful condition of the legs causing limping when walking.
- LAM'INA** (lam'-in-ah). See Lamella.
- LAMINA'RIA** (lam-in-ā'-re-ah). Sea-tangle; an absorbent.
- LAMINA'TION** (lam-in-ā'-shun). Formation of scales or plates.
- LAMP' BLACK**. A species of charcoal.
- LANCE** (lantz). See Lancet. Opening with a lancet, as a boil.
- LAN'CET** (lan'-set). Extremely sharp little knife, with a point, used for opening boils, etc.
- LAN'CINATE** (lan'-sin-āt). See Lacerate.
- LAN'CINATING** (lan'-sin-ā-ting). Applied to acute, piercing pains.
- LAN'GING**. Piercing or opening with a lancet, as a boil.
- LAN'DRY'S PARAL'YSIS**. Acute paralysis of lower portion of body, gradually involving upper portion of body.
- LAND SCUR'VY**. See Purpura.
- LAN'OLIN**. Fat extracted from sheep's wool, used as a vehicle for a number of ointments.
- LANU'GO** (lan-ū'-gō). Soft, fuzzy down on fetus.
- LAPAC'TIC** (lā-pak'-tik). Agent causing an evacuation of the bowels.
- LAPARO-COLOT'OMY**. Establishing an artificial anus by surgery of the colon through incision of abdomen.
- LAPARO-CYSTE'C'TOMY**. Excision (through abdominal section) of the cyst in which is the product of extra-uterine pregnancy.
- LAPARO-CYSTOT'OMY**. Abdominal incision of cyst of extra-uterine pregnancy, for removing fetus.
- LAPARO-ELYTROT'OMY**. See Cesarean Operation.
- LAPARO-ENTEROT'OMY**. Abdominal incision of intestines.
- LAPAROS'COPY** (lap-ar-os'-kō-pe). Abdominal examination.

- LAPAROT'OMY** (lap-ar-ot'-o-mē). Abdominal section; operation opening abdomen.
- LARD**. Purified rendered fat of the hog. See *Adeps*.
- LARDA'CEOUS** (lar-dā'-se-us). Same as amyloid.
- LARYN'GEAL** (lar-in'-je-al). Pertaining to the larynx.
- LARYNGEC'TOMY** (lar-in-jek'-to-me). Removal of the larynx.
- LARYNGIS'MUS** (lar-in-jis'-mus). Spasm of the laryngeal muscles.
- LARYNGIS'MUS STRID'ULUS**. Spasm of the glottis.
- LARYNGI'TIS** (lar-in-ji'-tis). Inflammation of the larynx.
- LARYNGOFIS'SURE** (lar-ing-ō-fish'-ūr). Fissure of larynx.
- LARYNGOG'RAPHY** (lar-ing-gog'-ra-fe). Description of larynx.
- LARYNGOL'OGY** (lar-ing-gol'-ō-je). Treatise on the larynx.
- LARYNGOPARAL'YSIS** (lar-ing-go-par-al'-i-sis). Paralysis of larynx.
- LARYNGOP'ATHY** (lar-ing-gop'-a-the). Applied to disease of the larynx.
- LARYNGOPH'ONY** (lar-ing-gof'-ō-ne). Laryngeal sound heard when assisted by stethoscope.
- LARYNGOPHTHI'SIS** (lar-ing-go-ti'-sis). Phthisis of the larynx.
- LARYNGOPLE'GIA** (lar-ing-go-plē'-je-ah). See *Laryngoparalysis*.
- LARYNGORRHE'A** (lar-ing-go-rē'-ah). Morbid catarrh of the larynx.
- LARYNG'OSCOPE** (lar-ing'-go-scope). Instrument for examining larynx.
- LARYN'GOSPASM** (lar-ing'-go-spazm). Spasm of larynx.
- LARYNGOT'OMY** (lar-ing-got'-ō-mē). Laryngeal incision.
- LARYNGOTRACHEOT'OMY** (lar-ing-go-trā-ke-ot'-o-mē). Incision of larynx and trachea.
- LAR'YNX** (lar'-ingks). Upper part of trachea or windpipe; organ producing voice.
- LAS'SITUDE** (las'-i-tūd). Weariness; enervation.
- LA'TENT**. Not visible; hidden.
- LATERAL**. Pertaining to the side.
- LATERI'TIOUS** (lat-er-ish'-us). Having a color resembling bricks.
- LATERO-FLEX'ION** (lat-er-o-flek'-shun). Lateral bending.
- LATERO-VER'SION**. Applied to turning of uterus to one side.
- LATIS'SIMUS COL'L1**. *Platysma myoides*.
- LATIS'SIMUS DOR'SI**. Flat sheet of muscle springing from dorsal vertebræ.
- LAUDABLE PUS**. See *Healthy Pus*.
- LAU'DANIN** (law'-dan-in). Alkaloid obtained from opium.

- LAUDANUM** (law'-dan-um). Tincture of opium.
- LAUGHING GAS** (lof-ing). Nitrous oxide.
- LAUREL**. Used locally for skin diseases.
- LAVAGE** (lav'-ahj). Cleansing; flushing, as of an organ.
- LAVANDULA** (lav-an'-dû-lah). Lavender; a perfume; also a stimulant.
- LAXATIVE** (laks'-â-tiv). A gentle cathartic.
- LAZARETTO** (laz-ar-et'-ô). House for detaining ship passengers under quarantine.
- LEAD** (led). See Plumbum.
- LEAD PAL'SY** (pawls'-e). Muscular paralysis of arm due to lead poisoning.
- LEAD PLASTER**. A plaster the active principle of which is lead.
- LEAPING A'GUE**. A nervous affection, characterized by foolish movements.
- LECTHIN** (les'-ith-in). A certain cerebral substance.
- LECTUAL** (lek'-tû-al). Pertaining to a bed.
- LECTULUS** (lek'-tu-lus). A bed.
- LEECH**. A worm found in water, used for bleeding purposes.
- LEG**. Largest limb of the human body, affording power of locomotion.
- LEIPHEMIA** (li-fê'-me-ah). Anemic state of the blood.
- LEIPOTHYMIA** (li-pô-thi'-me-ah). Fainting; temporary loss of consciousness.
- LEITER'S TUBES**. Flexible tubes for flow of hot or cold water, as is indicated by temperature of organ to which it is applied.
- LEMON**. See Limon.
- LEMONADE'** (lem-on-âd'). Sweetened juice of lemon and water.
- LENICEPS**. Obstetrical forceps with attachment for fixing handles separate at any desired angle.
- LENS** (lenz). A small circular sheet of transparent glass, used to refract rays of light.
- LENTICULAR** (len-tik'-û-lar). Pertaining to a lens.
- LENTICULAR GANGLION**. The ophthalmic ganglion.
- LENTIGO** (len-ti'-gô). Freckles; brownish circular spots on skin, generally on the face.
- LEONTIASIS** (lē-on-ti'-as-is). See Elephantiasis.
- LEPER**. One having leprosy.
- LEPIDOID**. Resembling scales.
- LEPIDOSIS**. Scaly cutaneous affection.
- LEPRA** (lep'-rah). See Leprosy.

LEP'ROSY (lep'-rō-se). Fatal infectious disease, in which the skin becomes white and affected with scales, etc.; very common in Hawaii.

LEP'ROUS (lep'-rus). Affected with leprosy.

LEPTAN'DRA (lep-tan'-drah). A cathartic root.

LEPTOCEPH'ALUS. Monster with rudimentary head.

LEPTOMENINGI'TIS (lep-to-men-in-jī'-tis). Inflammation of pia mater.

LEP'TOTHRIX (lep'-to-thriks). Genus of schizomycetes.

LEP'TUS AUTUMNA'LIS. Harvest-mite.

LE'SION (lē'-zhun). Morbid change of tissues.

LÉ'THAL (lē'-thal). Deadly; producing death.

LETH'ARGY (leth'-ar-je). Deep sleep; fatal sleep.

LET'TUCE (let'-us). See Lactucarium.

LEUCE'MIA (lū-sē'-mē-ah). See Leucocythemia.

LEUCHE'MIA (lū-kē'-me-ah). See Leucocythemia.

LEUCI'TIS (lū-sī'-tis). See Scleritis.

LEU'COBLAST (lū'-kō-blast). The germ from which a white corpuscle forms.

LEU'COCYTE (lū'-kō-sīt). Colorless corpuscle.

LEUCOCYTHE'MIA (lū-kō-sī-thē'-me-ah). Unusual constant amount of leucocytes in the blood.

LEUCOCYTOGEN'ESIS. Formation of leucocytes.

LEUCOCYTO'MA (lū-kō-sī-tō'-mah). Tumor in which is a quantity of leucocytes.

LEUCOCYTO'SIS (lū-kō-sī-tō'-sis). Same as leucocytogenesis.

LEUCODER'MA (lū-kō-der'-mah). Abnormal whiteness of skin; Albinism.

LEU'COLINE (lū'-kō-līn). A coal-tar product.

LEUCO'MA (lū-kō'-mah). Corneal opacity.

LEU'COMAİNES (lū'-kō-mah-ēns). A number of alkaloids forming in the body.

LEUCO'MATOUS (lū-kō'-ma-tus). Having leucoma.

LEUCOMYELI'TIS (lū-kō-mī-el-ī'-tis). Inflammation of white substance of cord.

LEUCONECRO'SIS (lū-kō-nē-krō'-sis). Whitish gangrene.

LEUCOPATHY (lū-kop'-a-the). Albinism.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA (lū-kō-fleg-mā'-se-ah). Dropsical diathesis.

LEUCOPLA'SIA (lū-kō-plāz'-e-ah). Patch-like growth of white spots on skin or mucous membrane.

LEUCORRHE'A (lū-kor-ē'-ah). Vaginal discharge of a white color.

LEUCO'SES (lū-kō-sēz). Various lymphatic affections.

LEUCO'SIS (lū-kō'-sis). Colorless condition of skin.

LEUKOPLA'KIA. See Leucoplasia.

LEVA'TOR (lev-ā'-tor). Applied to muscles upholding a part.

LEVIGA'TION (lev-ig-ā'-shun). Minute subdivision of a substance.

LEVULOSE (lev'-ū-lōs). Sugar of various fruits.

LIBID'INOUS (lib-id'-in-us). Having intense venereal desire.

LI'CHEN (li'-ken). A variety of skin diseases, with papules.

LIE'BEN'S TEST. Test for acetonuria.

LI'EN (li'-en). The spleen.

LIEN'CULUS (li-en'-kū-lus). A second or additional spleen.

LIENITIS (li-en-i'-tis). Inflammation of the spleen.

LIENOMALA'CIA (li-en-ō-mal-ā'-se-ah). Softening of walls of the spleen.

LI'ENTERY (li'-en-ter-e). Diarrhea in which the stools contain undigested food.

LIFE (lif). State of existence.

LIG'AMENT. Fibrous sheet of tissue fastening parts to each other.

LIGA'TION (li-gū'-shun). Applying a ligature to a part.

LIG'ATURE. A strong band or thread for tying a part; catgut and silk ligatures are preferred.

LIGHTS (lits). See Lungs.

LIMB (lim). Applied to either leg or arm.

LIME (lim). Oxide of calcium. A fruit resembling the lemon.

LI'MON (li'-mon). Lemon; juice mixed with sweetened water furnishes a cooling drink.

LIMOPHTH'ISIS (li-mōf-ti'-sis). Wasting away from starvation.

LIMO'SIS (li-mō'-sis). Unnatural appetite. See Bullimia.

LIMOTHER'APY. Science of curing a disease by denying food to a patient.

LINCTURE (lingk'-tūr). A sweet, syrupy medicine.

LIN'EAMENT (lin'-ē-ā-ment). Facial outline.

LING'UAL (ling'-wal). Pertaining to or resembling a tongue.

LIN'IMENT (lin'-im-ent). Liquid used locally for bruise, sprain or soreness.

LINITIS (lin-i'-tis). Inflammation of cellular tissue of the stomach.

LIN'SEED. See Linum.

LINT. Shredded or picked linen; a dressing for wounds.

LI'NUM. Flax seed; internally it increases bronchial mucous secretions; externally applied to boils, etc., as a poultice.

LIPACIDE'MIA (lip-as-id-ē'-me-ah). Condition of blood containing fatty acids.

LIPACIDU'RIA (lip-as-id-ū'-re-ah). Condition of urine containing fatty acids.

LIP'AROCÉLE (lip'-ar-ô-sél). Fatty hernia; fatty tumor.

LIPAROM'PHALUS. Fatty umbilical tumor.

LIP'AROUS (lip'-ar-us). Fatty.

LIPEMA'NIA (li-pê-mâ'-ne-ah). Mild insanity with melanoholia.

LIPÉ'MIA (li-pê'-me-ah). Fatty state of the blood.

LIPO'MA (li-pô'-mah). Tumor of fatty tissue.

LIPOMAT'IC. Pertaining to a lipoma.

LIPOMATO'SIS. Lipomatic formation.

LIPOM'ATOUS. Same as lipomatic.

LIPPITU'DO (lip-it-û'-do). Chronic inflammation of eyelids.

LIPS. The external margins of the mouth, and also of those of a wound.

LIQUEFA'CIENT (lick-we-fâ'-she-ent). A liquefying agent.

LIQUEFAC'TION (lick-we-fack'-shun). Changing to a liquid.

LIQUID (lick'-wid). A fluid.

LIQUOR (lick'-or). A liquid; a spiritous beverage.

LIQUOR AM'NII (am'-né-i). Liquid within the amnion, covering fetus.

LIQUOR COTUN'NII. See Perilymph.

LIQUORICE (lick'-or-is). See Glycyrrhiza.

LISP'ING. Baby-talk, pronouncing "th" for "s," as "thith" for "this."

LISTERISM (lis'-ter-izm). Antiseptic surgical system.

LIT'ER (lê'-ter). Metric measure equal to 1.0567 U. S. quarts.

LITH'AGOGUE (lith'-a-gog). Remedy for expulsion of calculi.

LITH'ARGE (lith'-arj). An oxide of lead.

LITH'ATE (lith'-ât). A salt of lithic acid and a base.

LITHEC'BOLY. Removal of calculus by vesical contraction.

LITHEC'TASY. Extracting calculus by dilating cervix of urinary bladder.

LITHE'MIA (lith-ê'-mê-ah). Uricemia.

LITHI'ASIS (lith-i'-a-sis.) Formation of calculus.

LITH'IC (lith'-ik). Pertaining to or resembling stones.

LITH'IC AC'ID. Uric acid.

LITH'ICA (lith'-ik-ah). Agents opposed to lithiasis.

LITH'IUM (lith'-ê-um). Metal, the salts of which are used in rheumatism and diseases of the bladder.

LITHOCENO'SIS. Removal of particles of crushed calculus.

LITH'OCLAST (lith'-ô-klast). Instrument for crushing calculus in bladder.

LITHODIAL'YSIS (lith-o-di-al'-es-is). Dissolution of calculus in bladder.

LITHOL'OPAXY. Washing crushed calculus out of the bladder.

LITHOL'OGY (lith-ol'-ô-jê). Treatise on calculi.

- LITHOLYSIS** (lith-ol'-e-sis). Same as Lithodialysis.
- LITHOMETRA** (lith-ô-mê'-trah). Uterine ossification.
- LITHONTRIPTIC** (lith-on-trip'-tik). See Lithotriptic.
- LITHOPEDION**. Unborn ossified fetus.
- LITHOPHONE** (lith-ô-fôn). Sound used to explore for calculus.
- LITHOSCOPE**. Instrument for examination of bladder for calculus.
- LITHOTOME** (lith-ô-tôm). Instrument used in operation for stone in the bladder.
- LITHOTOMY** (lith-ot'-ô-mê). Operation for stone in the bladder.
- LITHOTRESIS** (lith-ot'-rê-sis). Breaking stone in the bladder.
- LITHOTRIPSY** (lith-ô-trip'-se). See Lithotrity.
- LITHOTRIPTIC** (lith-ô-trip'-tik). Remedy causing dissolution of stone in the bladder.
- LITHOTRITE** (lith-ô-trit). Instrument for breaking vesical calculus.
- LITHOTRITY** (lith-ot'-ri-te). Operation, using the lithotrite.
- LITHURESIS** (lith-u-rê'-sis). Urination in which the urine contains gravel.
- LITHURIA**. Abnormal amount of uric acid in the urine.
- LITMUS**. A blue pigment, which reddens when dipped into acids.
- LITTER**. An arrangement for removing the sick.
- LITTRE'S GLANDS**. Urethral racemose glands.
- LIVDO** (li-vê'-dô). Bluish discoloration of skin; bruise.
- LIVER**. Largest glandular organ of the body, its work being the secretion of bile.
- LIVER FLUKE** (flûk). Liver worm.
- LIVERWORT**. Hepatica; astringent.
- LIVID**. Deep blue discoloration.
- LIVOR** (li'-vor). Black and blue mark from fall; ecchymosis.
- LIXIVIA'TION**. Mixing wood-ashes with a fluid and percolating.
- LOBAR** (lô'-bar). Pertaining to a lobe.
- LOBATE** (lô'-bât). With lobes.
- LOBE** (lôb). Round part of an organ, as lobule of ear.
- LOBES OF LIVER**. Hepatic divisions.
- LOBELIA**. Antispasmodic obtained from Indian tobacco.
- LOBELIN** (lô'-bel-in). Active principle of lobelia.
- LOBULAR** (lob'-u-lar). Resembling a lobule.
- LOBULE** (lob'-ûl). Diminutive of lobe.
- LOBUS** (lô'-bus). Lobe.
- LO'CAL**. Confined to or affecting only a part.
- LOCALIZA'TION**. Ascertaining the locality of a disease.

- LO'CHIA** (lō'-kē-ah). Uterine discharge succeeding labor.
- LO'CHIAL** (lō'-kē-al). Pertaining to the lochia.
- LOCHIOME'TRA** (lō-kē-ō-mē'-trah). Lochial formation.
- LOCHIOPY'RA** (lō-kē-ō-pl'-rah). Same as puerperal fever.
- LOCHIORRHA'GIA** (lō-kē-or-rā'-je-ah). Lochial diarrhea.
- LOCHIORRHE'A**. Same as lochiorrhagia.
- LOCHIOS'CHESIS** (lō-kē-os'-kē-sis). Non-appearance of lochial flow.
- LOCHOMETRI'TIS**. Puerperal inflammation of uterus.
- LOCK'-HOSPITAL**. Institution in which venereal diseases are treated.
- LOCK'-JAW**. See Trismus.
- LOCOMO'TION** (lō-kō-mō'-shun). Act of an animal moving himself as desired.
- LOCOMO'TOR ATAXY**. Disease of posterior columns of spinal cord.
- LOCU'LAR**. Made up of cells.
- LO'CUS**. A locality or spot.
- LO'CUS CERU'LEUS**. Deep-blue area on fourth ventricle.
- LOGOPLE'GIA** (log-ō-plē'-jē-ah). Speechless from paralysis.
- LOGORRHE'A** (log-or-rē'-ah). Rapid speech; talking very fast.
- LOG'WOOD**. See Hematoxylon.
- LOI'MIC**. Pertaining to the plague.
- LOIMOG'RAPHY** (loi-mog'-ra-fe). Description of the plague.
- LOIMOL'OGY** (loi-mol'-ō-je). Treatise on the plague.
- LOINS** (loinz). Lumbar portion of back.
- LONGEV'ITY** (lon-jev'-it-e). State of living to an old age.
- LONGIS'SIMUS DOR'SI**. Muscle of the back springing from the dorsal vertebræ.
- LONGITU'DINAL**. Lengthwise.
- LONGUS COL'LI**. Long muscle of neck, behind esophagus.
- LORDO'SIS** (lor-dō'-sis). Anterior spinal curvature or bending.
- LORE'TA'S OPERA'TION**. Pyloric dilatation.
- LO'TION** (lō'-shun). A liquid medicine, applied externally.
- LOUSE** (lows). See Pediculus.
- LOV'AGE**. A diuretic root.
- LOXAR'THRON**. Joint malformation or deformity.
- LOX'IA** (lōks'-ē-ah). Distorted, twisted condition of neck; wry-neck.
- LOZ'ENGE** (loz'-enj). Medicinal preparation in form of tablet with sugar.
- LUBRICA'TION** (lū-bre-kā'-shun). Oiling to make slippery.
- LUBRICITY** (lū-bris'-i-tē). State of being lewd or lecherous.
- LU'CID** (lū'-sīd). Clear; apparent; palpable.
- LUES** (lū'-ēz). A frightful disease as syphilis, leprosy, etc.

LU'GOL'S CAUS'TIC (caws'-tik). Equal parts of iodine and potassium iodide in two parts of water.

LU'GOL'S SOLU'TION. Compound solution of iodine.

LUMBA'GO (lum-bā'-gō). Rheumatism of the lumbar muscles; pain in the loins.

LUM'BAR. Pertaining to the loins.

LUM'BO-. Signifying relation to the loins.

LUMBRICA'LES (lūm-bre-kā'-lēz). Four small muscles in each hand and foot.

LUM'BRICOID (lum'-bre-koid). Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus.

LUM'BRICUS (lum'-bre-kus). Long round worm of the intestines.

LU'NACY (lū'-na-se). Same as insanity.

LU'NAR CAUS'TIC (lū'-nar kaws'-tik). Nitrate of silver moulded into pencils.

LU'NATIC. Maniac; periodically insane person.

LUNETTES' (lū'-nets'). Spectacles.

LUNGS. Two organs, one on each side of thorax, by means of which respiration is carried on.

LU'NULA (lū'-nū-la). Small white crescent at base of nails, popularly called the "half moons."

LU'POID. Pertaining to or resembling lupus.

LU'PULIN (lū'-pū-lin). Active principle of hops.

LU'PULUS (lū'-pū-lus). See Humulus.

LU'PUS (lū'-pus). Chronic cutaneous disease, due to a bacillus.

LUSCH'KA'S BUR'SA. Bursa of pharynx.

LUSCH'KA'S GLAND. Gland of the coccyx.

LU'TEIN (lū'-tū-in). Amber-colored matter of coagulated blood.

LUXA'TION (luks-ā'-shūn). Dislocation.

LYCAN'TROPY. See Lycomania.

LYCOMANIA. Insanity, the subject of which believes he is a ferocious animal.

LYCOPO'DIUM. An absorbent dressing.

LYE (li). A caustic product of lixiviation.

LY'ING-IN (li'-ing-in). Applied to puerperal period; confinement.

LYMPH (limf). Fluid of lymphatics.

LYMPHADENITIS (limf-ad-en-ī'-tis). Inflammation of lymph gland.

LYMPHADENO'MA (limf-ad-en-ō'-mah). Tumor or hypertrophy of lymphatic glands.

LYMPHANGIECTASIS (limf-anj-ē-ek'-ta-sis). Dilatation of lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIOG'RAPHY. Description of lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIOL/OGY. Treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIO'MA (limf-an-je-ô'-mah). Tumor of the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIOT'OMY. Incision of the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGIT'IS (limf-an-jî'-tis). Inflammation of the lymphatics.

LYMPHAT'IC (limf-at'-ik). Pertaining to lymph or the lymphatic system.

LYMPHAT'ICS (limf-at'-iks). Lymphatic vessels and glands absorbing lymph.

LYMPHATIT'IS. Same as lymphangitis.

LYMPHOGRAPHY (limf-og'-ra-fe). See Lymphangiography.

LYMPHO'ID (limf-ô'id). Resembling lymph.

LYMPHO'MA (limf-ô'-mah). Lymphatic tumor.

LYMPHORRHA'GIA. See Lymphorrhea.

LYMPHORRHE'A. Lymphatic diarrhea.

LYMPHO'SIS (limf-ô'-sis). Production of lymph.

LYPEMA'NIA. Melancholia.

LYPOTHY'MIA. Same as lypomania.

LY'SIS (lî'-sis). Abatement of a disease and convalescence.

LYS'SA (lis'-ah). See Rabies.

LYS'SIN (lis'-in). Virus from mad dog.

LYSSOPHO'BIA. Dread of hydrophobia.

LYTTA VESICATOR'RIA (lit'-ah ves-ik-a-tô'-re-ah). See Cantharis.

M.

MACE (mäs). Condiment; mild narcotic, obtained from myristica.

MACERATION (mas-er-ä'-shun). The process of soaking in water.

MA'CIES (mä'-sē-ēz). Progressive emaciation.

MACROBIO'SIS (mak-ro-bî-o'-sis). Living to old age.

MACROBIOT'IC (mak-ro-bî-ot'-ik). Pertaining to macrobi-osis.

MACROCEPHA'LIA (mak-rô-sef-ä'-le-ah). State of being large-headed.

MACROCEPH'ALOUS (mak-rô-sef'-al-us). Pertaining to or having large head.

MACROCHEI'LIA (mak-ro-kî'-le-ah). Having unusually large lips.

MACROCHEI'RIA (mak-rô-kî'-re-ah). State of having large hands.

MACROCO'LIA (mak-rô-kô'-le-ah). Unusually developed limbs.

MACROCYTE (mak'-rō-sīt). Large red blood corpuscle in pernicious anemia.

MACRODACTY'LIA (mak-ro-dak-tī'-le-ah). Unusually developed fingers.

MACRODONT (mak'-rō-dōnt). Having large teeth.

MACROGLOS'SIA (mak-rō-glos'-e-ah). Having large tongue.

MACROPHAL'IC. Having a large penis.

MACROPO'DIA (mak-rō-pō'-de-ah). Having large feet.

MACROP'SIA (mak-rop'-se-ah). Defect of vision, an object appearing larger than it is.

MACRORRH'I'NUS (mak-ro-rī'-nus). Having a large nose.

MACROSCE'LIA (mak-rō-sēl'-e-ah). Having unusually long legs.

MACROSCOP'IC (mak-rō-scop'-ic). Easily seen without aid of instruments.

MACROSO'MIA (mak-rō-so'-me-ah). Having a large body.

MACROSTOMA (mak-rō-stō'-mah). Having large mouth due to fissure of lips.

MAC'ULA (mak'-u-lah). Spot on a smooth surface.

MACULATE (mak'-ū-lāt). Spotted.

MAD. Term used by the laity for insane; one having rabies.

MADAROS'SIS. Falling out of hair or eyelashes.

MADNESS. Condition of hydrophobia.

MADURA FOOT. Pustular disease of the foot peculiar to India.

MAGEN'DIE'S SOLU'TION. Solution containing sulphate of morphine.

MAG'GOT. Larva of insect.

MAG'ISTRAL (maj'-is-tral). Ingredients of a prescription just put up.

MAG'MA (mag'-mah). Pasty ointment. Residue; sediment.

MAGNE'SIA (mag-nē'-se-ah). Magnesium oxide.

MAGNE'SIUM. A silver-colored metal, forming the base of some valuable salts.

MAGNE'SIUM SUL'PHATE. Important mild laxative.

MAG'NET OPERA'TION. Using the magnet for abstracting particles of metal from the eye.

MAID'ENHEAD (mā'-den-hed). Virginity; maidenhood.

MALAC'IA (mal-ā'-se-ah). Softening or degeneration of a part. Morbid unnatural appetite.

MALACO'MA (mal-ak-ō'-mah). Organic malacia.

MALACOS'SIS (mal-ak-ō'-sis). A softening.

MALACOS'TEON (mal-ak-os'-tē-on). See Osteomalacia.

MALACOT'OMY (mal-ak-ot'-ō-me). See Laparatomy.

MAL'ADY (mal'-ad-ē). Disease; an affection.

MALAG'MA (mal-ag'-mah). A cataplasm or poultice.

MALAISE' (mal-âz'). An uneasy sensation.

MA'LAR (mă'-lar). Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

MA'LAR BONES (bônz). Corresponding cheek-bones.

MALA'RIA (mal-â'-re-ah). Noxious vapor producing malaria.

MALASSIMILA'TION (mal-as-im-il-â'-shun). Subnormal assimilation.

MAL'ATE (mal'-ât). Salt of malic acid and a base.

MAL DE MER'. See Sea-sickness.

MALE (mâl). The sex, with testicles, prostate, etc.; opposite to female.

MALFORMA'TION (mal-for-mă'-shun). Unnatural development of a part.

MALGAIGNE'S' HOOKS. Hooks for uniting two parts of fractured patella.

MA'LIC AC'ID. An acid of certain fruits.

MALIGN' (mă-lîn'). See Malignant.

MALIG'NANT (mă-lig'-nant). Deadly; intensely severe.

MALIN'GER (ma-lin'-jer). To simulate illness.

MALIN'GERER (ma-lin'-jer-er). One who simulates illness.

MALLEA'TIO (mal-ê-â'-shê-ô). Chorea with spasmodic vertical motion of hands.

MALLE'OLUS (mal-ê-ô-lus). Process of bone shaped like a mallet.

MAL'LEUS (mal'-ê-us). Hammer-shaped bone of the ear.

MAL-NUTRI'TION (mal-nū-trish'-un). Imperfect assimilation of food.

MALPIG'HIAN BOD'IES. Glomeruli of kidney.

MALPIG'HIAN CORPUS'CLES. Small bodies in renal cortical substance.

MALPOSITION (mal-pô-sish'-un). Not in correct or normal position.

MALPRAC'TICE (mal-prak'-tis). Incorrect medical treatment.

MALPRESENTA'TION. Fetal presentation delaying delivery.

MALT (mawlt). Nutritious beverage prepared from barley for certain forms of digestive derangements.

MAL'TINE (mawlt'-tên). Proprietary malt preparation.

MALT'OSE. Preparation obtained by action of diastase upon starch.

MAM'MA (mam'-ah). The breast.

MAM'MARY (mam'-a-rê). Pertaining to the mammae.

MAM'MATE (mam'-ât). Having mammae.

MAMMIF'EROUS (mam-if'-er-us). See Mammate.

MAMMIL'LA. Nipple.

MAM'MILLARY (mam'-il-â-rê). Resembling a nipple.

MAMMILLA'TION. Appearance of a surface as though composed of a number of nipple-shaped elevations.

MAMMI'TIS (mam-i'-tis). Inflammation of the mammæ.

MAM'MOSE. Having large well-filled breasts.

MAN'ACA (man'-ak-ah). Brazillian antisyphilitic and purgative root.

MAN'DIBLE (man'-di-bl). Lower jaw-bone; inferior maxillary.

MANDIB'ULAR. Pertaining to the lower jaw.

MANDRAG'ORA (man-drag'-ô-rah). See Podophyllum.

MAN'DRAKE (man'-dräk). See Mandragora.

MAN'GANESE (man'-gan-êz). Metal used as a base for certain salts.

MANGE (mänj). Cutaneous disease of animals.

MA'NIA (mä'-nē-ah). Delirious insanity.

MA'NIA A PO'TU. Intense form of delirium tremens.

MANI'ACAL (mä-nī'-ak-al). Resembling mania or madness.

MANICUR'IST. A hand specialist.

MAN'IKIN. A chart or reproduction of the human economy.

MANIPULA'TION (man-ip-u-lä'-shun). Handling; manual operation as massage.

MAN'NA. A certain laxative.

MAN'NITE (man'-it). Active principle of manna.

MANU'BRIUM (man-ü'-bre-um). A handle. First division of sternum.

MARAN'TA. Arrowroot.

MARAN'TIC (mar-an'-tik). Pertaining to marasmus.

MARASMAT'IC (mar-az-mat'-ik). Having marasmus.

MARAS'MOID (mar-az'-moid). Having appearance of marasmus.

MARASMOPY'RA (mar-az-mop-i'-rah). Hectic fever.

MARAS'MUS (mar-az'-mus). Progressive emaciation.

MAR'GINAL. On the margin or border.

MAR'ROW. Fatty mass in hollow bones.

MARRU'BIUM. Horehound; expectorant and laxative.

MARSH' FEVER. Malaria fever.

MARSH'MALLOW. See Althea.

MAS'CULINE (mas'-kü-lin). See Male.

MASK. Facial covering of some cloth material. Sweet vehicle for bitter medicines.

MASS. Product of mixed drugs.

MASSAGE' (mas-ahzh'). Manual friction and stroking of the body.

MAS'SETER. Powerful muscle of the face.

MASTAL'GIA (mas-tal'-je-ah). Pain in the breast.

MASTHELCO'SIS (mas-thel-kō'-sis). Ulcerous state of the breast.

MAST'IC (mas'-tik). A resinous exudation, with astringent properties.

MASTICA'TION (mas-tik-ā'-shun). Chewing.

MASTICATORY (mas'-tik-ā-tō-rē). A drug which is chewed slowly instead of swallowing immediately.

MASTI'TIS (mas-tī'-tis). Inflammation of the breast.

MASTODYN'IA (mas-tō-din'-ē-ah). Pain in the breast.

MASTOID (mas'-toid). Resembling the shape of the breast.

MASTOID BONE. Foramen of temporal bone.

MASTOID CELLS. Communicating cavities of mastoid process.

MASTOID PRO'CESS. Nipple-shaped process back of ear.

MASTOIDI'TIS. Inflammation of mastoid process.

MASTOL'OGY (mas-tol'-o-jē). Treatise on the breast.

MASTON'CUS (mas-tong'-kus). Tumor of the breast.

MASTOP'ATHY (mas-top'-a-thē). Disease of the breast.

MASTORRHA'GEA (mas-tor-ā'-je-ah). Hemorrhage from the breast.

MASTOSCIRR'HUS (mas-to-skir'-us). Scirrhus of the breast.

MASTO'SIS. See Mastoncus.

MASTURBATION. Unnatural production of orgasm, as by the hand, etc.

MATE'RIA MED'ICA. Science pertaining to the characteristics and effects of medicines.

MAT'ICO. Genito-urinary tonic.

MATRICA'RIA. German Chamomile; carminative and tonic.

MATRICULATE (ma-trik'-u-lāt). To register preparatory to entering upon a college course.

MATRIX (mā'-triks). Producing or enveloping matter as matrix of teeth. The uterus.

MATTER. A substance. Popular term for pus.

MATURA'TION (mat-ū-rā'-shun). Maturing; developing.

MAXIL'LA (maks-il'-ah). The jaw.

MAX'ILLARY (maks'-il-ā-re). Pertaining to the jaw.

MAX'ILLARY BONES. Jaw-bones.

MAX'ILLARY SI'NUS. Antrum of Highmore.

MAY AP'PLE. See Podophyllum.

MAZODYN'IA (mā-zō-din'-e-ah). Pain in the breast.

MAZOI'TIS (mā-zō-ī'-tis). Inflammation of the breast.

MEA'SLES (mē'-zels). An eruptive disease, usually affecting children.

MEA'TUS (mē-ā'-tus). A canal.

- MECOM'ETER** (mē-kom'-e-ter). Instrument for measuring fetal length.
- MECO'NIAL**. Pertaining to the meconium.
- MECON'IC AC'ID**. An acid found in opium.
- MEC'ONIN**. A constituent of opium.
- MECONIORRHE'A** (mē-kō-nē-or-ē'-ah). Excessive meconial discharge.
- MECONIS'MUS** (mek-on-iz'-mus). Condition due to excessive administration of opium.
- MECO'NIUM** (mē-kō'-ne-um). Fetal feces passed immediately after birth.
- MECONOL'OGY** (mēk-ō-nol'-ō-je). Descriptive treatise on opium.
- MED'IAN** (mē'-de-an). Pertaining to the middle.
- MEDIASTINI'TIS**. Inflammation of the mediastinum.
- MEDIASTI'NUM** (mē-dē-as-tī'-num). Division of cavity of chest between pleural sacs.
- MEDIATE** (mē'-de-āt). Intervening; not direct.
- MED'ICABLE**. Admitting medical treatment.
- MEDICAL**. Pertaining to medicine.
- MEDICAL JURISPRU'DENCE**. Science of medicine as related to law; forensic medicine.
- MED'ICAMENT**. A medicinal agent.
- MED'ICATED** (med'-ik-ā-ted). Applied to substances which have been saturated with a medicine.
- MED'ICINAL** (med-is'-in-al). Pertaining to medicine.
- MED'ICINE**. Science relating to curing or healing of human ills. Substance administered for cure of disease.
- MED'ICO** (med'-i-kō). Physician; medicine.
- MED'ICUS** (med'-ik-us). See Medico.
- MEDI'NA-WORM** (mē-dī'-nah-wīrm). See Guinea-worm.
- MEDIUM**. Preserving substance. Surrounding substance.
- MEDUL'LA** (med-ul'-lah). Marrow.
- MEDUL'LA OBLONGA'TA** (ob-long-gah'-tah). Branch of spinal cord in skull.
- MEDULLARY** (med'-ū-lā-re). Pertaining to the medulla or marrow.
- MEDULLARY CANAL**. Cavity of bones, in which the marrow grows.
- MEDULLI'TIS** (med-ū-lī'-tis). Inflammation of the medulla or marrow.
- MEGALOCEPH'ALIC**. Having an unusually large skull.
- MEG'ALOCYTE** (meg'-al-o-sit). Abnormally large red corpuscle.
- MEGALODAC'TYLOUS**. Possessed of abnormally large fingers and toes.

MEGALOP'SIA. Perverted sight in which objects appear larger than they are.

MEGASCOP'IC. See Macroscopic.

ME'GRIM (mĕ'-grim). See Hemlerania.

MEIBO'MIAN GLANDS. Palpebral sebaceous glands.

MEL. Honey.

MELANCHO'LIA (mel-an-kō'-lē-ah). Despondency; depression; acute unhappiness.

MELANEDE'MA (mel-an-e-dē'-mah). Ulcerous pulmonary deposit.

MELANE'MIA. Unusual darkness of blood, due to excessive amount of pigment.

MELANEPHIDRO'SIS (mel-an-ef-id-rō'-sis). Dark-colored perspiration.

MEL'ANIN. Nitrogenous black pigment in epithelium, choroid, etc.

MELANIS'MUS (mel-an-iz'-mus). Jaundice with very dark cutaneous discoloration.

MELANO-CARCINO'MA. Tumor having black pigment.

MELANODER'MA (mel-an-ō-der'-mah). Deep discoloration of skin.

MEL'ANOID. Deep, dark-colored, having appearance of melanosis.

MELANO'MA. See Melano-carcinoma.

MELANOP'ATHY (mel-an-op'-a-the). See Melanoderma.

MELANORRHA'GIA (mel-an-or-rā'-je-ah). See Melena.

MELANO-SARCO'MA. Sarcoma having black pigment.

MELANO'SIS (mel-an-ō'-sis). Deposit of black substance in a part causing abnormal discoloration.

MELANOT'IC (mel-an-ot'-ik). Pertaining to melanosis.

MELANU'RIA (mel-an-ū'-re-ah). Very dark urine.

MELASIC'TERUS (mel-as-ik'-ter-us). Same as melanismus.

MELAS'MA (mel-az'-mah). Spotty discoloration of skin.

MELE'NA (mĕ-lē'-nah). Black discharges or vomit.

MELICE'RA. Tumor resembling a honey-comb.

MELICE'RIS (mel-i-sē'-ris). Tumor containing a honey-like fluid.

MELITA'GRA (mel-it-ā'-grah). See Impetigo.

MELITE'MIA (mel-it-ē'-me-ah). Glucohemla; sugar in the blood.

MELI'TIS (mel-i'-tis). Inflammation of the cheek.

MELITU'RIA (mel-it-ū'-re-ah). Sugar in the urine.

MELOM'ELUS (mel-om'-el-us). Monster with rudimentary limbs in addition to normal legs.

MELON'CUS (mel-ong'-kus). Tumor of the cheek.

- MEL'OPLASTY** (mel'-o-plas-te). Plastic surgery of the cheek.
- MELO'SIS** (mel'-ô-sis). Exploration with a probe.
- MEM'BER**. Applied to an extremity of the body.
- MEM'BRANE** (mem'-brân). Thin web-like sheet, as pleura, etc.
- MEM'BRANOUS** (mem'-bran-nus). Resembling or pertaining to a membrane.
- MEN'AGOGUE** (men'-a-gog). See Emmenagogue.
- MENIDRO'SIS** (men-id-ro'-sis). Discharge of menstrual blood through sweat glands.
- MENINGE'AL** (men-in-je'-al). Pertaining to the meninges.
- MENIN'GES** (men-in'-jêz). Membranes enveloping brain and cord.
- MENINGI'TIS** (men-in-jî'-tis). Inflammation of the meninges.
- MENIN'GOCELE** (men-ing'-gô-sêl). Meningeal hernia.
- MENINGO'SIS** (men-in-gô'-sis). Membranous joining of bones, as bones of fetal skull.
- MENINGU'RIA** (men-inj-û'-re-ah). Shreds in urine.
- ME'NINX** (mê'-ningks). Membrane. See Meninges.
- MENIS'CUS** (men-is'-kus). Lens convex on one side and concave on the other.
- MENOLIP'SIS**. Irregular menstruation; non-appearance of menstrual flow.
- MEN'OPAUSE** (men'-o-pawz). Cessation of menses. See Change of Life.
- MENOPHA'NIA** (men-o-fâ'-ne-ah). Beginning of the menstrual flow.
- MENOPLA'NIA** (men-o-plâ'-ne-ah). Vicarious menstruation, as menidrosis.
- MENORRHA'GIA** (men-or-â'-je-ah). Abnormal flow of menses.
- MENORR'HE'A** (men-or-ê'-ah). Lengthy menstruation.
- MENOS'TASIS** (men-os'-tas-is). Suppression of the menses.
- MEN'SES** (men'-sêz). Normal monthly flow of blood from uterus.
- MEN'STRUAL** (men'-strû-al). Pertaining to menstruation.
- MENSTRU'ATION**. Monthly disturbance in the female in which there is a bloody uterine flux.
- MEN'STRUUM** (men'-strû-um). A dissolving fluid.
- MENTA'GRA** (men-tâ'-grah). Chronic inflammation of hair follicles.
- MENT'AL**. Pertaining to the mind. Relating to the chin.
- MEN'THA PIPERIT'A**. Peppermint.
- MEN'THA VIR'IDIS**. Spearmint.
- MEN'THOL**. Local stimulant obtained from distilled oil of peppermint.
- MEN'TUM**. The chin.

MEPHITIC (mē-flit'-ik). Foul air due to presence of offensive gases.

MERCU'RIAL (mer-kū'-re-al). Pertaining to mercury.

MERCU'RIAL RASH. Acute cutaneous inflammation due to administration of mercury.

MERCU'RIAL PAL'SY (pawl'-sy). Palsy due to mercurialism.

MERCU'RIALISM (mer-kū'-re-al-izm). Abnormal condition due to continued or excessive use of mercury.

MER'CURY. Hydrargyrum; a metal used in medicine.

ME'ROCELE (mē'-ro-sēl). Abdominal hernia through femoral ring.

MESENTER'IC (mes-en-ter'-ik). Pertaining to the mesentery.

MESENTER'ITIS (mes-en-ter-i'-tis). Inflammation of the mesentery.

MES'ENTERY. Folds of peritoneum fixing small intestines to abdominal wall.

MES'IAL (mē'-zē-al). See Median.

MESMERISM (mez'-mer-izm). Hypnotism as practiced by Mesmer.

MESOCE'CUM (mez-ō-sē'-kum). Fold of peritoneum fixing cecum to abdominal wall.

MESOCO'LON (mes-o-kō'-lon). Duplication of peritoneum attaching colon to abdominal wall.

MESODMI'TIS (mes-od-mī'-tis). Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MES'ODONT. Having ordinary-sized teeth.

MESOGAS'TRIC (mes-o-gas'-trik). Pertaining to region immediately below final ribs.

MESOGASTRIUM (mes-o-gas'-tre-um). Portion of the great omentum.

MESOME'TRIUM (mes-o-mē'-tre-um). Broad uterine ligament.

MESOR'CHIUM (mes-or'-ke-um). Fold (in embryo) fixing testes to abdominal wall.

MESOREC'TUM (mes-o-rek'-tum). Fold of peritoneum joining sacrum and rectum.

MESOS'CELU (mes-os'-sel-us). See Perineum.

MESOS'CELOCELE (mes-os'-sel-o-sēl). See Perineocele.

MESOSTER'NUM (mes-o-ster'-num). Sternal center.

MESOTHE'NAR (mes-o-thē'-nar). Muscle pulling thumb toward palm.

MESOVARIUM. Fold of peritoneum fixing ovaries to body wall.

METABOL'IC (met-a-bol'-ik). Pertaining to metabolism.

METAB'OLIN (met-ab'-o-lin). Product of metabolism.

METAB'OLISM (met-ab'-o-lizm). Progressive tissue change.

METACAR'PUS (met-ah-kar'-pus). Hand between carpus and fingers; the palm.

METACH'YSIS (met-ak'-es-sis). See Transfusion.

METACON'DYLE (met-ah-kon'-dil). Final joint of a finger.

METACYE'SIS (met-ah-si-ē'-sis). Extra-uterine pregnancy.

MET'AL. Hard, heavy, fusible substance, as iron.

METALLOTHY'APY. Medical treatment by local application of metals.

METAMORPHOP'SIA (met-am-or-fop'-se-ah). Distorted vision.

METAMOR'PHOSIS (met-ah-mor'-fō-sis). Alteration of structure.

METAPLA'SIA (met-ah-plā'-se-ah). Applied to changes in growth of tissue.

METAPOPH'YSIS (met-ah-pof'-e-sis). Process of lumbar vertebrae.

METAS'TASIS (met-as'-tā-sis). Transposition of disease from one part of the body to another.

METASTER'NUM. Final process of sternum.

METATAR'SUS (met-ah-tar'-sus). Foot between tarsus and toes.

METATH'ESIS (met-ath'-e-sis). Changing position.

METATRO'PHIA (met-ah-trō'-fe-ah). Subnormal nutrition.

METEORISM (mē'-tē-o-rizm). Gaseous distension of abdomen.

METER (mē'-ter). Metric measure equivalent to 39.371 inches.

METHEMOGLO'BIN (met-he-mo-glō'-bin). Variation of hemoglobin.

METHEMOGLOBINE'MIA. Methemoglobin in the blood.

METHEMOGLOBINU'RIA. Methemoglobin in the urine.

METHOGASTRO'SIS. Inflammation of stomach from excessive use of alcohol.

METHOMA'NIA (meth-o-mā'-ne-ah). Insane desire for alcoholic drinks. See Dipsomania.

METHYL. Radical of wood alcohol.

METH'YLAL (meth'-il-al). An hypnotic.

METOP'AGUS (met-op'-a-gus). Double monster with foreheads joined.

ME'TRA (mē'-trah). The uterus.

METRAL'GIA (mē-tral'-je-ah). Pain in the womb.

METRANE'MIA (mē-tran-ē'-me-ah). Anemia of the womb.

ME'TRE (mē'-ter). See Meter.

METRECTO'PIA (mē-trek-tō'-pe-ah). Uterine malposition.

METRIC SYSTEM. Standard of measurement in which the meter is the unit.

METRI'TIS (mē-tri'-tis). Inflammation of the womb.

METROCELE (mē'-tro-sēl). Uterine hernia.

METROCOL/POCELE (mê-trô-kol'-pô-sêl). Uterine hernia into vagina.

METRODYN'IA (mê-tro-din'-e-ah). Pain in the uterus.

METROHE'MIA (mê-tro-hê'-me-ah). Blood in the womb.

METROMALACO'SIS (mê-tro-mal-a-cô'-sis). Softening of wall of uterus.

METROPATH'IC (mê-trô-path'-ik). Relating to diseases of uterus.

METROPHLEBI'TIS (mê-tro-flê-bi'-tis). Inflammation of veins of womb.

METRORRHAG'IA (mê-tro-ror-raj'-e-ah). Hemorrhage of the womb.

METRORRHE'A (mê-tror-rê'-ah). Discharge from womb.

METRORRHEX'IS (mê-tror-eks'-is). Uterine rupture.

METROSCOPE (mê'-tro-skôp). Instrument for uterine investigation.

MET'ROTOME (mêt'-rô-tôm). Instrument for cutting cervix uteri.

METROTO'MIA (mêt-rô-tô'-me-ah). Section of uterus; Cesarean operation. *

MEX'ICAN (meks'-i-kan). Pertaining to Mexico.

MEZE'REON (mê-zê'-rê-on). Local irritant. Agent exciting secretion of saliva.

M'ASM. Gas or vapor prolific of disease.

MIAS'MA. See Miasm.

MIASMAT'IC (mī-az-mat'-ik). Pertaining to miasm.

MICA'TION (mī-kā'-shun). Rapid palpebral blinking.

MI'CROBE (mī'-krôb). A minute organism.

MICRO'BICIDE (mī-krô'-bis-îd). Agent opposed to microbes.

MICROBIOL'OGY (mī-krô-bi-ol'-ô-je). Treatise relating to life of microorganisms.

MI'CROBLAST (mī'-kro-blast). Minute corpuscle of the blood.

MICROBLEPH'ARON (mī-kro-blef'-a-rôn). Subnormal size of eyelids.

MICROBRA'CHIUS (mī-krô-brā'-ke-us). Subnormally small arms at birth.

MICROCEPH'ALOUS (mī-krô-sef'-a-lus). Congenital smallness of head.

MICROCHEM'ISTRY (mī-krô-kem'-is-tre). Chemistry aided by use of microscope.

MICROCOC'CUS (mī-kro-kok'-us). A genus of schizomycetes.

MICROCOS'MIC. Ammonium, hydrogen sodium phosphate.

MI'CROCYST (mī'-krô-sist). Very small cyst.

MI'CROCYTE (mī'-krô-sīt). Minute corpuscle present in anemia.

MICROCYPHIA. Condition with microcytes in the blood.

MICRODONT (mī-kro-dōnt). Teeth subnormal in size.

MICROGLOSSIA. Tongue subnormal in size.

MICROGNATHIA (mī-kro-nath'e-ah). Having small jaws.

MICROL'OGY (mī-krol'o-je). Description of microscopy.

MICROM'ELUS (mī-krom'el-us). Monster with rudimentary limbs.

MICROM'ETER (mī-krom'e-ter). An arrangement for measuring matter under microscope.

MICROMIL'LIMETER. ¹⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰⁰ meter. See Micron.

MICRON (mī'kron). Same as micromillimeter.

MICROORGANISM (mī-kro-or'-gan-izm). Minute organism. See Schizomycetes.

MICROPATHOL'OGY. Science of diseases caused by microorganisms.

MICROPHONIA (mī-kro-fō'-ne-ah). Weak-voiced.

MICROPHONE (mī-kro-fōn). Instrument used to intensify sounds.

MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY. Science relating to minute photographs taken without the aid of microscope.

MICROPHTHAL'MUS. Subnormal size of eye.

MICROPHYTE (mī'krō-fit). Very minute vegetable organism.

MICROP'SIA (mī-krop'-se-ah). Condition in which objects appear smaller than actual size.

MICROSCOPE (mī'kro-skōp). An instrument for magnifying minute objects.

MICROS'COPIST. One well versed in microscopy.

MICROS'COPY (mī-kros'-ko-pē). Science relating to microscope and its uses.

MICROSPORON. Cutaneous parasite.

MICROSTHEN'IC. Condition of subnormal muscular power.

MICROTIA. Having a rudimentary ear.

MICROSTOMA (mī-kros-tō'-ma). Subnormal size of mouth.

MICROTOME (mī'krō-tōm). Instrument used to prepare thin sections for microscopical examination.

MICROZYMES (mī'krō-zims). See Schizomycetes.

MIC'TION (mik'-shun). See Micturition.

MICTURITION. Urinating; urinary discharge.

MIC'TUS. See Micturition.

MID'RIF. See Diaphragm.

MID'WIFE. Female practicing obstetrics, though not a graduate in medicine.

MID'WIFERY (mid'-wif-rē). See Obstetrics.

MIGRAINE' (me-grān'). Unilateral pain of the head.

MIKRO-. See Micro.

MIK'RON (mik'-ron). See Micron.

MILIA'RIA (mil-ē-ā'-re-ah). Papular, vesicular disease of sweat glands.

MIL'IARY (mil'-ē-ā-rē). Resembling millet-seeds.

MIL'IARY FEVER. See Millaria.

MIL'IUM (mil'-ē-um). Small sub-epidermal white elevations, without inflammatory symptoms.

MILK. Opaque fluid secreted by mammary glands.

MILK'-FEVER. Fever concomitant with secretion of milk.

MILK'-KNOT. Indurated elevation on breast appearing during lactation.

MILK'-LEG (lāg). Serous infiltration of leg of woman who has just been in labor, due to obstruction of veins.

MILK'-SICK'NESS. Infectious disease of cattle, with intestinal derangement.

MILK'-SUGAR. Sugar obtained from milk; used in making tablet triturates.

MILK'-TEETH. First teeth; baby-teeth.

MIL'KY (mil'-ke). Resembling or pertaining to milk.

MIL'LIGRAMME. One-thousandth part of a gramme.

MIL'LILITER. One-thousandth part of a liter.

MIL'LIMETER. One-thousandth part of a meter.

MIND (mind). The brain; thinking power of man.

MIN'ERAL. Inorganic earthy substance.

MIN'ERAL WATER. Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

MIN'IM. $\frac{1}{80}$ of a fluid drachm.

MISANTHRO'PIA. Repugnance to man.

MISCAR'RIAGE (mis-kar'-aj). See Abortion.

MISOG'YNY. Repugnance to women.

MISPLACE'MENT. Malposition.

MISSED LA'BOR. Non-expulsion of dead fetus after ninth month.

MISTU'RA (mis-tū'-rah). A mixture; a compound.

MITE (mit). See Acarus.

MITHRIDA'TUM. A certain poisonous compound of which opium is among its many ingredients.

MITHRIDATISM. Condition resisting action of poisons due to continued use of poisonous drugs.

MITOCH'YSIS (mī-tok'-es-is). Cellular duplication.

MITO'MA (mit-ō'-mah). Fibrous body of nucleus.

MITO'SIS. Division of cell or nucleus.

MI'TRAL (mī'-tral). Resembling or pertaining to a mitre.

MITRAL VALVE. Valve at left auriculo-ventricular orifice of heart.

- MIX'TURE** (miks'-tūr). A compound.
- MOBIL'ITY** (mō-bil'-i-tē). Capable of easy movement.
- MODI'OLUS**. Conical cavity in cochlea of the ear.
- MODUS OPERAN'DI**. Method of accomplishing an object.
- MOGIGRAPH'IA** (mog-ig-raf'-e-ah). Writers' cramp; preventing writing.
- MOGILA'LIA** (mog-il-ā'-le-ah). Broken speech; stammering.
- MOGIPHO'NIA** (moj-if-ō'-ne-ah). Laryngeal disturbance weakening the voice.
- MO'LAR TEETH** (mō'-lar). Large back teeth, which grind; grinding teeth.
- MOLE** (mōl). Small circumscribed brownish elevation. Morbid uterine growth without shape.
- MOLEC'ULAR** (mō-lek'-ū-lar). Pertaining to molecules.
- MOL'ECULE** (mol'-e-kūl). Smallest subdivision of a mass, possessing individual existence.
- MOLLUS'CUM**. Morbid, tubercular disease of the skin.
- MON'AD**. A minute, independent particle.
- MONK'S-HOOD**. See Aconitum.
- MONOBLEP'SIS** (mon-ō-blep'-sis). Distorted vision when using both eyes, but corrected by closing one eye.
- MONOBRA'CHIUS** (mon-ō-brā'-ke-us). Having but one arm.
- MONOBRO'MATED** (mon-ō-brō'-mā-ted). One atom of bromine replacing an atom of hydrogen.
- MONOCAR'DIAN** (mon-ō-kar'-de-an). With a single heart.
- MONOCEPH'ALUS**. One-headed double-monster.
- MONOCHROMAT'IC** (mon-ō-krō-mat'-ik). One-colored.
- MON'OCLE** (mon'-ō-kl). Glass or lens for but one eye.
- MONOCOC'CUS** (mon-ō-kok'-us). An independent micrococcus.
- MONOCRA'NUS** (mon-ō-krā'-nus). Double monster with cerebral union.
- MONOC'ULAR** (mon-ok'-u-lar). Pertaining to one eye.
- MONOC'ULUS** (mon-ok'-ū-lus). Single optical bandage.
- MONOCYST'IC** (mon-ō-sist'-ik). Having only one cyst.
- MONODAC'TYLOUS** (mon-o-dak'-til-us). Having one finger or toe.
- MON'OGRAPH** (mon'-o-graf). A descriptive book relating to one subject.
- MONOLOC'ULAR** (mon-ō-lok'-u-lar). Having one cell.
- MONOMA'NIA** (mon-ō-mā'-ne-ah). Insane on a single thought.
- MONOMA'NIAC** (mon-ō-mā'-ne-ak). One who has monomania.
- MONOM'PHALUS** (mon-om'-fa-lus). Double monster with umbilical union.
- MONOPAR'ESIS** (mon-ō-par'-es-is). Uncomplicated paralysis of a part of the body, as the foot.

MONOP'ATHY (môn-op'-a-the). Disease confined to one organ.

MONOPE'GIA (mon-o-pē'-je-ah). Local cerebral pain.

MONOPHO'BIA (mon-ō-fō'-be-ah). Dread of solitude.

MONOPHTHAL'MUS (mon-off-thal'-mus). A cyclopean monster.

MONOPLE'GIA (mon-o-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis of one extremity.

MONOP'SIA (mon-op'-se-ah). See Cyclopia.

MON'OPUS (mon'-ō-pus). Monster with but one foot.

MONOR'CHID (mon-or'-kid). One affected with monorchia.

MONOR'CHIA (mon-or'-ke-ah). Having one testicle.

MONOSO'MA (mon-ō-sō'-mah). Double-headed single monster.

MONOSTO'MA (mon-os-tō'-mah). A genus of thread worms.

MON'OSPASM (mon'-o-spazm). Localized spasm.

MON'STER. Fetal malformation.

MONSTROS'ITY (mon-stros'-it-e). See Monster.

MONS VEN'ERIS. Hairly process over female pubis.

MONTH'LY COURSES. See Menses.

MONTH'LY NURSE. Obstetrical attendant.

MOON'-BLINDNESS. Night-blindness, caused by continued moonlight on face.

MOR'BID. Diseased; pertaining to disease.

MORBID'ITY (mor-bid'-i-te). State of being morbid.

MORBIF'IC (mor-bif'-ik). Productive of disease.

MORBIL'LI (mor-bil'-i). Measles.

MOR'BUS. Disease.

MOR'DICANT. Acrid; pungent.

MORGUE (morg). Dead house for unknown corpses.

MOR'IBUND. In a dying condition.

MOR'IOPLASTY (mor'-ē-ō-plas-tē). Grafting skin on patient from other parts of his body.

MORN'ING SICK'NESS. Vomiting of pregnancy. See Ingluvin.

MORPHE'A (mor-fē'-ah). A certain skin disease.

MORPHI'NA. See Morphine.

MOR'PHINE (mor'-fln). Alkaloid of opium, valuable for its narcotic properties.

MOR'PHINISM (mor'-fln-izm). Condition caused by continued use of morphine.

MORPHINOMA'NIA. Mania for morphine.

MORPHOLOG'ICAL. Pertaining to morphology.

MORPHOL'OGY (mor-fol'-o-jē). Anatomy; science relating to organic structures.

MORPHOL'YSIS (mor-fol'-e-sis). Dissolution of organized structure.

MORRHUÆ O'LEUM (mor'-ū-ē ō'-lē-um). Cod-liver oil, used advantageously in phthisis.

- MORS** (morz). Decay; death.
- MORTAL**. Applied to things which must die.
- MORTALITY**. Death-rate per 1,000. Relating to state of being mortal.
- MORTIFICATION** (mor-ti-fik-ā-shun). Death and decay of tissues; gangrene.
- MORTUARY** (mor'-tū-ar-ē). See Morgue. Pertaining to disposition of the dead.
- MORULA**. Spherical cell mass of ovum during segmentation.
- MORUS** (mōr'-us). Mulberry.
- MOSCHUS** (mos'-kus). Musk.
- MOTHER OF PEARL**. A certain absorbent.
- MOTHER'S MARK**. Congenital cutaneous discolorations, usually purple in color.
- MOTILE** (mō'-til). Capable of moving.
- MOTILITY** (mo-til'-i-te). See Motile.
- MOTION** (mō'-shun). Act of moving from place to place. Fecal discharge.
- MOTOR** (mō'-tor). Employed in connection with muscles causing motion.
- MOULDED NITRATE OF SILVER**. See Caustic Lunar.
- MOUNTAIN FEVER**. Fever caused by living in high altitudes, due to rare atmosphere.
- MOUNTAIN SICKNESS**. Affection due to rare atmosphere of mountainous heights.
- MOUTH**. Superior orifice of alimentary canal in which mastication takes place. The opening of a cavity.
- MOVEMENT** (moov'-ment). Fecal discharge. Motion.
- MOXA** (moks'-a). A conical-shaped combustible substance for counter-irritation.
- MUCEDIN** (mu'-sēd-in). Substance obtained from fermenting gluten.
- MUCIC ACID**. Acid obtained from action of nitric acid on mucilage.
- MUCIFEROUS** (mū-sif'-er-us). Prolific of mucus.
- MUCIFORM** (mu'-si-form). Having appearance of mucus.
- MUCILAGE** (mu'-sil-āj). Gummy exudation of various plants. Thick, sticky preparation.
- MUCILAGINOUS** (mū-sil-aj'-in-us). Pertaining to or resembling mucilage.
- MUCILAGO** (mū-sil-ā'-go). See Mucilage.
- MUCIN** (mū'-sin). Matter found in mucus.
- MUCIPAROUS** (mū-sip'-a-rus). See Muciferous.
- MUCITIS** (mū-sī'-tis). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
- MUCOCELE** (mū'-ko-sēl). Tumor with mucus contents.

MU'COID (mû'-koid). Having nature of mucus.

MUCO-PUR'ULENT. Applied to diseases in which pus and mucus are present.

MUCO'SA (mû-kô'-sa). Mucous membrane.

MU'COSIN. See Mucin.

MU'COUS (mû'-kus). Pertaining to or resembling mucus.

MU'CUS. Cream-like secretion of mucous membrane.

MULAT'TO (mû-lat'-to). A light negro, one or more of whose ancestors were white.

MUL'BERRY MASS. See Morula.

MULTIARTICULA'TED. Having many joints, as the foot.

MULTICAP'SULAR (mul-ti-kap'-sû-lar). Having many capsules.

MULTIFETA'TION (mul-ti-fû-tâ'-shun). Giving birth to twins or more.

MULTIGRAV'IDA. A woman many times pregnant.

MULTILOB'ULAR (mul-ti-lob'-u-lar). Having many lobules.

MULTILOC'ULAR (mul-ti-lok'-u-lar). Having many cells.

MULTIP'ARA. The mother of a number of children.

MULTIP'AROUS (mul-tip'-a-rus). Pertaining to a multipara. Pertaining to multifetation.

MUL'TIPLE NEURI'TIS. Widespread inflammation of nerves.

MUL'TIPLE PREG'NANCY. Pregnant with more than one child.

MULTIP'OLAR. With more than two poles.

MUMPS. Inflammation of parotid gland.

MUNDIF'ICANT (mun-dif-i-kant). Applied to substances which cleanse.

MU'RAL (mû'-ral). Pertaining to a wall.

MUR'DER (mîr'-der). Killing a human being.

MUREX'IDE (mû-reks'-îd). Purpurate of ammonia.

MURIAT'IC (mû-rê-at'-ik). Salty; pertaining to sea-water.

MURIAT'IC AC'ID. See Hydrochloric Acid.

MU'RIFORM. Resembling a mulberry.

MUR'MUR. Faint continuous sound.

MUS'CARIN. A poisonous ptomaine.

MUS'CLE (mus'-sel). Fibrous bundles of flesh by which movements of the body are accomplished.

MUS'CLE-PLAS'MA. Fluid exudation from fresh muscle.

MUS'CLULAR. Pertaining to muscle.

MUSCULA'TION (mus-kû-lâ'-shun). Using the muscles.

MUS'CULIN (mus'-kû-lin). Principal constituent of muscles.

MUS'CULI PECTINA'TI. Notched muscular band within cardiac auricles.

MUS'CULO-CUTANEOUS. Pertaining to muscles and skin.

- MUS/CULO-SPI'RAL.** Applied to large brachial nerve.
- MUSK.** Perfume and stimulant obtained from prepuce of musk-deer.
- MUSK-ROOT.** See Sumbul.
- MUSSITA'TION.** Frenzied incoherent muttering.
- MUSTACHE' (mus-tash').** Hairy growth on upper lip.
- MUSTARD.** See Sinapis.
- MUTACIS'MUS (mū-ta-sis'-mus).** Incorrect application of "m" in speech.
- MUTE (mūt).** One who cannot speak; dumb.
- MUTILATION (mū-til-ā'-shun).** Partial or complete destruction of a part of the body.
- MUT'TON-SU'ET.** See Suet.
- MYAL'GIA (mī-al'-je-ah).** Pain in a muscle.
- MYASTHE'NIA (mī-as-thē'-ne-ah).** Muscular exhaustion or weakness.
- MYCETO'MA (mī-set-ō'-mah).** Ulcerous disease of the foot in which there is a sloughing away of bones, common to India.
- MYCODER'MA (mī-kō-der'-mah).** A variety of mushroom growth.
- MYCODERMI'TIS.** See Mucitis.
- MYCOHE'MIA (mī-kō-hē'-me-ah).** Blood impregnated with microorganisms.
- MY'COSE (mī'-kōs).** Constituent of ergot.
- MYCO'SIS (mī-kō'-sis).** Mushroom growth. Disease due to fungus.
- MYCOT'IC (mī-kot'-ik).** Pertaining to mycosis.
- MY'DINE.** Non-poisonous ptomaine of the body.
- MYDRI'ASIS (mid-rī'-as-is).** Unusual dilatation of pupil.
- MYDRIAT'IC (mid-rī-at'-ik).** Pertaining to mydriasis. Agent used to produce mydriasis, as belladonna.
- MYECTOPY (mī-ek'-tō-pe).** Muscular malposition.
- MYELAL'GIA.** Pain in the spinal cord.
- MYELANO'SIS (mī-el-an-ō'-sis).** See Myelatrophy.
- MYELAPOPLEXY (mī-el-ap'-ō-pleks-ē).** Hemorrhage of spinal cord.
- MYELATE'LIA (mī-e-la-tē'-le-ah).** Rudimentary state of spinal cord.
- MYELASTHE'NIA (mī-el-as-thē'-ne-ah).** Spinal debility.
- MYELATROPHY (mī-el-at'-rō-fe).** Atrophy of spinal cord.
- MYELETERO'SIS (mī-el-et-er-ō'-sis).** Degeneration of spinal marrow.
- MY'ELIN (mī'-e-lin).** Fatty substance surrounding a nerve.
- MYELIN'IC (mī-el-in'-ik).** Pertaining to myelin.
- MYELI'TIS (mī-el-i'-tis).** Inflammation of spinal cord.

MYXO'MA (miks-ō'-mah). A tumor consisting of mucous tissue.

MYXOM'ATOUS (miks-om'-a-tus). Resembling a myxoma.

MYXOSARCO'MA. A myxomatous sarcoma.

N.

NABOTHIAN GLANDS. Minute glands in cervix uteri.

NÆVUS. See Nevus.

NAIL (nāl). Horny substance covering upper part of final phalange of finger.

NAIL'-WALL. See Eponychium.

NA'NISM (nā'-nism). State of being a dwarf.

NANOCEPH'ALUS (nā-nō-sef'-al-us). Having subnormally developed head.

NAN'OID. Dwarfish.

NANOCOR'MIA (nā-nō-kor'-me-ah). Monster with small body.

NANOM'ELUS (nā-nom'-el-us). Monster with small extremities.

NANOSO'MIA (nā-nō-sō'-me-ah). See Nanism.

NA'NUS (nā'-nus). A dwarf.

NA'NOUS (nā'-nus). Pertaining to a dwarf.

NAPE' OF NECK (nāp). Posterior portion of neck.

NAPH'THA (naf'-tha). Highly combustible distillation product of petroleum.

NAPH'THALIN (naf'-tha-lin). An antiseptic coal-tar derivative.

NAPH'THALOL (naf'-tha-lol). An antiseptic; betol.

NAPH'THOL (naf'-thol). Antiseptic derivative of coal-tar.

NAPH'THOLUM. See Naphthol.

NAP'IFORM (nap'-i-form). Resembling a turnip.

NAR'CEIN (nar'-sē-in). Weak alkaloid obtained from opium.

NAR'COLEPSY (nar'-kō-lep-se). The condition in which there is sudden desire for a number of brief naps in rapid succession.

NARCO'MA (nar-kō'-mah). Deep sleep from narcotic.

NAR'COSE (nar'-kōs). In a deep coma.

NARCO'SIS (nar-kō'-sis). Stupor from using narcotics.

NARCOT'IC (nar-kot'-ik). An agent producing deep stupor.

NAR'COTINE (nar'-kō-tin). Alkaloid of opium.

NAR'COTISM (nar'-kō-tizm). Deep coma due to administration of narcotic.

NARES. The nostrils.

NA'RIS (nā'-ris). The nostril.

NA'SAL (nā'-sal). Pertaining to the nose.

- NA'SAL AR'TERIES.** Arteries of the nose.
- NA'SAL BONE.** Osseous-cartilaginous structure of the nose.
- NA'SAL FOS'SÆ.** Canals in nose.
- NASI'TIS** (nā-sī'-tis). Inflammation of the nose.
- NASO-LA'BIAL.** Pertaining to the nose as related to lip.
- NASO-PHARYNGE'AL.** Pertaining to the nose as related to pharynx.
- NATAL' BOIL.** Ulcerous inflammation of extremities, seen in Africa.
- NA'TES** (nā'-tez). The buttocks; the two rounded masses at base of back.
- NA'TRIUM** (nā'-tre-um). See Sodium.
- NA'TRON** (nā'-trun). Native carbonate of sodium.
- NAT'URAL** (nat'-u-ral). Pertaining to or resembling nature.
- NAU'SEA** (naw'-se-ah). Irresistible desire to vomit; faintness at stomach.
- NAU'SEANT** (naw'-sē-ant). Agent causing nausea.
- NAU'SEOUS** (naw'-se-us). See Nauseant.
- NA'VEL** (nā'-vel). See Umbilicus.
- NA'VEL-STRING.** Umbilical cord.
- NAVIC'ULAR** (nā-vik'-ū-lar). Shaped like a little boat.
- NAVICULAR BONE.** Scaphoid bone of foot.
- NAVIC'ULAR DISEASE'.** Disease of scaphoid bone.
- NAVIFORM.** See Navicular.
- NEAR-POINT.** Nearest point permitting perfect vision.
- NEAR-SIGHT'EDNESS.** See Myopia.
- NEARTHRO'SIS** (nē-ar-thrō'-sis). Artificial joint; abnormal joint.
- NEB'ULA.** Cloudy, opaque condition of cornea.
- NECK** (nek). Rounded column connecting head and shoulders; narrow portion of an organ, as cervix uteri.
- NECRE'MIA** (nē'-krē'-me-ah). Death of blood immediately followed by bodily death.
- NECROBIO'SIS** (nē-krō-bi-ō'-sis). Morbid death of a part.
- NECROCO'MIUM** (nē-krō-kō'-me-um). House for the dead. See Morgue.
- NECROL'OGY** (nē-krol'-ō-jē). Death-record. Treatise on death; opposed to biology, a treatise on life.
- NECROPHO'BIA** (nē-kīō-fō'-be-ah). Fear of the dead.
- NECROP'SY.** See Necroscopy.
- NECROS'COPY** (nē-kros'-ko-pe). Term for examination of corpse.
- NECROSEMIOT'IC.** Indicative of death.
- NECRO'SIS** (nē-krō'-sis). Mortification of a bone.
- NECROT'IC** (nē-krot'-ik). Pertaining to necrosis.

- NECROTOMY** (ne-krot'-ō-mē). Post-mortem examination; dissection. Removal of product of necrosis.
- NEE'DLE** (nē'-dl). Pointed instrument holding suture for sewing wounds.
- NEG'ATIVE**. Glass plate upon which photograph is taken; print from same is called a positive.
- NEM'ATOID**. Applied to a genus of thread worms. Thread-like appearance.
- NEMATOID'EA**. See Nematoid.
- NEO'GALA** (nē-og'-al-ah). Milk-secretion after ninth month of pregnancy.
- NE'OPLASM**. A growth of recent origin.
- NEOPLAS'TIC** (nē-ō-plas'-tik). Pertaining to a neoplasm. Plastic surgery of tissues, as skin grafting.
- NEPHABLEP'SIA**. Blindness from intense light or snow.
- NEPHELIUM** (nē-fē'-le-um). See Nebula.
- NEPHRAL'GIA** (nef-ral'-jē-ah). Pain in the kidney.
- NEPHREMORRHA'GIA**. Hemorrhage of the kidney.
- NEPHRAPOS'TASIS** (nef-rah-pos'-tas-is). Renal Abscess.
- NEPHRAT'ONY** (nef-rat'-o-nē). Renal debility.
- NEPHRECTOMY** (nef-rek'-tō-me). Removal of the kidney.
- NEPHRELCO'SIS** (nef-rel-kō'-sis). Renal ulceration.
- NEPHREL'CUS** (nef-rel'-kus). A renal ulcer.
- NEPH'RIC** (nef'-rik). See Renal.
- NEPH'RINE** (nef'-rin). A urinary substance.
- NEPHRIT'IC** (nef-rit'-ik). Pertaining to nephritis.
- NEPHRI'TIS** (nef-ri'-tis). Inflammation of the kidneys.
- NEPH'ROCELE** (nef-ro-sēl). Hernia of the kidney.
- NEPHROG'RAPHY** (nef-ro-g'-ra-fe). Description of the kidneys.
- NEPH'ROID** (nef'-roid). Pertaining to or resembling a kidney.
- NEPH'ROLITH** (nef-ro-lith). Renal stone.
- NEPHROLITHI'ASIS**. Formation of nephrolith.
- NEPHROLITHOT'OMY**. Excision of nephrolith by renal incision.
- NEPHROL'OGY** (nef-rol'-o-je). Treatise on the kidneys.
- NEPHROMALA'CIA**. Softening of kidneys.
- NEPHROPARAL'YSIS**. Paralysis of the kidneys.
- NEPHROPYO'SIS** (nef-rō-pī-ō'-sis). Renal suppuration.
- NEPHROR'RHAPHY** (nef-ror'-a-fe). Suture of the kidney.
- NEPHROT'OMY** (nef-rot'-ō-me). Incision of kidney.
- NEPHROZYMOSE** (nef-rō-zī'-mōs). A urinary ferment.
- NER'OLI** (ner'-ō-lī). Oil of orange-flowers.
- NERVE** (nīrv). Thread-like structure throughout the body, stimulating action and by which sensation is conveyed to the brain.

- NERVE'-CELLS.** Various cells throughout nervous system.
- NERVE-COR'PUSCLES.** See Nerve-cells.
- NERVE-STRETCH'ING.** Operation for neuralgia.
- NER'VINE** (ner'-vin). Sedative to the nerves; medicine for the nerves.
- NER'VOUS** (ner'-vus). Pertaining to the nerves.
- NER'VOUSNESS.** State of excitement of the nerves.
- NET'TLE.** Urinary stimulant; astringent.
- NET'TLE-RASH.** See Urticaria.
- NEURADYNA'MIA** (nû-rah-dî-nâ'-me-ah). See Neurasthenia.
- NEU'RAL** (nû'-ral). Pertaining to the nerves.
- NEU'RAL AX'IS.** The spinal cord.
- NEURAL'GIA** (nû-ral'-je-ah). Pain in nerves.
- NEURAL'GIC** (nû-ral'-jik). Pertaining to neuralgia.
- NEURASTHE'NIA** (nû-ras-thê'-ne-ah). Debility of the nervous system.
- NEUKAT'ROPHY** (nû-rat'-rô-fe). Neural atrophy.
- NEURECTASIS** (nû-rek'-tas-is). See Nerve-stretching.
- NEURECTOMY** (nû-rek'-tô-me). Removal of a nerve or portion thereof.
- NEURECTO'PIA** (nû-rek-tô'-pe-ah). Malposition or dislocation of a nerve.
- NEURI'ATRY** (nû-rî'-a-tre). Science of curing nerve diseases.
- NEU'RIDIN** (nû'-rid-in). Non-poisonous ptomaine in decayed matter.
- NEURILEM'MA** (nû-ril-em'-ah). Very delicate membrane enveloping a nerve.
- NEURILEMMI'TIS** (nû-ril-em-î'-tis). Inflammation of a neurilemma.
- NEURIL'ITY** (nû-ril'-it-ê). Motive power of nerve-system.
- NEU'RIN** (nû'-rin). Albuminoid of nerve-cells.
- NEU'RINE** (nû'-rin). A ptomaine of putrefaction.
- NEURIT'IC** (nû-rit'-ik). Pertaining to neuritis.
- NEURIT'IS** (nû-rî'-tis). Inflammation of a nerve.
- NEU'ROCYTE** (nû'-rô-sit). A nerve-cell.
- NEURODEAL'GIA** (nû-rô-de-al'-je-ah). Retinal neuralgia.
- NEURODYNA'MIA** (nû-rô-dî-nâ'-me-ah). Vitality of the nerves.
- NEURODYN'IA** (nû-rô-din'-o-ah). See Neuralgia.
- NEUROG'ENY** (nû-roj'-e-ne). Nerve formation.
- NEUROG'LIA** (nû-roj'-le-ah). Very delicate fibrous substance about spinal cord.
- NEUROG'RAPHY** (nû-roj'-ra-fe). Description of the nerves.
- NEUROKER'ATIN** (nû-ro-ker'-a-tin). Certain cerebral substance.
- NEUROLOG'ICAL** (nû-rô-log'-i-kal). Pertaining to neurolog's-

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- NEUROL'OGIST** (nû-rol'-ô-jist). A nerve specialist.
- NEUROL'OGY** (nû-rol'-o-je). Treatise on the nervous system.
- NEURO'MA**. Tumor of the nerves. Nerve fibroma.
- NEUROMALA'CIA** (nû-rô-mal-â'-se-ah). Morbid softening of the nerves.
- NEUROMATOUS** (nû-rô'-mat-us). Pertaining to or resembling a neuroma.
- NEUROMIME'SIS**. Simulation of disease, exhibited in nervously disposed persons.
- NEUROMYELI'TIS** (nû-rô-mî-el-î'-tis). Medullary inflammation of the nerves.
- NEU'RON** (nû'-ron). A nerve.
- NEURONYX'IS** (nû-rô-niks'-is). Perforation of a nerve.
- NEUROPATH'IC** (nû-rô-path'-ik). Pertaining to neuropathy.
- NEUROPATHOL'OGY** (nû-rô-path-ol'-ô-je). Science of nervous diseases.
- NEUROP'ATHY** (nû-rop'-a-the). A nervous disease.
- NEURO-PHYSIOL'OGY** (nû-rô-flis-ê-ol'-ô-je). Science relating to properties of nerves.
- NEUROR'RHAPHY** (nû-ror'-a-fê). Nerve suturing.
- NEURO-RETINI'TIS** (nû-rô-ret-in-î'-tis). Simultaneous inflammation of retina and optic nerve.
- NEURO'SIS** (nû-rô'-sis). Disease affecting the nervous system.
- NEU'ROSPASM** (nû'-rô-spazm). Spasm of a nerve.
- NEUROSTHE'NIA** (nû-rô-sthê'-ne-ah). Condition in which there is a superfluous amount of nerve strength.
- NEUROT'IC** (nû-rot'-ik). Pertaining to the nervous system.
- NEUROTICA** (nû-rot'-ik-ah). See Neurosis.
- NEU'ROTOME** (nû'-rô-tôm). Instrument for neurotomy.
- NEUROT'OMY** (nû-rot'-ô-mô). Dissection or incision of a nerve.
- NEU'TRAL** (nû'-tral). Applied to salts with neither acid nor alkaline characteristics.
- NEU'TRALIZE** (nû'-tral-iz). To counteract or render a drug inoperative.
- NEUTRALIZA'TION** (nû-tral-î-zâ'-shun). The process of neutralizing.
- NEU'TRAL MIX'TURE**. Mixture of citrate of potassium.
- NE'VOID** (nê'-void). Resembling a nevus.
- NE'VOSE** (nê'-vôs). Having a nevus.
- NEVUS**. Congenital bluish spot on skin.
- NEW-BORN**. Infant just born.
- NEW-FORMATION**. See Neoplasm.
- NICK'EL** (nik'-l). Used in neuroses. Used for making instruments.

- NICO'TIANIN** (nik-ô'-she-an-in). Distillation product of an infusion of tobacco.
- NIC'OTIN** (nik-ô'-tin). A highly fatal alkaloid derived from tobacco.
- NIC'OTINISM** (nik'-ot-in-izm). Poisoning from gradual absorption of nicotine.
- NICTITA'TION** (nik-tit-â'-shun). Winking.
- NI'DOROUS**. Having a putrid odor.
- NI'DUS**. A nest. Common point of infection.
- NIGHT'-BLINDNESS**. Hemeralopia; blindness affecting patient at night.
- NIGHT'-MARE**. Sleep disturbed by frightful dreams.
- NIGHT'-SWEAT** (swet). Abnormal sweating of phthisical patients during slumber.
- NIGHT'-SOIL**. Rectal discharges.
- NIGHT'-TERRORS**. Aggravated form of nightmare applying particularly to a child.
- NIPHABLEPSIA** (nif-ab-lep'-se-ah). See Nephablepsia.
- NIPPLE**. Cone-shaped center of mammary gland, by which child nurses.
- NIPPLE-SHIELD**. Protective covering for nipple.
- NIT**. Term used by the laity for a certain insect larva.
- NITRATE** (ni'-trât). Salt of nitric acid and a base.
- NITER** (ni'-ter). Nitrate of potassium; saltpeter.
- NITRIC** (ni'-trik). Pertaining to niter.
- NITRIC ACID**. A highly caustic poison; aqua fortis.
- NITRIFICA'TION**. Production of nitrates and nitrites from organic dissolution.
- NITRITE** (ni'-trit). Salt of nitrous acid and a base.
- NITROGEN** (ni'-trô-jen). A gas present in the atmosphere, four parts out of five of which it represents.
- NITROGLY'CERINE** (ni-tro-glis'-er-in). A dangerous poison used to advantage in renal diseases; highly explosive.
- NITRO-MURIAT'IC ACID**. Compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids.
- NITROUS ACID**. An uncertain acid.
- NITROUS OX'IDE**. An anesthetic largely used in dentistry.
- NOCTAMBULATION**. Somnambulism.
- NOCTUR'NAL** (nok-ter'-nal). Pertaining to the night.
- NOCTUR'NAL BLIND'NESS**. See Night-blindness.
- NOCTUR'NAL EMIS'SION**. Seminal ejaculation during lascivious dreams.
- NODE** (nôd). Hard, inflamed lump situated on a bone.
- NODOSE** (nô-dôs'). Having nodes.
- NODO'SIS** (nô-dô'-sis). See Nodose.

NYMPHOT'OMY (nimf-ot/-o-me). See Nympholepsy.

NYSTAG'MUS (nī-stag'-mus). Abnormal restlessness of eyeball, moving to and fro.

O.

OA'R'IUM (ô-â'-re-um). Ovary.

OAK'UM. Tarred hemp fibres.

OAT'MEAL. Ground oats, furnishing a nutritious gruel.

OB'DORMI'TION. Local insensibility.

OBES'E' (ô-bēs'). Fat state.

OBES'ITY (ô-bes'-it-e). Fatty; corpulent; portly.

OBIT'UARY (ô-bit'-û-â-re). Publication of death.

OBLIQUE' (ob-lék'). Applied to a line slanting between 1° and 45°.

OBLITERA'TION (ob-lit-er-â'-shun). To wipe out of existence.

OBLONGA'TA (ob-long-gâ'-tah). See Medulla Oblongata.

OBSERVA'TION (ob-zer-vâ'-shun). Investigation.

OBSTETRIC'IAN (ob-stet-rish'-un). One versed in obstetrics.

OBSTET'RICAL (ob-stet'-ri-kal). Pertaining to obstetrics.

OBSTET'RICS (ob-stet'-riks). The scientific attention to pregnant women.

OBSTIPA'TION. See Constipation.

OBSTRUCTION (ob-struk'-shun). Clogging up of a passage in the body.

OB'STRUENT (ob'-stru-ent). See Astringent.

OBTUND'ENT. Agent subduing inflammation.

OB'TURATOR (ob'-tû-râ-tor). Applied to anything which closes an orifice.

OCCIP'ITAL (ok-sip'-it-al). Pertaining to the occiput.

OC'CIPUT (oks'-i-put). Posterior portion of the head.

OCCLU'SION (ok-klû'-shun). Closing or stopping up of a canal.

OC'CULT. Invisible; undetected.

O'CHEUS (ô'-kê-us). See Scrotum.

OCHL'E'SIS (ok-lê'-sis). Condition due to breathing impure air of an ill-ventilated room containing too many people.

O'CHRE (ô'-ker). Yellow earthen matter, used in manufacture of paint.

OCTA'R'IUS (ok-tâ'-re-us). A pint. $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

OC'ULAR (ok'-û-lar). Pertaining to the eye.

OC'ULIST (ok'-û-list). An eye specialist.

OC'ULUS. The eye.

O. D. Right eye, derived from oculus dexter.

ODONTA'GRA (ô-don-tâ'-grah). Pain in the teeth; toothache.

ODONTAL'GIA (ô-don-tal'-je-ah). See Odontagra.

- ODONTAL'GIC** (ô-don-tal'-jik). Pertaining to odontalgia.
- ODONTI'ASIS** (ô-don-ti'-as-is). First teeth appearing through gums.
- ODON'TINOID** (ô-don'-tin-oid). Like a tooth.
- ODONTI'TIS** (ô-don-ti'-tis). Inflammation of a tooth.
- ODONTOC'LASIS** (ô-don-tok'-la-sis). Breaking off of a piece of tooth.
- ODONTODYN'IA** (ô-don-tô-din'-e-ah). See Odontalgia.
- ODONTOG'ENY** (ô-don-toj'-en-e). Progressive growth of teeth.
- ODONTOGRAPHY**. Description of the teeth.
- ODON'TOID** (ô-don'-toid). Same as odontinoid.
- ODON'TOLITH** (ô-don'-tô-lith). Tartar substance forming on the teeth when neglected.
- ODONTOL'OGY** (ô-don-tol'-ô-je). A treatise on the teeth.
- ODONTOL'OXY**. Condition or having uneven teeth.
- ODONTONECRO'SIS**. Gangrene of the dental tissues.
- ODONTONOSOL'OGY**. Science of curing dental diseases.
- ODONTOP'ATHY** (ô-don-top'-a-the). Diseases of the teeth.
- ODONTOPRI'SIS** (ô-don-tô-pri'-sis). Gnashing the teeth.
- ODONTO'SIS** (ô-don-tô'-sis). See Odontogeny.
- ODONTOTHER'APY**. Therapeutics of the teeth.
- ODONTOTRIP'SIS** (ô-don-tô-trip'-sis). Ordinary wear and tear of the teeth.
- ODON'TRYPY**. Opening a tooth to clean away diseased contents.
- O'DOR**. A smell.
- O'DORANT** (ô'-dor-ant). Having an odor.
- Œ-**. See E-.
- ŒDEMA**. See Edema.
- OFFIC'INAL** (of-is'-in-al). Authorized by pharmacopea.
- OIL**. A fatty fluid.
- OIL OF VITRIOL**. Sulphuric acid; see vitriol.
- OIL OF WIN'TERGREEN**. See Gaultheria.
- OINOMA'NIA** (oi-nô-mâ'-ne-ah). Craving for alcoholic drinks.
- OINT'MENT**. A medicated oily substance having consistency of butter.
- OINT'MENT, MERCUR'IAL**. Exhibited in venereal diseases.
- OLEAG'INOUS** (ô-lê-aj'-in-us). Oily; resembling or pertaining to oil.
- O'LEATE** (ô'-lê-ât). Oleic acid and a base.
- OLEA'TUM**. See Oleate.
- OLEC'RANAL** (ô-lek'-ran-al). Pertaining to the olecranon.
- OLECRANARTHRI'TIS**. Inflammation of elbow-joint.
- OLEC'RANOID** (ô-lek'-ran-oid). Resembling or pertaining to the elbow.

OLEC'RANON. Head of the ulna; the elbow.

OLEF'iant GAS. A coal-gas constituent; ethylene.

O'LEIC AC'ID. Chief constituent of a number of fatty oils.

O'LEIN (ô'-lê-in). Fluid constituent of oils.

OLEOMAR'GARINE (ôl-ê-ô-mar'-jer-in). Substitute for butter prepared from fat.

O'LEUM (ô'-lê-um). See Oil.

OLFAC'TION (ol-fak'-shun). Sense of smell. Smelling.

OLFAC'TORY (ol-fak'-tô-re). Pertaining to the sense of smell.

OLFAC'TORY REGION. Around the olfactory nerve.

OLIGE'MIA (ol-ig-ê'-mê-ah). Subnormal amount of blood in veins.

OLIGOCHO'LIA (ol-ig-ô-kô'-le-ah). Insufficient bile.

OLIGOCHROME'MIA (ol-ig-ô-krô-mê'-mê-ah). Insufficient hemoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

OLIGOCHY'LIA (ol-ig-o-kî'-le-ah). Insufficient chyle.

OLIGOCHY'MIA (ol-ig-ô-kî'-me-ah). Insufficient chyme.

OLIGOCYTHE'MIA (ol-ig-ô-sî-the'-me-ah). Insufficient red blood-corpuscles.

OLIGO GALAC'TIA. Insufficient secretion of milk.

OLIGOHE'MIA (ol-ig-ô-hê'-me-ah). See Oligemia.

OLIGOMA'NIA (ol-ig-ô-mâ'-ne-ah). Mental aberration confined to one topic.

OLIGOSPER'MIA. Insufficient semen.

OLIGOT'ROPHY (ol-ig-ot'-rô-fe). Insufficient absorption of nutritious elements.

OLIGURE'SIS (ol-ig-û-rê'-sis). Subnormal flow of urine.

OLIGU'RIA. Same as oliguresis.

OL'IVARY. Resembling an olive.

OL'IVE. An Italian fruit.

OL'IVE OIL. Fatty liquid expressed from the olive.

OLOPHO'NIA. Impaired speech from abnormal formation of organ of voice.

OMA'GRA (om-â'-grah). Gout in the shoulder.

OMAL'GIA (ôm-al'-je-ah). Shoulder pain.

OMARTHRI'TIS (ôm-arth-rî'-tis). Inflammation of shoulder-joint.

OMEN'TAL. Pertaining to the omentum.

OMENTI'TIS (ô-men-tî'-tis). Inflammation of omentum.

OMEN'TUM. Duplication of peritoneum for visceral envelopment.

OMI'TIS (ô-mî'-tis). Inflammation of the shoulder.

OMNIV'OROUS (om-nîv'-o-rus). Applied to animals that eat *any food*.

- OMOPHA'GIA** (ô-mô-fâ'-je-ah). Applied to the eating of uncooked aliment.
- OMOPLATE** (ô'-mô-plât). The scapula.
- OMOTO'CIA** (ô-mô-tô'-se-ah). See Abortion.
- OMPHALELCO'SIS** (om-fal-el-kô'-sis). Umbilical suppuration.
- OMPHAL'IC** (om-fal'-ik). Pertaining to the umbilicus.
- OMPHALITIS** (om-fal-i'-tis). Inflammation of the umbilicus.
- OMPHAL'OCELE** (om-fal'-o-sêl). Rupture of the umbilicus.
- OM'PHALOID** (om'-fal-old). Resembling the navel.
- OMPHALON'CUS** (om-fal-ong'-kus). Tumor in close proximity to navel.
- OMPHALOPHLEBITIS** (om-fal-ô-flê-bî'-tis). Inflammation of umbilical vein.
- OMPHALORRHA'GIA** (om-fal-or-â'-je-ah). Umbilical hemorrhage.
- OMPHALORRHE'A** (om-fal-or-ê'-ah). Morbid exudation at umbilicus.
- OMPHAL'OSITE** (om-fal'-ô-sît). A monster which dies when umbilical cord is severed from the mother.
- OMPHALOT'OMY** (om-fal-ot'-ô-me). Surgery of umbilicus.
- OM'PHALUS** (om'-fal-us). The umbilicus.
- ONANISM**. Penile withdrawal just before orgasm, during sexual intercourse. Masturbation.
- ONCOL'OGY** (on-kol'-ô-je). Science of tumors and analogous growths.
- ONCOM'ETER** (on-kom'-e-ter). Instrument for estimating volume of tumor.
- ONCO'SIS** (on-kô'-sis). Tumor development.
- ONCOT'OMY** (on-kot'-ô-me). Surgery of a tumor, as lancing.
- ON'CUS** (on'-kus). A tumor.
- ONEIRODYN'IA** (on-i-ro-din'-e-ah). Disturbed slumbers with horrible dreams.
- ONEIROG'MUS**. Dreams in which there are visions of nude females.
- ONEIROL'OGY** (on-i-rol'-o-jê). Treatise on dreams.
- ON'ION** (un'-yon). A certain vegetable with bulbous root; a stimulant.
- ONTOGENY** (on-toj'-en-e). An accurate account of progressive individual growth.
- ONTOL'OGY** (on-tol'-o-jê). Science of character of a disease regardless of what it attacks.
- ONYCHAUX'IS** (on-ik-auks'-is). Abnormal growth of nails.
- ONYCH'IA** (on-ik'-e-ah). Inflammation of base of nail, as from an abscess.
- ONYCHI'TIS** (on-ik-i'-tis). See Onychia.

ONYCHOGRYPO'SIS (on-ik-ō-grī-pō'-sis). Onychia, attended with ingrowing of nail.

ONYCHOID (on'-ik-oid). Having nature of a nail.

ONYCHOMYCO'SIS (on-ik-ō-mī-kō'-sis). Morbid destruction of nail due to parasite.

ONYCHON'OSUS (on-ik-on'-o-sus). Applied to nail disease.

ONYCHOPHY'MA (on-ik-ō-fī'-mah). Low state of development of nails, due to syphilis, etc.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS (on-ik-op-tō'-sis). Dropping out of nails.

ONYCHOSTRO'MA (on-ik-os-trō'-mah). Nail-base.

ON'YX (on'-iks). Pus (finger-nail shaped) in layers of cornea.

ONYX'IS (on-iks'-is). Applied to the ingrowing of nail.

O'ÖBLAST (ō'-ō-blast). Undeveloped ovule.

OÖG'AMOUS (ō-og'-am-us). Of ovular production.

OÖPHORAL'GIA (ō-ō-for-al'-je-ah). Ovarian pains. See Ovarialgia.

OÖPHOREC'TOMY (ō-ō-for-ek'-tō-me). Removal of ovary.

OÖPHORI'TIS (ō-ō-for-ī'-tis). Inflammation of an ovary.

OPAC'ITY (ō-pas'-it-ē). Milk-colored.

OPAQUE' (ō-pāk'). Condition of opacity; not permitting vision through substances having this quality.

OPERA'TION (op-er-ā'-shun). Incision or excision of any part of the body.

OPER'CULUM (ō-per'-kū-lum). A lid; a covering.

OPHRY'TIS (ō-frī'-tis). Inflammation of eyebrow.

OPH'RYON (ōf'-re-on). Space above nose between eyebrows.

OPHRY'TIC (ō-frī'-tic). Pertaining to the eyebrows.

OPHTHALMAT'ROPHY (off-thal-mat'-rō-fe). Optical atrophy.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA (off-thal-mal'-je-ah). Pain in the eye.

OPHTHAL'MIA (off-thal'-me-ah). Inflammation of the eye. Conjunctivitis.

OPHTHAL'MIA, PU'RULENT. Inflammation of eye accompanied with an exudation of pus.

OPHTHAL'MIC (off-thal'-mik). Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMIT'IC (off-thal-mit'-ik). Pertaining to ophthalmitis.

OPHTHALMI'TIS (off-thal-mī'-tis). See Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMI'TIS, SYMPATHET'IC. Ophthalmia of one eye, due to inflammation of other eye.

OPHTHALMO-BLENNORRHE'A. Ophthalmia with catarrhal exudation.

OPHTHAL'MOCELE (off-thal'-mō-sēl). Ophthalmic hernia.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA (off-thal-mō-dīn'-e-ah). Pain in the eye.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY (off-thal-mog'-rā-fē). Description of the eye.

- OPHTHAL'MOLITH** (off-thal'-mo-lith). Stone in the eye or the orbit.
- OPHTHALMOL'OGIST** (off-thal-mol'-ô-jist). An eye specialist.
- OPHTHALMOL'OGY**. Treatise on the eye.
- OPHTHALMOMALA'CIA** (off-thal-mo-mal-â'-se-ah). Softening of the eyeball.
- OPHTHALMOM'ETER** (off-thal-mom'-e-ter). Instrument for measuring eyeball.
- OPHTHALMOPLAS'TY** (off-thal-mo-plas'-te). Plastic surgery of the eye.
- OPHTHALMOPL'E'GIA** (off-thal-mo-plê'-je-ah). Paralysis of muscles of eye.
- OPHTHALMOP'TOSIS**. Protrusion of eyeball without the orbit.
- OPHTHALMORRHA'GIA** (off-thal-mor-â'-je-ah). Ophthalmic hemorrhage.
- OPHTHALMORRHE'A** (off-thal-mor-ê'-ah). Bloody ophthalmic exudation.
- OPHTHALMORRHEX'IS** (off-thal-mor-eks'-is). Ophthalmic hernia.
- OPHTHAL'MOS** (off-thal'-mos). The eye.
- OPHTHAL'MOSCOPE**. Instrument used to detect irregularities in the eye.
- OPHTHALMOS'COPY**. The using of the ophthalmoscope.
- OPHTHALMOS'TASIS** (off-thal-mos'-tas-is). Keeping the eye in one position during examination or surgery of eye.
- OPHTHAL'MOSTAT** (off-thal'-mos-tat). Instrument used to keep eye in one position during operation.
- OPHTHALMOT'OMY**. Surgery of the eye.
- OPHTHALMOZO'A**. Ophthalmic parasites.
- O'PIANIN** (ô'-pi-an-in). Narcotic obtained from opium.
- O'PIATE** (ô'-pi-ât). A compound containing opium, having narcotic properties.
- OPISTHOT'ONOID** (ô-pls-thot'-on-old). Pertaining to or having nature of opisthotonos.
- OPISTHOT'ONOS** (ô-pls-thot'-on-os). Severe spasm with backward bending of body.
- O'PIUM** (ô-pl'-um). Exudation of poppy containing from 9 to 14 per cent. of morphine; soporific and narcotic.
- OPODID'YMUS**. Double-faced double monster.
- OPODEL'DOC** (op-ô-del'-dok). A thick liniment of soap, camphor, ammonia, etc.
- OPPILA'TION** (op-il-â'-shun). Clogging up of a cavity.
- OP'PILATIVES** (op'-il-â-tivs). Agents which stop up the pores.
- OPPO'NENS** (op-ô'-nenz). Applied to opposition.

OPPRES'SION (op-resh'-on). A bearing down on a part.

OPSOMA'NIA (op-sō-mā'-ne-ah). Intense longing for certain food.

OPTIC. Pertaining to the eye or vision.

OPTICAL. See Optic.

OPTIC ARTERIES. Small arteries of the eye.

OPTOGRAM. Retinal image.

O'RAL (ō'-ral). Pertaining to the mouth.

OR'ANGE (or'-anj). Delicious fruit furnishing an excellent essential oil.

ORBIC'ULAR (or-blk'-û-lar). Shaped like an orb or sphere.

ORBICULA'RIS (or-blk'-û-lā'-ris). Applied to a number of orbicular muscles.

OR'BIT. Socket receiving eyeball.

OR'BITAL. Pertaining to the orbit.

ORCHEI'TIS (or-kī'-tis). See Orchitis.

OR'CHEOCELE (or-kê-ô-sêl). Hernia of scrotum.

OR'CHEOPLASTY. Reconstructive scrotal surgery.

ORCHIAL'GIA (or-kê-al'-je-ah). Pain in the testicle.

ORCHIDEC'TOMY (or-kid-ek'-to-me). Excision of testicles.

ORCHID'OCELE (or-kid'-ô-sêl). Tumor of the testicle.

ORCHIDODYN'IA (or-kid-dô-din'-e-ah). See Orchialgia.

ORCHIDON'CUS (or-kid-ong'-kus). Same as orchidocele.

ORCHIDOT'OMY (or-kid-ot'-ô-me). Same as orchidectomy.

OR'CHIOCELE (or'-kê-ô-sêl). Tumor or hernia of testicle.

ORCHIODYN'IA (or-kê-ô-din'-e-ah). Same as orchidodynia.

ORCHIOSCIR'RHUS. Indurated scrotal tumor.

ORCHI'TIS (or-kī'-tis). Inflammation of testicle.

ORCHOT'OMY (or-kot'-ô-mê). Castration; orchidectomy.

OR'DER. A group; a genus.

OR'GAN. An animal part having an independent function, as the heart, stomach, etc.

ORGAN'IC (or-gan'-ik). Pertaining to an organ.

OR'GANISM (or'-gan-izm). A complete organic structure.

ORGANIZA'TION (or-gan-i-zā'-shun). Organic arrangement.

ORGANOGEN'ESIS. Progressive organic growth.

ORGANOGRAPHY. Description of organs.

OR'GASM (or'-gazm). Seminal ejaculation during coitus or masturbation.

ORIENTAL. Eastern.

ORIENTAL DISEAS'ES. Affections of Asia, India, etc.

OR'IFICE (or'-if-is). Opening or lips of a cavity.

OR'IGIN (or'-ij-in). Cause of growth or development.

ORNITHOLOGY. Science of birds.

OR'PIMENT. Native trisulphide of arsenic.

ORRHORRHE'A (or-or-re'-ah). An abnormal serous exudation.

OR'RIS ROOT. Root used in preparing dentifrices.

ORTHOMORPH'IA. Reconstructive surgery of a malformed part.

ORTHOPE'DIC. Pertaining to cure of malformations.

ORTHOPE'DIST (or-thō-pē'-dist). Orthopedic surgeon.

ORTHOPNE'A (or-thop-nē'-ah). Dyspnea in which the patient is unable to breathe while in a reclining position.

ORTH'OSCOPE (orth'-o-skōp). An instrument to examine cornea; it is placed in position and filled with water to offset refraction of cornea.

ORTHOSCOP'IC (or-thō-skop'-ik). Pertaining to orthoscopy.

ORTHOS'COPY. Use of the orthoscope.

ORTHOT'ONOUS. Spasm with rigidity of body.

ORY'ZA (ō-rī'-zah). Rice.

OS. The mouth. A bone.

OS'CHEAL. Pertaining to the scrotum.

OS'CHEOCELE (os'-ke-o-sēl). Hernia of scrotum.

OS'CHEOLITH (os'-kē-ō-lith). Stone in the scrotum.

OSCHEON'CUS (os-kē-on'-kus). Scrotal swelling.

OS'CHEOPLASTY (os'-kē-o-plas-te). Reconstructive surgery of the scrotum.

OSCHI'TIS (os-kī'-tis). Scrotal inflammation.

OSCILLA'TION (os-il-ā'-shun). Rapid moving to and fro.

OSCITA'TION (os-it-ā'-shun). Yawning; opening the mouth very wide and giving deep sigh.

OSCU'LA'TION (os-kū-lā'-shun). The act of two persons touching and contracting their lips; kissing.

OS'CULUM (os'-kū-lum). Opening of a vessel.

OS MAG'NUM. Large bone of the wrist.

OS'MIC AC'ID. Used to prepare subjects for microscopical examination.

OSMIDRO'SIS. Perspiration having a foul odor.

OSMODYSPO'RIA (os-mō-dis-fō'-re-ah). Condition in which certain odors are highly repulsive.

OSMOM'ETER (os-mom'-e-ter). An instrument to measure osmosis.

OSMO'SIS. Liquids impelled through moist membranes.

OSMOT'IC (os-mot'-ik). Pertaining to osmosis.

OSPHRESIOL'OGY. Scientific treatise on odors and smelling.

OSPHYAL'GIA (os-fl-ā'-je-ah). Lumbar neuralgia.

OS'SA. Bones.

OS'SEOUS (os'-ē-us). Pertaining to or having nature of bones.

OS'SICLE (os'-ik-l). A small bone.

- OSSIC'ULA** (os-ik'-û-lah). Ossicles of ear.
- OSSIC'ULUM** (os-ik'-û-lum). See Ossicle.
- OSSIF'EROUS** (os-if'-er-us). See Ossific.
- OSSIF'IC** (os-if'-ik). Prolific of bone growth.
- OSSIFICA'TION** (os-si-fi-kâ'-shun). Transformation into bone.
- OSTAL'GIA** (os-tal'-je-ah). Pain in a bone.
- OSTEAL'GIA** (os-te-al'-je-ah). See Ostalgia.
- OSTEI'TIS** (os-tê-i'-tis). Inflammation of bone.
- OSTEM'BRYON**. See Lithopedion.
- OSTEMPYE/SIS** (ost-em-pi-ê'-sis). Pus formation in a bone.
- OSTEO-ARTHRI'TIS**. Chronic rheumatism of a joint.
- OS'TEOBLAST** (os'-tê-ô-blast). Primitive bone cell.
- OSTEOCAMP'SIA** (os-tê-ô-kamp'-se-ah). Osseous bending.
- OS'TEOCELE**. Osseous appearance of contents of sac in hernia.
- OSTEOCLA'SIA** (os-tê-ô-kla'-se-ah). Using the osteoclast.
- OS'TEOCLAST**. An instrument for fracturing a bone.
- OSTEOCOPE** (os'-te-o-kôp). Osseous neuralgia.
- OSTEOCOP'IC**. Pertaining to osteoscope.
- OSTEODIAS'TASIS**. Osseous division, not due to violence.
- OSTEODYN'IA** (os-tê-ô-din'-e-ah). Pain in a bone.
- OSTEOGEN'ESIS** (os-tê-ô-jen-e-sis). Bone production.
- OSTEOG'ENY**. See Osteogenesis.
- OSTEOG'RAPHY** (os-tê-og'-ra-fe). Description of bones and their arrangement.
- OSTEIOD** (os'-tê-old). Resembling a bone.
- OSTEOL'OGY** (os-tê-ol'-o-je). Scientific treatise on bone.
- OSTEOL'YSIS** (os-tê-ol'-is-is). Dissolution of bone.
- OSTEO'MA** (os-tê-ô'-mah). A tumor of bony matter.
- OSTEOMALA'CIA** (os-tê-ô-mal-â'-se-ah). Softening of bone.
- OSTEOMAT'OUS**. Pertaining to or resembling an osteoma.
- OSTEOMYELI'TIS** (os-te-ô-mi-el-i'-tis). Medullary inflammation of bone.
- OSTEOMY'ELUM**. Bone marrow.
- OSTEONAB'ROSIS**. Wasting away of bone.
- OSTEONAGENESIS** (os-tê-on-aj-en'-es-is). Reconstructive development of bone.
- OSTEON'CUS** (os-tê-on'-kus). External osseous growth. Bony tumor.
- OSTEONECRO'SIS** (os-tê-ô-nê-krô'-sis). Death of bony tissue.
- OSTEON'OSUS** (os-te-on'-ô-sus). Bone disease.
- OSTEOPE'DION** (os-tê-ô-pê'-de-on). Unborn ossified fetus.
- OSTEOP'ATHY** (os-tê-op'-a-the). Diseases of the bone.
- OSTEOPHY'MA** (os-te-ô-fî'-mah). See Osteoncus.
- OSTEOPHYTE** (os'-te-ô-fit). Outward osseous formation.

- OSTEOPLAQUE** (os'-tē-o-plak). A thin sheet of bone.
- OSTEOPLAST**. Primitive bone cell; see Osteoblast.
- OSTEOPLASTY** (os'-tē-ō-plas-te). Reconstructive surgery of a bone.
- OSTEOR'APHY** (os-tē-or'-a-fe). Suturing a bone.
- OSTEOSARCO'MA**. Osteomatous sarcoma.
- OSTEOSCLERO'SIS** (os-tē-ō-sklē-rō'-sis). Inflammation of a bone with subsequent hardening of same.
- OSTEOSTEATO'MA** (os-tē-ō-stē-at-ō'-mah). Adipose bony tumor.
- OSTEOTOME** (os'-tē-ō-tōm). An instrument for dissecting a bone; bone-saw.
- OSTEOT'OMY** (os-tē-ot'-ō-mē). Using the osteotome.
- OST'EOTRITE** (os'-tē-ō-trīt). Instrument for cutting away degenerated bone tissue.
- OSTI'TIS** (os-tī'-tis). Inflammation of a bone.
- OST'IUM** (os'-tē-um). Opening of a canal.
- OSTOID**. Resembling a bone.
- OS U'TERI** (os ū'-ter-ī). Marginal opening of uterus.
- OTAL'GIA** (ō-tal'-je-ah). Pain in the ear; ear-ache.
- O'TAPHONE**. An arrangement for intensifying sound to an impaired sense of hearing.
- OTHELCO'SIS** (ō-thel-kō'-sis). Ulcerous inflammation of the ear.
- OTHEMATO'MA** (ōt-hē-mah-tō'-mah). Bloody deposit in the ear.
- OTIATR'ICS** (ō-tī-at'-riks). Science of the ears.
- O'TIC** (ō-tik). Pertaining to the ear; see Aural.
- OTICODIN'IA** (ō-tī-kō-dīn'-e-ah). Fainting and deafness due to abnormal condition of ears.
- OTI'TIS** (ō-tī'-tis). Inflammation of the ear.
- OTOBLÉNORRHE'A** (ō-tō-blen-or-ē'-ah). Morbid discharge from the ear.
- OTOCATARRH'** (ō-tō-kat-ar'). Aural catarrh.
- OTOCLEI'SIS** (ō-tō-klē'-sis). Occlusion of canal of ear.
- OTOCON'IA** (ō-tō-kō'-ne-ah). Stony deposit in ear.
- OTODYN'IA** (ō-tō-dīn'-e-ah). Pain in the ear.
- OTOG'RAPHY** (ō-tog'-ra-fe). Description of the ear.
- O'TOLITHS**. Small stones in the ear.
- OTOL'OGY** (ō-tol'-ō-je). Scientific treatise on the ear.
- OTOMY'CES** (ō-tō-mī'-sēz). Applied to internal aural fungus.
- OTOMYCO'SIS**. Applied to aural fungus in outer ear.
- OTON'CUS** (on-tong'-kus). Tumor of the ear.
- OTOP'ATHY** (ō-top'-a-the). Disease of the ear.
- O'TOPHONE** (ō'-tō-fōn). An instrument used by the deaf to intensify and convey sound to the inner ear.

- O'TOPLASTY.** Operation restoring outer ear.
- OTOPYORRHE'A** (ô-tô-pi-or-ê'-ah). Exudation of pus from ear.
- OTOPYO'SIS.** See Otopyorrhea.
- OTORRHA'GIA** (ô-tôr-â'-je-ah). Hemorrhage of the ear.
- OTORRHE'A** (ô-tôr-e'-ah). Aural discharge.
- O'TOSCOPE** (ô'-tô-skôp). Instrument used to investigate the ear, to learn its condition.
- OTOT'OMY** (ô-tot'-ô-me). Incision of the ear.
- OULI'TIS** (oo-lî'-tis). Inflammation of the gums.
- OU'LOID** (oo'-loid). Having appearance of a cicatrix.
- OULORRHA'GIA** (oo-lor-â'-je-ah). Gingival hemorrhage.
- OUNCE.** Eight drachms.
- OUIROL'OGY** (oo-rol'-o-je). See Urinology.
- OU'ROSCOPE** (oo'-ros-skôp). Apparatus for detecting impurities in urine.
- OUIROS'COPY.** Using of ouroscope.
- OVA.** See Ovum.
- OVAL.** Resembling shape of egg.
- OVALBU'MEN.** Egg-albumen.
- OVARAL'GIA** (ô-var-al'-je-ah). Pain in ovary.
- OVA'RIAL.** See Ovarian.
- OVAREC'TOMY.** See Ovariectomy.
- OVA'RIAN** (ô-vâ'-ri-an). Pertaining to an ovary.
- OVARIEC'TOMY** (ô-var-e-ek'-tô-me). Removal of ovary.
- OVA'RIOCELE** (ô-vâ'-rô-ô-sêl). Ovarian hernia.
- OVARIOCYE'SIS.** Ovarian pregnancy.
- OVARIOCENTE'SIS** (ô-vâ'-ri-ô-sen-tô'-sis). Ovarian perforation.
- OVARIOT'OMY** (ô-vâ'-re-ot'-ô-me). Removal of portion or whole of ovary.
- OVARI'TIS** (ô-vâ'-rî'-tis). Ovarian inflammation.
- OVARY.** Female organ of generation, secreting the ovules before fecundation.
- OV'EN** (uv'-en). Boxlike arrangement for heating purposes.
- OVIDUCT** (ô'-ve-dukt). Canal by means of which the ova leaves the ovary; Fallopian tube.
- OVIFICA'TION** (ô-vif-ik-â'-shun). Formation of ova.
- O'VIFORM** (ô'-vi-form). Having shape of an egg.
- OVINA'TION** (ôv-in-â'-shun). Inoculation with virus obtained from sheep affected with pox.
- OVIP'ARUS.** Applied to animals laying eggs.
- O'VULA** (ô'-vû-la). See Ovum.
- OV'ULAR** (ôv'-û-lar). Pertaining to the ovum.
- OVULA'TION** (ô-vû-lâ'-shun). Ovular formation and discharge.
- O'VULE** (ô'-vûl). Ovum before fecundation.
- O'VULUM.** See Ovum.

- O'VUM** (ô'-vum). Egg-cell which fecundates upon contact with semen during coitus.
- OX'ALATE** (oks'-al-ât). Salt of oxalic acid and a base.
- OXALE'MIA**. Abnormal amount of oxalic acid in the blood.
- OXAL'IC ACID**. Toxic derivative of action of nitric acid on starches.
- OXALU'RIA** (oks-al-û'-re-ah). Urine impregnated with oxalate of calcium.
- OXIDA'TION** (oks-i-dâ'-shun). Process of turning into an oxide.
- OX'IDE** (ox'-id). A compound of two parts, one of which is oxygen.
- OXYCEPHA'LIA**. Monster with oblong head, somewhat resembling an egg.
- OXVESTHE'SIA** (oks-ê-es-thê'-ze-ah). Abnormal tactile perceptibility.
- OX'YGEN** (oks'-e-jen). Gas in the atmosphere essential to life; used to advantage in diseases of the lungs.
- OXYGENA'TION** (oks-e-jen-â'-shun). Process of impregnating a substance with oxygen.
- OX'YMEL** (oks-e-mel). Applied to several compounds in which honey is the chief constituent; honey and acetic acid.
- OXYO'PIA**. Unusual perceptibility of sight.
- OXYPHON'IA** (oks-e-fô'-ne-ah). Unusual harshness and piercing state of voice.
- OXYTOC'IC** (oks-e-tos'-ik). An agent contracting uterus for fetal expulsion.
- OXYU'RIS VERMICULO'SIS**. Rectal nematoid worm.
- OZE'NA**. Offensive exudation from nose due to small ulcers.
- O'ZONE** (ô'-zôn). A valuable antiseptic. Potent oxidizing agent.

P.

- PAB'ULUM**. See Allment.
- PACHE'MIA** (pak-ê'-me-ah). Thickened state of the blood.
- PACHYBLEPH'ARON** (pak-e-blef'-ar-on). Palpebral thickness and induration.
- PACHYCEPHAL'IC**. Pertaining to pachycephalus.
- PACHYCEPH'ALUS**. Thick skulled.
- PACHYDER'MATOCELE**. Tumor due to hypertrophy of skin.
- PACHYDER'MATOUS** (pak-e-der'-mat-us). Pertaining to or resembling pachydermia.
- PACHYDER'MIA** (pak-e-der'-me-ah). Thick, indurated state of skin.

PACHYLO'SIS (pak-e-lō'-sis). Abnormal growth or hypertrophy of outer skin.

PACHYMENINGITIS (pak-e-men-in-jī'-tis). Inflammation of dura mater.

PACK'ING (pak'-ing). Wrapping a patient in wet cloths.

PAD. A bolster or cushion.

PÆ-. See *Pe-*.

PAGENSTECH'ER'S OINTMENT. Mixture of vaseline and yellow oxide of mercury.

PAG'ET'S DISEASE'. Cancerous disease of the breast.

PAIN (pān). An abnormal sensation transmitted by the nerves, causing suffering.

PAINS (pānz). Labor.

PAINT'ER'S COL'IC. Disease of painters due to lead poisoning.

PAL'ATE. Upper wall of mouth.

PAL'ATE, SOFT. Posterior extremity of palate.

PAL'ATINE (pal'-at-in). Pertaining to the palate.

PALATI'TIS (pal-at-i'-tis). Inflammation of the palate.

PALATOGLOS'SAL (pal-at-ō-glos'-al). Having reference to both palate and tongue.

PALATOGNA'THUS (pal-at-og-nā'-thus). Palatine fissure.

PALATOR'APHY (pal-at-or'-a-fe). Joining margins of a palatine fissure.

PALATOS'CHISIS (pal-at-os'-kis-is). Division of palate.

PALE (pāl). Whitish complexion due to sickness.

PALINDRO'MIA. Relapse; second onslaught of a disease.

PAL'LIATIVE (pal'-i-ā-tiv). Agent affording temporary relief.

PAL'LOR. Unhealthy colorless complexion.

PALM. The side of the hand upon which the fingers fold.

PAL'MAR. Pertaining to the palm.

PALMA'RIS. Applied to a number of muscles of the hand.

PALMA'RIS MAG'NUS. Muscle of forearm.

PAL'MATURE. Fingers joined by a thin sheet of skin like foot of duck.

PAL'MIPED. Toes joined by thin sheet of skin like foot of duck.

PAL/PABLE (pal'-pa-bl). Easily discernible.

PALPA'TION (pal-pā'-shun). Sounding with the hand, as for a lung cavity.

PAL/PEBRA. The eyelid.

PALPE'BRAL (pal-pē'-bral). Pertaining to the palpebræ.

PAL/PITATE (pal'-pit-āt). Abnormally rapid pulsation as of the heart.

PAL'SY (pawl'-se). Paralysis.

- PAL'UDAL.** Relating to swamps.
- PAL'UDAL FE'VER.** See Malaria.
- PALUS'TRAL.** Resembling malaria.
- PAMPIN'IFORM** (pam-plin'-a-form). Resembling a tendril.
- PAN-.** Prefix signifying all.
- PANACE'A** (pan-as-ē'-ah). A universal remedy; used for any disease.
- PANA'DO** (pan-ā'-do). Wet crumbled bread of mush-like consistency.
- PANARTHRI'TIS.** Inflammation of all the joints.
- PAN'AX.** Demulcent root of China.
- PAN'CREAS.** Gland at posterior wall of stomach.
- PANCREATAL'GIA.** Pain in the pancreatic gland.
- PANCREATECTOMY.** Removal of pancreatic gland.
- PANCREAT'IC.** Pertaining to pancreas.
- PAN'CREATIN** (pan'-krē-a-tin). Secretion of pancreatic gland; digests fats and oils.
- PANCREATI'TIS** (pan-krē-at-l'-tis). Inflammation of pancreas.
- PANCREAT'OMY** (pan-kre-at'-ō-mē). Incision of pancreatic gland.
- PANCREATON'CUS.** Tumor of pancreatic gland.
- PANCREATOT'OMY.** Incision of pancreatic gland.
- PANCREĖCTOMY** (pan-krē-ek'-tō-mē). Removal of pancreatic gland.
- PANDEM'IC.** Epidemic involving the population of a very large area.
- PANDICULATION** (pan-dic-u-lā'-shun). See Oscillation.
- PANG.** A rapid piercing pain.
- PANIDRO'SIS** (pan-id-rō'-sis). Complete perspiration.
- PANNEURI'TIS** (pan-nū-rī'-tis). General inflammation of the nerves.
- PANNIC'ULUS.** Thin membranous sheet.
- PAN'NUS.** Pelical covering cornea.
- PANOPHO'BIA** (pan-ō-fō'-be-ah). Undefined fear and suspicion of everything.
- PANOPHTHAL'MIA.** See Panophthalmitis.
- PANOPHTHALMITIS** (pan-off-thal-mī'-tis). Complete inflammation of eye-ball.
- PANOTI'TIS** (pan-ō-tī'-tis). Inflammation involving entire ear.
- PANPHO'BIA** (pan-fō'-bē-ah). See Panophobia.
- PANSPER'MIA** (pan-sper'-me-ah). Doctrine that bacteria are in every portion of the globe.
- PANSPER'MISM.** See Panspermia.
- PANTAMORPH'IC** (pan-ta-morf'-ik). Completely deformed.

PANTANENCEPH'ALUS. A monster without any brain whatever.

PANTATRO'PHIA (pan-tat-rō'-fe-ah). Atrophy involving the entire system.

PAP'AIN. Product of papaw juice; a solvent of albumin.

PAPA'VER (pā-vā'-ver). Poppy.

PA'PAW (paw'-paw). Fruit of tropical plant; see Papaïn.

PAPIL'LA (pap-il'-ah). Nipple-shaped prominence, as papilla of skin.

PAP'ILLARY. Related to the papillæ.

PAPIL'LIFORM. Resembling papillæ. Optic disc.

PAPILLI'TIS (pap-il-i'-tis). Inflammation of optic disc.

PAPILLO'MA. Abnormal growth of papillæ of skin.

PAP'PUS. Fuzzy growth on face; primitive beard.

PAPU'LAR. Relating to a papule.

PAP'ULE (pap'-ûl). A pimple.

PARABLEP'SIS (par-ab-lep'-sis). Distorted or incorrect sight.

PARABU'LIA (par-ab-û'-le-ah). Unnatural state of will power.

PARABYS'MA (par-ab-iz'-mah). Local swelling.

PARACENTE'SIS (par-as-en-tē'-sis). Incision of a cavity.

PARACINE'SIS (par-as-i-nē'-sis). Derangement of muscular movements.

PARACOLPI'TIS (par-a-col-pī'-tis). Inflammation about the vagina.

PARAC'OPE (par-ak'-ô-pē). In a maniacal state.

PARACU'SIS (par-ak-û'-sis). Impaired sense of hearing.

PARACYE'SIS (par-ah-si-ē'-sis). See Extra Uterine Pregnancy.

PAR'AFFIN. Distillation product of petroleum, resembling white wax.

PARAGEU'SIS (par-ah-gu'-sis). Deception of sense of taste.

PARAGLOB'ULIN. Constituent of plasmin, q. v.

PARAGLOS'SA. Swelling of the tongue.

PARAGRAPH'IA (par-ag-raf'-e-ah). Condition in which incorrect words are written.

PARALA'LIA (par-al-ā'-le-ah). Hesitating inarticulate utterance.

PARAL'BUMIN (par-al'-bū-min). Albuminoid in secretions of ovarian cysts.

PARAL'DEHYDE. Soporific and anodyne substance.

PARALEX'IA (par-al-eks'-e-ah). Not capable of reading properly.

PARALGE'SIA. Deceptive sensation, as of a pain.

PARAL'GIA. See Paralgnesia.

PARALYSIS (par-al'-is-is). Loss of volition or sensation, involving one or more parts.

PARALYSIS AGITANS. Form of paralysis with abnormal trembling.

PARALYTIC (par-al-ít'-ik). Pertaining to paralysis.

PARAMASTITIS (par-a-mas-tí'-tis). Inflammation of tissues of breasts.

PARAMENIA (par-am-é'-nē-ah). Irregularities in the menstrual flow.

PARAMETRI'TIS (par-a-mē-trí'-tis). Inflammation of the uterine appendages.

PARAMNESIA. Inability to define words due to forgetfulness.

PARAMORPHIA (par-a-morph'-e-ah). Structural development.

PARAMORPHINE (par-a-morph'-ēn). See Thebaine.

PARAMOSINOGEN. Albuminoid of muscle-plasma.

PARANEPHRI'TIS. Inflammation of triangular body above each kidney.

PARANOIA (par-ah-noí'-ah). A form of chronic mental aberration.

PARAPARESIS (par-ah-par'-es-is). Paralysis involving portion of lower extremities.

PARAPHASIA (par-af-ā'-se-ah). Incorrect application of words during speech.

PARAPH'IA (par-af'-e-ah). Unnatural acuity of sense of touch.

PARAPHIMOSIS. Preputial strangulation of glans penis at base of latter.

PARAPHONIA (par-ah-fō'-ne-ah). Unnatural sound of voice.

PARAPHRENTIS (par-af-ren-í'-tis). Inflammation of diaphragm.

PARAPLASMA. Deformity.

PARAPLASTIC. Favoring or tending to unnatural growth.

PARAPLECTIC (par-ah-plek'-tik). One affected with paraplegia.

PARAPLEGIA (par-ah-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis involving lower portion of body.

PARAPLEXIA. See Paraplegia. Mild apopleptic seizure.

PARAP'SIS (par-ap'-sis). Morbid sense of touch.

PARASECRETION (par-ah-sē-kre'-shun). Excessive secretion of humors of body.

PARASITE (par'-a-sit). Organism owing its life to the body to which it is attached.

PARASITIC (par-as-ít'-ic). Pertaining to or resembling a parasite.

PARASITICIDE (par-as-ít'-is-id). Agent opposed to parasites.

PARASPADIA (par-as-pā'-de-ah). Lateral urethral opening.

PARASTATADENTIS. See Prostatitis.

PARATRIM'MA. Inflammation due to rubbing of parts.

PARAXAN'THINE (par-aks-an'-thin). A urinary leucomaïne.

PAREC'TAMA (par-ek'-tam-ah). Expanded condition of a part.

PAREGOR'IC (par-e-gor'-ik). Tincture opii camph.

PAREI'RA BRAV'A (par-i'-rah). Root employed in genito-urinary diseases.

PARENCEPH'ALIS. The cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALI'TIS. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

PARENCEPH'ALOCELE. Hernia of the cerebellum.

PAREN'CHYMA (par-en'-kim-ah). Texture or substance of an organ.

PARENCHYMATI'TIS. Inflammation of parenchyma.

PARENCHYM'ATOUS (par-en-kim'-at-us). Pertaining to parenchyma.

PAR'ESIS (par-es-is). Mild paralytic stroke.

PARESTHES'IA (par-es-the'-se-ah). Disordered tactility in which sensation is conveyed incorrectly, as the hands feeling much larger than they are, etc.

PARESTHET'IC (par-es-thet'-ik). Pertaining to paresthesia.

PARET'IC (par-et'-ik). Pertaining to or having paresis.

PAREU'NIA (par-oo'-ne-ah). Sexual intercourse; see Coitus.

PARIDRO'SIS (par-id-rō'-sis). Excessive sweating.

PARI'ETAL (par-i'-ē-tal). Pertaining to a wall.

PARI'ETIS (par-i'-et-is). See Parietal.

PARIETA'LIA. See Parietal Bones.

PARI'ETAL BONES. Two corresponding lateral bones of the head including top of skull not belonging to frontal or occipital bones.

PAR'IS GREEN. Compound of acetate of copper and arsenious acid.

PARK'INSON'S DISEASE. See Paralysis Agitans.

PARODYN'IA (par-ō-din'-ē-ah). Abnormal pain during child birth.

PARODON'TIDES (par-ō-don'-tid-ēz). Small gingival abscesses.

PAROMPHAL'OCELE (par-om-fal'-ō-sēl). Hernia in umbilical region.

PARONI'RIA (par-on-i'-re-ah). See Nightmare.

PARONYCH'IA (par-on-ik'-e-ah). Inflammation of eponychium.

PARO'PIUM (par-ō'-pe-um). Shield to shade the eyes from a light.

PAROP'SIS (par-op'-sis). Imperfect, illusive vision.

PARORCHID'IUM (par-or-kid'-i-um). Abnormal position of testicle.

PAROS'MIA (par-oz'-me-ah). Perversion of sense of smell.

PAROS'TIA (par-qs'-te-ah). Incomplete or partial ossification.

PAROT'IC. See Parotid.

PAROT'ID. Near the ear. Applied to a gland beneath the ear.

PAROTIDI'TIS. See Parotitis.

PAROTI'TIS. Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

PAR'OXYSM (par'-oks-izm). Advance to crisis of disease; a sudden attack, as a coughing spell; convulsion.

PAROXY'S'MAL (par-oks-is'-mal). Pertaining to paroxysm.

PARS'LEY. Diuretic and emmenagogue.

PARTHENOGEN'ESIS. Pregnancy not due to coitus.

PARTU'RIENT (par-tû'-ri-ent). Gravid.

PARTURIFA'CIENT (par-tû-rif-â'-si-ent). Tending to assist labor.

PARTURI'TION (par-tû-rish'-un). Normal labor.

PARU'LIS (par-û'-lis). A gingival ulcer.

PARU'RIA. Disordered secretion of urine.

PAR'VOLUME. A ptomaine of putrefaction.

PAR'VULE (parv'-yûl). A small pill comprising minute doses for frequent repetition.

PAR VA'GUM. The pneumo-gastric nerve.

PAS'SION. Heated anger; emotion. Feverish desire for coitus.

PAS'SIVE (pas'-iv). Quiet; unresisting; inactive.

PASTE. An exceedingly thick sticky fluid.

PAS'TIL. See Pastille.

PAS'TILLE (pas'-til). Tablet; troche; sweetened medicated lozenge.

PATCH. Small discoloration of skin.

PATEL'LA (pat-el'-lah). Knee-cap; small flat bone over knee-joint.

PATEL'LAR. Pertaining to patella.

PATHE'MA (path-ê'-mah). A diseased state.

PATHEMATOL'OGY. See Pathology.

PATHET'IC MUS'CLE (path-et'-ik). Muscle of the eye, so named on account of its property of depicting passions.

PATH'ETISM (path-et-izm). Hypnotism.

PATH'IC (path'-ik). Pertaining to disease, as pathology.

PATHOGEN'ESIS (path-o-jen'-e-sis). Growth of disease.

PATHOGEN'IC (path-o-jen'-ik). Prolific of disease.

PATHOG'ENY (path-oj'-ê-ne). See Pathogenesis.

PATHOGNOMON'IC (path-og-nô-mon'-ik). Applied to symptoms which are especially indicative of a certain disease.

PATHOG'RAPHY. Description of diseases.

PATHOLOG'ICAL (path-o-loj'-i-kal). Pertaining to pathology.

PATHOL'OGY (path-ol'-o-je). Science relating to diseases.

PATHOL'YSIS (path-ol'-is-is). Decomposition of tissues.

PATHONO'MIA. Scientific study of diseases and their laws.

PATHOPHO'BIA (path-ô-fô'-be-ah). Abnormal fear of disease.

PATHOPOIE'SIS (path-ô-poi-ê'-sis). Production of disease.

PA'TIENT (pâ'-shent). A physician's client; one being attended for ill-health.

PAT'ULOUS (pat'-û-lus). Open.

PAUNCH (pawneh). The abdomen and viscera.

PA'VY'S DISEASE'. Periodical appearance of albumin in the urine.

PEAR'LY BOD'IES. See Bird-nest Cells.

PEC'CANT (pek'-ant). Morbid; impregnated with impurities.

PECTINE'US. Flat thigh-muscle.

PECTORAL. Pertaining to the breast.

PECTORA'LIS (pek-tor-â'-lis). Applied to several thoracic muscles.

PECTORIL'OQUY (pek-tor-il'-o-kwe). Chest-sound resembling the voice, heard while using stethoscope over diseased chest area.

PEDAL (pê'-dal). Pertaining to the foot.

PED'ERASTY (ped'-er-as-te). Applied to coitus with youths.

PEDIAL'GIA (ped-e-al'-je-ah). Pain in the foot.

PEDIAT'RICS (ped-e-at'-riks). Science of diseases of children.

PED'ICLE (ped'-ik-l). Constricted neck of a tumor.

PEDIC'ULAR (ped-ik'-u-lar). Pertaining to a pedicle.

PEDICULA'TION. Sub-cutaneous infection of lice.

PEDICULO'SIS (ped-ik-û-lô'-sis). Cutaneous irritation due to lice.

PEDIC'ULUS (ped-ik'-u-lus). A louse.

PED'ICURE. One treating the feet; a chiropodist.

PEDILU'VIUM (ped-il-û'-ve-um). Foot-bath.

PEDIONAL'GIA. See Pedialgia.

PEDUN'CLE (ped-unk'-l). Constricted neck of an organ by which it is joined to a part.

PEDUNCULA'TION (ped-unk-û-lâ'-shun). State of being pedunculated.

PEDUNCU'LAR (ped-unk'-u-lar). Relating to a peduncle.

PEINOTHER'APY. Curing a disease by keeping patient hungry.

PELLA'GRA (pel-â'-grah). An Italian skin disease.

PELLETIER'INE (pel-et-e-êr'-in). Alkaloid of pomegranate, used as an anthelmintic.

PEL'LICLE (pel'-ik-l). A delicate membrane. Superficial film on certain liquids after standing.

PEL'LITORY (pel'-it-ô-re). Root of pyrethrum.

- PEL'VIC.** Pertaining to the pelvis.
- PELVIM'ETER.** Instrument for measuring the pelvis.
- PELVIM'ETRY** (pel-vim'-e-tre). Science of using the pelvimeter.
- PELVOT'OMY** (pel-vi-ot'-ô-mê). Pelvic section; see Symphysiotomy.
- PEL'VIS.** Bony structure immediately below abdomen.
- PELYCOG'RAPHY.** Description of pelvis.
- PELYCOL'OGY** (pel-e-col'-o-je). Scientific treatise on pelvis.
- PEM'PHIGUS** (pem'-fig-us). Disease of skin with appearance of bullæ.
- PENDIN'SKI UL'CER.** See Furunculus Orientalis.
- PENDULOUS AB'DOMEN.** Flabby hanging down of abdomen.
- PENETRA'TING** (pen-ê-trâ'-ting). Piercing; passing through surface.
- PENICIL'LIUM.** Species of fungi.
- PE'NILE** (pê'-nil). Pertaining to the penis.
- PE'NIS** (pê'-nis). Male organ inserted in vagina during coitus.
- PENI'TIS** (pê-nî'-tis). Inflammation of penis.
- PENJ'DEH SORE.** See Furunculus Orientalis.
- PENNYROY'AL** (pen-ê-rol'-al). See Hedeoma.
- PEOT'OMY** (pê-ot'-ô-me). Removal of penis.
- PE'PO** (pê'-pô). Pumpkin seed; an anthelmintic.
- PEP'PER.** A stimulant to digestion; see Piper.
- PEP'PERMINT.** Distilled oil from leaves of mentha piperita; used to advantage in intestinal flatus; stimulant.
- PEP'SIN.** Chief constituent of gastric juice. A scaly preparation from mucous membrane of stomach of hog, calves, etc.
- PEPSIN'OGEN** (pep-sin'-o-jen). Substance which develops into pepsin.
- PEP'TIC** (pep'-tik). Pertaining to or assisting digestion.
- PEP'TONE.** Substance resulting from digestion of an albuminoid by pepsin.
- PEPTONE'MIA** (pep-tôn-ê'-mê-ah). Peptones in the blood.
- PEP'TONIZED** (pep'-ton-ized). Changed into peptones.
- PEPTONU'RIA** (pep-tôn-û'-re-ah). Peptones in the urine.
- PERACEPH'ALUS.** Headless monster with imperfectly formed chest.
- PERACUTE'** (per-ak-ût'). Very sharp or acute.
- PERCEP'TION** (per-sep'-shun). Observation.
- PERCOLA'TION** (per-kô-lâ'-shun). Filtration.
- PER'COLATOR** (per'-kô-lâ-tor). Apparatus for percolation.
- PERCUS'SION** (per-kus'-shun). Tapping the body with the hands to learn condition of part investigated.

PERFORANS (per'-fō-ranz). Perforating.

PERFORATION (per-for-ā'-shun). Piercing; penetration.

PERFORATOR (per'-fōr-ā-tor). An instrument used in cranial surgery.

PERIALGIA. Abnormal pain.

PERIARTERITIS. Inflammation of superficial coat of artery.

PERIARTHRTIS. Inflammation about a joint.

PERIARTICULAR (per-e-ar-tik'-u-lar). About a joint.

PERIBLEPSIS. Maniacal, expressionless stare.

PERICARDIAC (per-ē-kar'-de-ak). Pertaining to the pericardium.

PERICARDIOTOMY. Incision of pericardium.

PERICARDITIS (per-ē-kar-dī'-tis). Inflammation of pericardium.

PERICARDIUM (per-e-kar'-de-um). Membrane enveloping the heart.

PERICECAL (per-ē-sē'-kal). About the cecum.

PERICHOLOUS. Excessive bilious secretion.

PERICHONDRIITIS (per-e-kon-dri'-tis). Inflammation of perichondrium.

PERICHONDRIUM (per-ē-kon'-dri-um). Membrane of fibrous nature surrounding cartilage.

PERICHOROIDAL. About choroid or middle coat of eye.

PERICLASIS (per-ik'-las-is). Fracture in which injured part is broken into a number of small pieces.

PERICOLONITIS (per-e-kōl-ō-nī'-tis). Inflammation about colon.

PERICOLPITIS (per-ē-kol-pī'-tis). Inflammation around vagina.

PERICONCHAL (per-ē-kon'-kal). Around the aural cavity.

PERICORNEAL (per-ē-kor'-né-al). Around the cornea.

PERICRANIUM (per-ē-krā'-ne-um). Membrane around skull.

PERICYSTITIS (per-ē-sis-tī'-tis). Inflammation around bladder.

PERIDESMITIS (per-ē-des-mī'-tis). Inflammation of peridesmium.

PERIDESMIUM (per-ē-des'-me-um). Membranous sheathe enveloping a ligament.

PERIDIDYMIS (per-ē-did'-im-is). Testicular covering.

PERIDIDYMITIS (per-ē-did-e-mī'-tis). Inflammation of perididymus.

PERIGLOTITIS (per-ē-glot'-is). Membranous covering of tongue.

PERIHEPATITIS (per-e-hep-at-i'-tis). Inflammation of membranous envelope of liver.

PERILARYNGITIS (per-ē-lar-in-jī'-tis). Inflammation about larynx.

PERILYMPH (per-ē-limf). Thin, transparent fluid about membranous labyrinth of ear.

PERIMENINGITIS (per-ē-men-in-jī'-tis). Same as Pachymeningitis.

PERIMETER. Circumference of a plane body.

PERIMETRITIS (per-ē-mē-trī'-tis). Inflammation about the uterus.

PERIMYSIUM (per-ē-mis'-i-um). Tissue enveloping the muscles.

PERINEAL (per-in-ē'-al). Pertaining to the perineum.

PERINEOCELE (per-in-ē'-ō-sēl). Hernia of perineum.

PERINEOPLASTY. Perineal surgery for restoring lacerated perineum.

PERINEORAPHY. Suturing ruptured perineum.

PERINEPHRIC (per-ē-nef'-rik). Around the kidneys.

PERINEPHRITIS (per-in-ē-fri'-tis). Perenephric inflammation.

PERINEUM. Space between anus and genital organs bounded on the right and left by inner side of thigh.

PERIOULAR SPACE (per-e-ok'-ū-lar spās). Intervening space between eye-ball and orbit.

PERIOD (pē'-ri-od). A certain time.

PERIODICAL (pē-rē-od'-i-kl). Applied to intermittent fever.

PERIODONTITIS. Membranous inflammation of tooth socket.

PERIORBITAL (per-ē-or'-bit-al). About the orbit.

PERIORBITIS. Inflammation of tissues around orbit.

PERIORCHITIS (per-e-or-ki'-tis). Inflammation of membranous covering of testes.

PERIOSTEUM. White fibrous covering of bones.

PERIOSTITIS (per-ē-os-tī'-tis). Inflammation of periosteum.

PERIOSTOMA (per-ē-os-tō-mah). Bony growth on periosteum.

PERIOSTOSIS (per-ē-os-tō'-sis). Growth of perlostoma.

PERIOTIC (per-ē-ot'-ik). Around the ear.

PERIPHERAL (per-if'-er-al). Pertaining to the periphery.

PERIPHERY (per-if'-er-ē). The circumference.

PERIPLEURITIS (per-e-plū-rī'-tis). Inflammation about the pleura.

PERIPROCTITIS (per-ē-prok-tī'-tis). Inflammation of tissue about anus.

PERIPROSTATIC (per-ē-pros-tat'-tic). Around the prostate.

PERIPROSTATITIS (per-ē-pros-ta-tī'-tis). Inflammation around the prostate.

PERISCOPIC (per-is-kop'-ik). Applied to concavo-convex lenses.

PERISTAL'SIS. Worm-like movement of the intestines.

PERISTAL'TIC. Pertaining to peristalsis.

PERISTOLE. See Peristalsis.

PERISTRO'MA. Mucous intestinal coat.

PERITENDIN'EUM (per-ē-ten-din'-e-um). Tissue covering a tendon.

PERIT'OMY (per-it'-ō-mī). Operation removing a portion of conjunctiva for corneal opacity.

PERITONE'AL (per-it-on-e'-al). Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PERITONE'UM (per-it-on-ē'-um). Serous membranous lining of abdominal cavity and covering viscera.

PERITONI'TIS (per-it-on-i'-tis). Inflammation of peritoneum.

PERITYPHLI'TIS (per-it-īf-lī'-tis). Inflammation about cecum.

PERIVAS'ULAR. About a vessel.

PERIVASCULI'TIS. Inflammation around a vessel.

PERIVIS'CERAL (per-vis'-ser-al). About the viscera.

PERIZO'MA. A girdle; abdominal band.

PER'MANENT TEETH. Last teeth.

PERNIC'IOUS (per-nish'-us). Destructive to life.

PERNIC'IOUS ANE'MIA. Gradual anemic wasting away.

PER'NIO (per'-nē-ō). See Chilblain.

PEROBRA'CHIUS (per-ō-brā'-kē-us). Deformity or absence of arms.

PERACEPH'ALUS (per-ō-sef'-al-us). Having malformed head.

PEROCHI'RUS (per-ō-kī'-rus). Malformation of hand.

PEROM'ELUS (pe-rom'-el-us). Monster with dwarfed arms or legs.

PERONE'AL (per-ō-nē'-al). Pertaining to the peroneus.

PERONE'US (per-ō-nē'-us). Muscle of the leg.

PER'OPUS (per'-ō-pus). Pedal deformity.

PERO'SIS (per-ō'-sis). Applied to parts imperfectly formed.

PEROSO'MUS (per-ō-sō'-mus). Monster with malformed trunk.

PEROX'IDE (per-ōks'-id). An oxide with the greatest amount of oxidation.

PEROX'IDE OF HYDROGEN. An antiseptic fluid.

PERPLICA'TION (per-plē-kā'-shun). A method of arterial ligation.

PERSPIRA'TION. Sweat.

PERTUS'SIS (per-tūs'-sis). Whooping cough; an acute contagious disease with spasmodic cough.

PERU'VIAN BARK (pē-rū-vē-an). See Cinchona.

PERVIGIL'IUM (per-vij-il'-e-um). Inability to sleep.

PES. The foot.

PES'SARY (pes'-sa-re). Uterine supporter.

- PESSI'MA** (pes-sī'-mah). A pustular disease of the skin.
- PEST.** The plague, q. v.
- PESTIFEROUS** (pes-tif'-er-us). Pertaining to or prolific of a pest.
- PESTILENCE.** See Pest.
- PES'TILENT.** Resembling a pest.
- PES'TLE** (pes'-l). Bulbous rod for grinding and mixing substances in a mortar.
- PETE'CHIA** (pē-tē'-kē-ah). Circumscribed cutaneous spots of a purplish color.
- PET'IT** (pet'-it). Small.
- PETIT'S OPERA'TION.** A mode of herniotomy.
- PETRIFAC'TION** (pet-rif-ak'-shun). Morbid change to a petrous substance.
- PETROLA'TUM.** Ointment prepared from petroleum; a popular remedy.
- PETROL'EUM.** Coal-oil, internally it is an expectorant, locally a stimulant.
- PETRO'SAL** (pē-trō'-sal). Petrous portion of temporal bone.
- PE'TROUS** (pē'-trus). Pertaining to stone; stony.
- PHACI'TIS** (fā-sī'-tis). Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
- PHACOMALA'CIA** (fā-kō-mal-ā'-se-ah). Softening of the crystalline lens.
- PHACOSCLERO'SIS** (fā-kō'-sklē-rō'-sis). Sclerotic affection of crystalline lens.
- PHAGEDE'NA** (faj-ed-ē'-nah). Ulcerous affection with eating away of tissues.
- PHAKI'TIS** (fā-kl'-tis). See Phacitis.
- PHALACRO'SIS.** Baldness.
- PHALAN'GES** (fa-lan'-jēz). Articulated bones of fingers and toes.
- PHA'LANX.** Singular of phlanges, q. v.
- PHALLAL'GIA** (fal-al'-je-ah). Penile pain.
- PHAL/LIC.** Pertaining to the penis.
- PHALLI'TIS** (fal-ī'-tis). Inflammation of penis.
- PHALLODYN'IA** (fal-ō-din'-e-ah). Pain in the penis.
- PHAL/LOID** (fal'-oid). Resembling the penis.
- PHALLON'CUS** (fal-ong'-kus). Penile tumor.
- PHALLO'PLASTY.** Plastic surgery of the penis.
- PHAL/LUS** (fal'-us). The penis.
- PHAN'TOM** (fan'-tom). A manikin. An illusive vision.
- PHAN'TOM TU'MOR.** Abdominal distension indicating pregnancy or tumor, but which is simply intestinal flatus.
- PHAR'MACAL** (far'-mak-l). Pertaining to pharmacy.

- PHOSPHORU'RIA** (fos-for-ŭ-re-ah). Urine of a phosphorescent nature.
- PHOS'PHORUS** (fos'-for-us). A luminous poison obtained from bones; a valuable tonic.
- PHOS'PHORUS NECRO'SIS** (fos'-for-us nē-kró'-sis). Maxillary necrosis from excessive use of phosphorus.
- PHOSPHU'RIA** (fos-fu'-re-ah). Abnormal amount of phosphates in urine.
- PHOTAL'GIA** (fot-al'-je-ah). Suffering due to light.
- PHOTODYSPHO'RIA** (fō-tō-dis-fō'-re-ah). Inability to stand light.
- PHOTOM'ETER** (fō-tom'-e-ter). Instrument used to determine the strength and intensity of light.
- PHOTON'OSUS** (fō-ton'-ō-sus). Disease from intense light, as sunlight.
- PHOTOPHO'BIA** (fō-tō-fō'-be-ah). Morbid fear of light.
- PHO'TOPHORE** (fō'-tō-for). Minute incandescent light for investigating cavities.
- PHOTOP'SIA** (fō-top'-se-ah). Perverted perceptibility of light.
- PHOTU'RIA** (fō-tū'-re-ah). See Phosphoruria.
- PHRENAL'GIA** (fren-al'-je-ah). Melancholiac pain in the head.
- PHRENASTHE'NIA** (fren-as-thē'-ne-ah). Mild paralytic stroke involving the diaphragm.
- PHRENE'SIS** (fren-ē'-sis). Violently delirious.
- PHRENET'IC** (fren-et'-ik). Condition of phrenesis, q. v.
- PHREN'IC** (fren'-ik). Pertaining to the diaphragm.
- PHREN'ICA** (fren'-ik-ah). Diseases of the mind.
- PHRENI'TIS** (fren-i'-tis). Cerebral inflammation. Violently delirious.
- PHRENOL'OGIST**. One versed in phrenology.
- PHRENOL'OGY** (fren-ol'-o-je). Doctrine of describing character by various elevations of head.
- PHRENOP'ATHY** (fren-op'-a-thē). See Phrenica.
- PHRENOPL'E'GIA** (fren-ō-plē'-je-ah). Paralysis of the mind.
- PHTHIRI'ASIS** (thir-i'-a-sis). Infested with lice.
- PHTHIS'ICAL** (tiz'-ik-al). Pertaining to or affected with phthisis.
- PHTHISIOL'OGY**. Treatise on phthisis.
- PHTHI'SIS** (tī'-sis). Tuberculosis of the lung causing progressive emaciation of body.
- PHTHI'SIS BUL'BI**. Ocular atrophy.
- PHYGOGALAC'TIA** (fī-gō-gal-ak'-te-ah). See Lactifuge.
- PHY'MA** (fī'-mah). A small tumor.
- PHYMATOID** (fī'-mat-oid). Having nature of a tubercle.

PHYMATO'SES (fi-mat-ô'-sêz). Morbid conditions due to presence of tubercules.

PHYSIC (fiz'-ik). Medicine or a medicinal agent. Active evacuation of feces.

PHYSICAL (fiz'-ik-al). Pertaining to physics. Pertaining to animal structure.

PHYSICAL EXAMINA'TION. Body investigation for phenomena.

PHYSICAL SIGNS. Phenomena observed during palpation, etc.

PHYSI'CIAN (fiz'-ish'-un). One authorized by law to attend the sick.

PHYS'ICIST (fiz'-is-sist). One versed in physics.

PHYS'ICS (fiz'-iks). Science of nature and energy.

PHYSICS, MEDICAL. Application of physics to medicine.

PHYSIOG'NOMY (fiz-e-og'-nô-me). Science of determining character by the general appearance of face.

PHYSIOL'OGY (fiz-e-ol'-ô-je). Science relating to function of any organized body.

PHYSIOLYSIS. Decomposition of tissue.

PHY'SOCELE (fi'-so-sêl). Scrotal hernia, contents of which are gas.

PHYSOME'TRA (fi-sô-mê'-trah). Distention of uterus from gas.

PHYSOSTIG'MA (fi-sô-stig'-mah). Calabar bean from which physostigmine is derived.

PHYSOSTIG'MINE (fi-sô-stig'-min). Alkaloid of physostigma; depressent to the nervous system.

PHYTE (fit). Termination denoting growth of, as osteophyte.

PHYTOLAC'CA (fi-tô-lak'-kah). Poke-root; an alterative.

PHYTO'SIS (fi-tô'-sis). Parasitical skin disease.

PI'A MA'TER (pi'-ah mǎ'-ter). Membranous envelope of brain and spinal cord.

PI'AN (pi'-an). See Yaws.

PIARRHE'MIA (pi-ar-ê'-me-ah). Fatty state of the blood.

PI'CA (pi'-hah). See Bulimia.

PI'CHI (pê'-shê). Remedy for vesical diseases.

PIC'RIC AC'ID (pik'-rik as'-id). A test for albuminuria.

PIC'ROMEL (pik'-ro-mel). Bilious constituent having a bitter taste.

PICROTOX'IN (pik-rô-toks'-in). Agent opposed to parasites; relieves spasms.

PIE'BALD SKIN (pi'-bald skin). Condition in which there are white spots on a jaundiced skin.

PIG'MENT. Coloring matter of various organs of body, as bilirubin, etc.

- PI'LEOUS** (pi'-lē-us). Pertaining to hair; hairy.
- PILES** (pilz). See Hemorrhoids.
- PILL**. See Pilula.
- PIL'LAR**. A long body sustaining a part.
- PILOCAR'PINE** (pi-lō-kar'-pin). Alkaloid of jaborandi; sudorific and lately used largely in treatment of consumption.
- PILOCAR'PUS**. Sudorific from which pilocarpine is obtained.
- PILOCYS'TIC** (pi-lō-sis'-tik). Fatty tumor, contents of which are hair, tissue, etc.
- PI'LOSE** (pi'-lōs). Hairy; full of soft hair.
- PIL'ULA** (pil'-yū-lah). Small rounded mass of the active principles of various medicines, may be plain or coated with sugar or gelatin.
- PIMELI'TIS** (pim-el-i'-tis). Inflammation of fatty tissue.
- PIMELO'MA** (pim-el-ō'-mah). Tumor with fatty contents.
- PIMELORRHE'A** (pim-el-or-ē'-ah). Discharge of morbid adipose matter.
- PIMELO'SIS** (pim-el-ō'-sis). See Degeneration, Fatty.
- PIMELU'RIA** (pim-el-ū'-re-ah). Fatty condition of urine.
- PIMENTA** (pi-men'-tah). Allspice; seasoning and stimulant.
- PIM'PLE** (pim'-pl). A very small inflammation containing pus.
- PIN'EAL**. Resembling shape of pine cone.
- PIN'EAL GLAND**. Small body resembling shape of pine cone at lower posterior portion of brain.
- PINGUIC'ULA** (pin-gwik'-u-lah). Conjunctivitis due to fatty tumor.
- PIN'HOLE PUP'IL**. Intensely contracted pupil.
- PINK'EYE**. Disease of horse, in which there is intense inflammation of conjunctiva, with exudation of pus; has been transmitted to man.
- PINK'-ROOT**. See Spigelia.
- PIN'NA**. Fleshy external portion of ear.
- PINT**. Half of a quart.
- PIN'TA DISEASE'**. Cutaneous disease of South America, due to parasite.
- PIN'WORM**. Intestinal nematoid worm.
- PIONE'MIA** (pi-on-ē'-me-ah). Adipose matter in the blood.
- PI'PER** (pi'-per). See Pepper.
- PIPERIDINE** (pi-per'-id-in). Derivative of piperine.
- PI'PERINE** (pi'-per-in). Mild alkaloid of pepper.
- PIPETTE'** (pi-pet'). Small hollow tube for passage of liquids either in or out.
- PIPSIS'SEWA** (pip-sis'-ē-wah). Chimaphila, an agent increasing flow of urine.
- PISCID'IA** (pis-id'-e-ah). Jamaica dogwood; soporific.

- PISIFORM BONE.** Small round bone of the wrist.
- PIT.** Small rounded depression due to small-pox, chicken-pox, etc.
- PIT OF STOM'ACH.** Region immediately above umbilicus.
- PITTING.** Process of becoming covered with small pits.
- PITU'ITA.** Bronchial secretion; mucus; phlegm.
- PITU'ITARY.** Pertaining to the pituita.
- PITU'ITARY BOD'Y.** Small bi-lobular body.
- PITYRI'ASIS** (pit-ē-rī'-a-sis). Cutaneous disease with exfoliation.
- PIX** (piks). Pitch exuding from wounds of certain trees.
- PIX LIQUIDA** (piks lik'-wid-ah). Tar; distilled product of pine-pitch.
- PLACEBO** (plā-sē'-bō). Harmless mixture for patients who believe they are sick (see Malingerer), as water slightly bitter.
- PLACENTA** (plā-sen'-tah). Membranous sac, with bloody contents from which fetus derives its sustenance; the after-birth.
- PLACENTA, BATTLEDORE.** Applied to cases where cord is attached to the border of placenta.
- PLACENTA PRE'VIA.** Premature presentation of placenta preceding fetus.
- PLACENTAL** (plā-sen'-tal). Pertaining to the placenta.
- PLACENTAL SOU'F'FLE.** Slight hissing auscultation sound emanating from wound during pregnancy.
- PLACENTITIS** (plā-sen-tī'-tis). Inflammation of placenta.
- PLADAROSIS.** Flaccid, warty palpebral tumor.
- PLAGIOCEPH'ALUS** (plā-je-ō-sef'-al-us). Lateral over-development of opposite sides of head, appearing as if head is half turned around.
- PLAGUE** (plāg). Pestilent fatal disease attacking a whole country, in which a great many die. (*The deaths from the bubonic plague in India at time of writing this average 500 per day.*)
- PLAN'TAR.** Pertaining to or belonging to the sole of the foot.
- PLAN'TAR ARCH.** Curved portion of sole of foot just underneath instep.
- PLANTA'RIS.** Muscle inserted in heel bone and accomplishing extension of foot.
- PLANU'RIA** (plan-yū'-re-ah). Vicarious flow of urine.
- PLAS'MA** (plaz'-mah). Fluid of blood; it is without color.
- PLAS'MINE.** Protoid of blood plasma.
- PLAS'TER.** A cloth covered with a medicated resinous substance, as belladonna plaster.

PLAS'TIC (plas'-tik). Admitting of plastic surgery; easily formed.

PLASTIC SURGERY. Operation giving natural shape to an injured or malformed part.

PLASTIC'ITY (plas-tis'-ē-te). See Plastic.

PLATE (plăt). Thin, broad layer of bone.

PLATE'-CUL'TURE. Gelatin covered plate on which micro-organism are propagated.

PLAT'INUM. Metal having appearance of aluminum, used largely in dentistry.

PLATY-. Prefix meaning broad.

PLATYCEPH'ALOUS (plat-ē-sef'-a-lus). Wide flat appearance of top of head.

PLATYCO'RIA (plat-ik-ō'-re-ah). See Mydriasis.

PLATYPEL'VIC. Applied to pelvis of unusual width.

PLATYGLOS'SUS. Applied to a broad-tongue.

PLATPO'DIA (plat-ē-pō'-de-ah). Applied to broad flat feet.

PLATYS'MA MYOI'DES (plat-is'-mah mi-oid'-ēz). Thin, broad layer of muscle about shoulders.

PLED'GET (pled'-jet). Small flattened roll of lint.

PLE'GIA (plē'-je-ah). Termination signifying paralysis.

PLEOMAS'TIA. Having more than two nipples on the breast.

PLE'ONASM (plē'-ō-nazm). Abnormal size or duplication of parts.

PLEONEX'IA (plē-on-eks'-e-ah). Abnormally avaricious or grasping.

PLESSIM'ETER. See Pleximeter.

PLES'SOR See Plexor.

PLETH'ORA (pleth'-o-rah). Distension of blood-vessels due to abnormal amount of blood.

PLETHOR'IC (pleth-or'-ik). Pertaining to plethora.

PLEU'RA (plū'-rah). Membrane surrounding lungs.

PLEURAL'GIA (plū-ral'-je-ah). Pain in the pleura.

PLEURAPOSTEMA. Abscess or purulent deposit within the pleura. See Empyema.

PLEU'RISY (plū'-ris-ē). Inflammation of pleura.

PLEURIT'IS (plū-rī'-tis). See Pleurisy.

PLEUROCELE (plū'-rō-sēl). Hernia of protrusion of the lung.

PLEURODYN'IA (plū-rō-dīn'-e-ah). See Pleuralgia.

PLEURO-PNEUMO'NIA. Pulmonary inflammation involving pleura.

PLEURORRHE'A (plū-ror-ē'-ah). Fluid accumulation within pleura.

PLEUROTHOT'ONOS. Spasmodic affection causing body to bend to one side.

- PLEXIM'ETER** (pleks-im'-e-ter). Plate put over suspected area on chest which is lightly struck during auscultation.
- PLEX'OR** (pleks'-or). Instrument used during percussion.
- PLEX'US** (pleks'-us). Net-work; applied to bundles of nerves and blood-vessels.
- PLI'CA** (pli'-kah). Certain condition of hair, occurring in little folds or bunches caused by filth.
- PLI'CATE** (pli'-kât). Folded.
- PLUM'BISM** (plum'-bizm). Poisoning from plumbum or lead.
- PLUM'BUM**. Lead.
- PLURICEPH'ALUS**. Monster with more than one head.
- PLURILOC'ULAR** (plû-ril-ok'-u-lar). Having a number of cells.
- PLURIPAR'ITY** (plu-rip-ar'-it-ē). Condition of a multipara.
- PNEODYNAM'ICS** (nê-ô-dī-nam'-iks). Science relating to respiration.
- PNEOM'ETRY** (nê-om'-et-re). Process of determining amount of air breathed in and out.
- PNE'OSCOPE** (nê'-ô-skôp). Instrument to measure thoracic action.
- PNEUMARTHRO'SIS** (nûm-arth-rô'-sis). Arthritis due to air in a joint.
- PNEUMATHE'MIA** (nûm-ath-ê'-me-ah). Gaseous state of blood.
- PNEUMATIC** (nû-mat'-ik). Pertaining to air.
- PNEUMATOCELE**. Tumor or hernia due to gaseous infiltration of a part.
- PNEUMATO'SIS**. Gaseous distention of a part.
- PNEUMATOTHORAX** (nû-mat-ô-thô'-raks). See Pneumothorax.
- PNEUMATU'RIA** (nû-mat-û'-re-ah). Gaseous urine.
- PNEUMEC'TOMY** (nû-mek'-tô-me). Removal of part of lung.
- PNEUMOCELE** (nû'-mô-sêl). See Pneumatocoele.
- PNEUMOCOC'CUS** (nû-mô-kok'-us). Pulmonary bacilli.
- PNEUMOCONIOSIS**. Dust deposit in lungs.
- PNEUMOGASTRIC** (nû-mô-gas'-trik). Pertaining to lungs and stomach.
- PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES**. Nerve plexus supplying lungs and stomach, heart, etc.
- PNEUMOGRAPHY** (nû-mog'-ra-fe). Description of lungs.
- PNEUMOHEMORRHA'GIA**. Hemorrhage of the lungs.
- PNEUMOHEMOTHORAX**. Deposit of gaseous blood within the pleura.
- PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX**. Deposit of gaseous water within the pleura.
- PNEUMOLITH**. Pulmonary stone.

- PNEUMOLITHEC/TOMY.** Removal of pneumolith.
- PNEUMOL'OGY** (nū-mol'-o-je). Treatise on the lungs.
- PNEUMOMALA'CIA.** Pulmonary softening.
- PNEUMOM'ETER** (nū-mom'-e-ter). Instrument used to determine amount of exhalation.
- PNEUMONEC'TASIS** (nū-mon-ek'-tas-is). Gaseous infiltration of lung, causing pulmonary hernia.
- PNEUMONEC'TOMY.** See Pneumectomy.
- PNEUMONE'MIA** (nū-mō-nē'-me-ah). Pulmonary congestion.
- PNEUMONAL'GIA.** Pain in the lungs.
- PNEUMO'NIA** (nū-mō'-ne-ah). Inflammation of lungs due to cold.
- PNEUMON'IC** (nū-mon'-ik). Pertaining to the lungs.
- PNEUMONI'TIS** (nū-mō-nī'-tis). Inflammation of the lungs.
- PNEUMON'OCELE** (nū-mon'-ō-sēl). Pulmonary hernia or tumor.
- PNEUMONO'SIS.** Pulmonary diseases.
- PNEUMONOT'OMY** (nū-mō-not'-ō-mē). Opening the lung.
- PNEUMOPERICAR'DIUM.** Gaseous distention of pericardium.
- PNEUMOPHTHISIS.** See Pulmonary Phthisis.
- PNEUMOTHER'APY** (nū-mō-ther'-a-pē). Therapeutics of air.
- PNEUMOTHOR'AX** (nū-mō-thō'-raks). Gaseous distention of pleura.
- PNEUMOT'OMY** (nū-mot'-ō-me). Opening the lung.
- POCK** (pok). Smallpox pustule.
- POCK'MARKED.** Having pitted scars resulting from smallpox, chicken-pox, etc.
- PODA'GRA** (pō-dā'-grah). Gout of the foot.
- PODAL'GIA** (pō-dal'-je-ah). Pain in the feet.
- PODAL'IC** (pō-dal'-ik). Pertaining to the feet.
- PODARTHRI'TIS** (pōd-arth-rī'-tis). Arthritic inflammation of the feet.
- PODELCO'MA** (pōd-el-kō'-mah). Ulcerous disease of the foot.
- PODIS'MUS.** Spasmodic affection of the foot.
- PODOPHYL'LIN** (pō-dō-flī'-lin). Purgative principle of root of May apple; mandrake.
- PODOPHYL'LUM** (pō-dō-flī'-um). Root of May apple; see Podophyllin.
- POIE'SIS.** Termination signifying production of.
- POIKIL'OBLAST.** See Poikilocyte.
- POIKIL'OCYTE** (poi-kil'-o-sit). Distorted blood-corpuscle.
- POIKILOCYTO'SIS.** Blood in which there are poikilocytes.
- POIKILOther'MIC.** Uncertain changeable temperature.
- POINTILLAGE'** (pwant-il-abj'). Massage stroking with ends of fingers.

POI'SON (pol'-zon). A substance which (except in minute doses) destroys life; valuable tonic in methodical minute doses.

POKE'-ROOT. See *Phytolacca*.

POLIOENCEPHALITIS. Cerebral inflammation involving cortex.

POLIO'SIS (pol-ē-ō'-sis). See *Canities*.

POLLAKIU'RIA (pol-ak-i-ū'-re-ah). Repeated urination at short intervals.

POL'LEX (pol'-eks). Thumb.

POL'LEX PEP'IS. Great toe.

POLLUTION. Onanism; emission; artificially produced orgasm.

POLY-. Prefix denoting many.

POLYAD'ENOUS (pol-ē-ad'-e-nus). Supplied with many glands.

POLYAN'DRY (pol-ē-an'-dre). Marriage of a woman who has one or more husbands.

POLYARTHRITIS. General inflammation of joints.

POLYE'MIA (pol-ē-ē'-me-ah). Excessive amount of blood; see *Plethora*.

POLYESTHE'SIA (pol-e-es-thē'-se-ah). Perverted sensation in which pain is duplicated, for instance if a cut be made on the hand it feels as though several cuts were made.

POLYCHYLIC. Excessive secretion of chyle.

POLYCLIN'IC (pol-ē-klīn'-ik). Hospital treating all diseases and conditions.

POLYCO'RIA. Duplication of pupil in eye.

POLYCYE'SIS. Pregnant with more than one child at a time.

POLYCYST'IC (pol-ē-sist'-ik). Supplied with many cysts.

POLYCYTHE'MIA (pol-ē-si-thē'-me-ah). Abnormal amount of red blood corpuscles.

POLYDAC'TYLISM. State of having duplicated fingers on same hand.

POLYDIP'SIA (pol-ē-dip'-se-ah). Abnormal desire for water or drink.

POLYGALAC'TIA (pol-ē-gal-ak'-te-ah). Abnormal secretion of milk.

POLYG'AMY (pol-ig'-am-ē). Having more than one wife.

POLYGRO'MA (pol-e-grō'-mah). Very large cyst with serous contents.

POLYHE'MIA (pol-ē-hē'-me-ah). See *Polyemia*.

POLYHYDRAM'NIOS. Abnormal quantity of amniotic fluid.

POLYIDRO'SIS (pol-ē-id-rō'-sis). Abnormal flow of sweat.

POLYMA'STIA. Abnormal duplicature of breasts.

POLYMA'ZIA. See *Polymastia*.

- POLYM'ELUS.** Monster with abnormal duplicature of limbs.
- POLYMORPH'OUS** (pol-ě-morr'-us). Having many forms.
- POLYNEURITIS** (pol-e-nū-ri'-tis). Inflammation of many nerves.
- POLYOP'IA** (pol-ě-ō'-pě-ah). Duplication of vision.
- POLYOR'CHIS** Having more than normal amount of testes.
- POLYPAR'ESIS.** Complete paralysis.
- POLYPATH'IC** (pol-ě-path'-ik). Applied to concomitant diseases of a patient.
- POLYPHA'GIA** (pol-ě-fā'-je-ah). Unnatural or morbid appetite; acute abnormal hunger.
- POLYPHAR'MACY** (pol-ě-far'-mā-sě). "Shot-gun" prescription, writing or putting too many ingredients in a compound.
- POLYPIF'EROUS** (pol-ip-lf'-er-us). Prolific of a polypus.
- POL'YPLAST.** See Multilocular.
- POL'YPOID.** Having nature of a polypus.
- POLYP'OTOME** (pol-ip'-ō-tom). Instrument for removing polypuses.
- POL'YPUS** (pol'-e-pus). Tumors of various mucous membranes, especially nose and ears.
- POLYSAR'CIA** (pol-ě-sar'-se-ah). Obesity.
- POLYSAR'COUS.** Pertaining to polysarcia.
- POL'YSCOPE** Instrument illuminating cavities for examination.
- POLYS'KELUS** (pol-is'-kel-us). See Polymelus.
- POLYSO'MIA** (pol-ě-sō'-me-ah). Monster with body duplication.
- POLYTRICH'IA** (pol-ě-trik'-e-ah). Excessive hirsute growth.
- POLYTRO'PHIA** (pol-ě-trō'-fe-ah). Abnormal nutrition.
- POLYU'RIA.** Abnormal flow of urine.
- POMADE'** (pom-ād'). An aromatic unguent.
- POMA'TUM** (pō-mā'-tum). See Pomade.
- POME'GRANATE** (pum'-gran-ăt). See Granatum.
- POM'PHOLYX** (pom'-fō-lik). Acute vesicular skin disease of hands and feet.
- PO'MUM ADA'MI** (ad-ā'-mī). "Adam's apple," q. v.
- POND'S EX'TRACT.** Proprietary extract of witch-hazel.
- PONS** (ponz). Structure joining two parts.
- POPLITE'AL** (pop-lit-ě'-al). Relating to ham of leg.
- POPLITE'US.** A muscle of the leg.
- POP'PY.** Plant from which opium is obtained; see Papaver.
- PORE** (por). Minute vent or hollow tubular depression in skin.
- PORO'MA** (por-ō'-mah). Induration.
- PORO'SIS** (por-ō'-sis). Growth of poroma.
- POROT'OMY** (por-ot'-ō-me). Opening urethral meatus.

- PO'ROUS** (pō'-rus). Supplied with pores.
- PO'ROUS PLAS'TER**. Adhesive resinous plaster perforated here and there.
- POR'RIDGE** (por'-rij). See Gruel.
- PORRI'GO** (por-I'-gō). Scaly scalp disease; scurf.
- POR'RO'S OPERA'TION**. Excision of uterus and fetus by abdominal section.
- POR'TA**. Applied to the entrance or normal opening of an organ.
- POR'TAL**. Pertaining to a porta or the portal vein.
- POR'TAL VEIN**. Principal abdominal vein and its branches.
- PORTE-CAUS'TIC**. An instrument used to apply nitrate of silver.
- POR'TIO** (por'-shē-o) Signifying a part or portion of.
- POR'TIO DU'RA**. The facial nerve.
- POR'TIO MOL'LIS** (por'-shē-ō mol'-is). The auditory nerve.
- PORT'-WINE MARK**. Birth-mark. See Nevus.
- POSOLOG'ICAL** (pō-sō-loj'-ik-al). Pertaining to posology.
- POSOL'OGY** (pō-sōl'-o-je). Treatise relating to dosage.
- POSTE'RIOR** (pos-tē'-re-or). Pertaining to the dorsum. Applied to muscles of the hands and feet.
- POSTHET'OMY** (pos-thet'-ō-me). See Circumcision.
- POSTHI'TIS** (pos-thī'-tis). Preputial inflammation.
- POST-MOR'TEM**. Examination. See Autopsy.
- POST-OP'ERATIVE**. Occurring after operation.
- POST-PAR'TUM** (pōst-par'-tum). Succeeding labor.
- POST-PAR'TUM HEMORRHAGE**. Hemorrhage just after labor.
- POT'ASH**. Carbonate of potassium.
- POTAS'SA**. Hydrated protoxide of potassium, used to destroy tissues.
- POTAS'SIUM**. Metallic element resembling color of aluminum.
- POT'ION** (pō'-shun). A liquid dose of medicine.
- POTT'S DISEASE**. Curvature of spine due to vertebral inflammation and decay.
- POUCH** (powch). A small sac or cavity.
- POUL'TICE** (pōl'-tis). Pasty medicated substance for local use, as bread poultice for felon.
- POUND**. Maximum weight of several systems, 16 ounces avoird. and 12 ounces troy.
- POU'PART'S LIG'AMENT** (poo'-partz). Margin of aponeurosis of abdominal external oblique muscle between ilium and pubis.
- POW'DER**. Pulverized product of a substance.
- POX** (poks). See Syphilis.

- PRAC'TICE.** Pertaining to the clientele of a physician.
- PRACTITIONER** (prak-tish'-on-er). A physician.
- PRECIPITANT** (prê-sip'-it-ant). Substance causing precipitation.
- PRECIPITATE** (prê-sip'-it-ât). Powder-like sediment of a liquid, due to chemical action of a precipitant.
- PRECOC'ITY** (pre-kos'-it-ê). Condition in which children have an unusually bright intellect; developed too soon.
- PRECOR'DIA.** The epigastric region.
- PREDISPOS'ITION** (prê-dis-pô-zish'-un). Diathesis; previous inclination.
- PREGNAN'CY** (preg-nan'-sê). The condition of bearing a fetus, applied to term of embryonic development before birth.
- PREG'NANT.** In a state of pregnancy, q. v.
- PRE'MATURE LA'BOR.** See Miscarriage.
- PREMON'ITORY.** Precursory symptoms of a disease.
- PRENA'TAL** (prê-nâ'-tal). Before birth.
- PREPARA'TION** (prep-ar-â'-shun). A mixture; a compound.
- PRE'PUCE** (prê'-pûs). Foreskin of penis.
- PREPU'TIAL** (prê-pû'-shal). Pertaining to prepuce.
- PRESBYKOU'SIS.** Deafness due to old age.
- PRESBYO'PIA.** Defective vision due to old age.
- PRESCRIP'TION.** Written directions of a physician for making a compound.
- PRESENTA'TION.** Applied to appearance of portion of fetus at the os uteri.
- PRESTER'NUM** (prê-ster'-num). The manubrium.
- PRI'APISM** (pri'-ap-izm). Involuntary penile erection, accompanied by intense pain.
- PRICK'LY HEAT.** See Miliaria.
- PRIMIP'ARA** (prim-ip'-ar-ah). Applied to a woman in first pregnancy.
- PRIMIP'AROUS** (prim-ip'-ar-us). Pertaining to a primipara.
- PRIMOR'DIAL.** The origin of; the beginning.
- PRIN'CIPLE** (prin'-sip-l). Chief or important constituent.
- PRISM** (prizm). Small triangular column of glass.
- PRISMAT'IC.** Having form of a prism.
- PRI'VATES** (pri'-vates). Outer genitalia.
- PRO'BANG.** A small laryngeal instrument.
- PROBE** (prôb). Small metal rod for examining wounds and cavities, as for a bullet.
- PRO'CESS** (prô'-ses). An eminence or prolongation.
- PROCIDEN'TIA** (prô-sid-en'-she-ah). See Prolapsus.
- PROCREA'TION** (prô-kre-â'-shun). Act of generating; producing.

- PROCTA'GRA** (prok-tá'-grah). See Proctalgia.
- PROCTAL'GIA** (prok-tal'-je-ah). Rectal or anal pain.
- PROCTATRE'SIA** (prok-ta-trě'-se-ah). Congenital closure of anus.
- PROCTEN'CLISIS** (prok-ten'-klis-is). Anal compression.
- PROCTEURYN'TER** (prok-tû-rin'-ter). Instrument used to dilate anus.
- PROCTI'TIS** (prok-tî'-tis). Inflammation of anus and rectum.
- PROCTOCELE** (prok'-tô,sěl). Inversion and falling down of mucous membrane of rectum.
- PROCTOCYSTOT'OMY** (prok-to-sis-tot'-ô-me). Operation through rectum, for stone in the bladder.
- PROCTODYN'IA** (prok-tô-din'-e-ah). See Proctalgia.
- PROCTOPARAL'YSIS**. Paralysis of rectal muscles, as sphincter.
- PROCTOPLAS'TY**. Surgical operation for correction of rectal diseases, as for piles, etc.
- PROCTOPLE'GIA** (prok-tô-plě'-je-ah). See Proctoparalysis.
- PROCTOPTO'MA**. Inversion and falling down of mucous membrane of rectum.
- PROCTOPTO'SIS** (prok-top-tô'-sis). See Protocele.
- PROCTOR'RAPHY** (prok-tor'-a-fě). Repairing rectal wounds by suturing.
- PROCTORRHA'GIA** (prok-tor-ă'-je-ah). Bloody rectal flux.
- PROCTORRHE'A** (prok-tor-ě'-ah). Unnatural rectal discharge.
- PROCTOT'OMY** (prok-tot'-ô-me). Surgical opening of rectal walls.
- PRO'DROME** (prô'-drôm). Morbid symptom.
- PROENCEPH'ALUS** (prô-en-sef'-al-us). Monster with anterior cerebral hernia.
- PROFES'SOR**. Scientific instructor in medical or pharmaceutical college.
- PROG'ENY** (prof'-en-e). Offspring; descendants.
- PROGLOS'SIS**. Anterior termination of tongue.
- PROGNA'THOUS** (prog-nă'-thus). Having a very prominent jaw-bone.
- PROGNO'SIS** (prog-nô'-sis). Anticipation or prediction as to difficulties to expect in a disease.
- PROGNOS'TIC** (prog-nos'-tik). Pertaining to prognosis.
- PROGRES'SIVE**. Applied to gradual intensification or gradual abatement of a disease.
- PROLAPSE'**. A falling down, as of the uterus.
- PROLAP'SIS**. See Prolapse.
- PROLEP'SIS** (prô-lep'-sis). See Prognosis.
- PROLEP'TIC** (prô-lep'-tik). Pertaining to prolepsis.
- PROLIF'IC** (prô-lif'-ik). Productive; fruitful.

PROLIG'EROUS (prō-līj'-er-us). Prolific of germs.

PROM'INENCE. See Process.

PROM'ONTORY. An eminence. Process of inner ear.

PRONATION (prō-nā'-shun). Turning of hand so that palm will be underneath.

PRONA'TOR (prō-nā'-tor). Muscle accomplishing pronation.

PROP'AGATE. To disseminate, as bacteria.

PROPHYLAC'TIC (prof-il-ak'-tik). Agent used to guard against disease; a preventive.

PROPHYLAX'IS (prof-il-aks'-is). The using of a prophylactic.

PROPH'YSIS (prof'-is-is). Morbid palpebral adhesion.

PROPTO'SIS. Hernia; see Prolapse.

PROPYL'AMINE (prō-pil'-am-in). An alkali having smell of salt and ammonia.

PROSEC'TOR (prō-sek'-tor). Applied to one who takes some portion of a cadaver and dissects it while lecturing.

PROSOPAL'GIA (pros-ō-pal'-je-ah). Pain in the face.

PROSOPECTA'SIA (pros-op-ek-tā'-se-ah). Facial hypertrophy.

PROSOPODYN'IA. Neuralgia of the face.

PROS'OPON. The face.

PROSOPONEURAL'GIA (pros-op-on-ū-ral'-je-ah). See Prosopodynia.

PROSOPOSTERNODYM'IA. Double monster joined anteriorly from sternum up.

PROSOPOTO'CIA (pros-op-ō-tō'-se-ah). Presentation of fetal face at os uteri during labor.

PROSTADYN'IA. See Prostatagia.

PROSTATAL'GIA. Pain in the prostate gland.

PROSTATEC'TOMY. Removal of part or whole of prostate gland.

PROST'ATE GLAND. Gland about urethra at neck of bladder.

PROSTAT'IC. Pertaining to the prostate.

PROSTATIT'IS (pros-ta-tī'-tis). Inflammation of prostate gland.

PROSTATORRHE'A (pros-tat-or-ē'-ah). Morbid prostatic discharge.

PROSTITU'TION (pros-tit-ū'-shun). State of women who have coitus with different men.

PROSTRA'TION (pros-trā'-shun). Exhaustion from loss of strength due to extreme dissipation or disease.

PRO'TAGON (prō'-tag-on). A cerebral glucoside.

PRO'TEIDS (prō'-tīdz). Substances throughout the economy; see Albumin.

PROTE'IFORM (prō-tē'-if-orm). Having changeable appearance.

DICTIONARY OF TO-DAY.

- PROTHESIS.** Science of supplying an imitation of an absent part.
- PROTOPATHIC** (prô-tô-path'ik). Primary change of tissue to disease.
- PROTOPLASM** (prô-tô-plazm). Substance which develops into an organized living structure.
- PROTOPLAST** (prô-tô-plast). First germ.
- PROTRACTOR.** An instrument for removing foreign bodies from a wound.
- PROTUBERANCE.** A part jutting out from the body.
- PROUD'-FLESH.** Superfluous granulation; fungus.
- PROXIMAL.** Nearest.
- PROXIMATE** (prox'im-ât). See Proximal.
- PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.** Wild cherry bark used to advantage in diseases of respiratory tract.
- PRURIGINOUS** (prû-rîj'-in-us). Resembling prurigo.
- PRURIGO.** Chronic inflammation of skin, with papules and extreme itching.
- PRURITUS** (prû-rî'-tus). See Prurigo.
- PRUSSIC ACID.** See Hydrocyanic Acid.
- PSAMMOMA** (sam-ô'-mah). Meningeal tumor.
- PSELLISMUS** (sel-iz'-mus). Imperfect articulation; stammering.
- PSUEDACUSIS.** False hearing.
- PSEUDARTHRI'TIS** (sû-darth-rî'-tis). Spurious arthritis.
- PSEUDARTHRO'SIS** (sû-darth-rô'-sis). A false joint.
- PSEDESTHESIA.** Spurious sensation.
- SEUDO** (sû'-dô). False.
- SEUDOBLEPSIS** (sû-dô-blep'-sis). Deceptive or false vision.
- SEUDOCRISIS** (sû-dô-kri'-sis). Apparent height of a disease.
- SEUDO-CROUP** (sû'-dô-kroop). Spurious croup; spasm of the glottis.
- SEUDOCYESIS** (sû-dô-si-ê'-sis). In a condition simulating pregnancy.
- SEUDO-GANGLION.** Spurious ganglion.
- SEUDO-HYDROPHOBIA** (sû-dô-hî-drô-fô'-be-ah). Simulation of hydrophobia.
- SEUDO-HYPERTROPHIC PARALYSIS.** Hypertrophy of muscles which become exhausted of their power.
- SEUDO-LEUKEMIA** (sû-dô-lû-kê'-me-ah). See Hodgkin's disease.
- SEUDO-MEMBRANE.** Spurious membrane.
- SEUDOPHTHISIS** (sû-dop-tî'-sis). General wasting away, as in phthisis, but due to other causes.

PSEUDOPLE'GIA (sû-dô-plê'-je-ah). Condition simulating paralysis.

PSEUDOSCLERO'SIS. Simulation of sclerosis, but without lesions.

PSEUDOS'MIA (sû-doz'-me-ah). Deception of the sense of smell.

PSILO'SIS (si-lô'-sis). Cutting away of flesh or hair.

PSO'AS (sô'-as). The loins. Applied to muscles of the loins.

PSODYMUS (sod'-im-us). Two headed monster.

PSOITIS (sô-l'-tis). Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

PSO'RA (sô'-rah). See Scabies.

PSORELCO'SIS (sô-rel-kô'-sis). Scabetic ulceration.

PSORI'ASIS (sô-rî'-a-sis). Chronic scaly disease of skin; very sensitive.

PSOROCO'MIUM (sô-rô-kô'-me-um). Institution or department where skin diseases are treated.

PSO'ROUS (sô'-rus). Resembling or relating to itch.

PSYCHAL'GIA (si-kal'-je-ah). Headache, due to morbid melancholic trend of thoughts.

PSYCHI'ATRY (si-ki'-at-rê). Science of mental diseases.

PSY'CHIC (si'-kik). Pertaining to the mind.

PSY'CHICAL. See Psychic.

PSYCHOL'OGY (si-kol'-ô-je). Science relating to the mind.

PSYCHOP'ATHY (si-kop'-a-the). Mental diseases.

PSYCHO'SES (si-kô'-sêz). See Psychopathy.

PSYCHO'SIS. Certain cerebral matter.

PSYCHROPHO'BIA (si-krô-fô'-be-ah). Abnormal dread of cold.

PSYDRA'CIA (si-dra'-se-ah). Applied to small pustules.

PTAR'MIC (tar'-mik). Drug causing sneezing; sternutatory.

PTERYG'IUM (ter-ij'-e-um). Conjunctival induration at inner angle of palpebral union.

PTERYGOID (ter'-ê-goid). Wing-shaped.

PTILO'SIS (ti-lô'-sis). See Madarosis.

PTIS'AN (tiz'-an). Weak infusion of a medicine.

PTO'MAINES (tô'-mā-ins). Product of animal putrefaction.

PTO'SIS (tô'-sis). Prolapse of upper eyelid, usually due to paralysis.

PTYAL'AGOGUE (ti-al'-a-gog). See Sialogogue.

PTY'ALIN (ti'-al-in). A constituent of saliva.

PTY'ALISM (ti'-al-izm). Abnormal flow of saliva.

PTYAL'OCELE (ti-al'-ô-sêl). Tumor due to infiltration of saliva.

PUB'ERAL (pû'-ber-al). Pertaining to puberty.

PU'BERTY (pū'-ber-te). Applied to male capable of producing pregnancy in the female; and applied to female capable of conceiving.

PU'BES (pū'-bēz). Prominence covered with hair just over genitalia.

PUBES'CENCE (pū-bes'-ens). Puberty.

PUBES'CENT. Relating to puberty.

PU'BIC (pū'-bik). Pertaining to the pubes.

PUBIOT'OMY (pū-be-ot'-ō-mē). Pubic section or incision.

PUDEN'DA (pū-den'-dah). That portion of female genitalia which is exposed.

PUDENDA'GRA (pū-den-dā'-grah). Pudendal pains.

PUDENDAL. Pertaining to the pudendum.

PUDEN'DUM. See Pudenda.

PU'DIC (pū'-dik). Pertaining to the genitalia.

PU'ERILE (pu'-er-il). Pertaining to childhood; childish.

PUER'PERA (pū-er'-per-ah). Applied to a woman during her confinement.

PUER'PERAL (pū-er'-per-al). Pertaining to labor.

PUER'PERAL CONVUL'SIONS. Convulsions of pregnant females.

PUER'PERAL ECLAMPSIA. See Puerperal Convulsions.

PUER'PERAL FE'VER. Fever resulting from absorption of septic matter during labor.

PUERPE'RIUM (pū-er-pē'-re-um). Pregnant term of female.

PULLULATION (pul-ū-lā'-shun). A budding.

PULMOM'ETER (pul-mom'-et-er). Lung-measuring instruments.

PUL'MONARY. Pertaining to the lungs.

PUL'MONARY PHTHI'SIS. Lung disease with progressive emaciation of body.

PULMON'IC. Pertaining to the lungs; see Pulmonary.

PULMONECTOMY (pul-mon-ek'-tō-me). Excision of lung.

PULMONI'TIS (pul-mo-nī'-tis). Inflammation of lung.

PULP. Mushy pliable substance.

PULPI'TIS (pul-pi'-tis). Inflammation of pulp of a tooth.

PULSATIL/LA (puls-at-il'-ah). An emmenagogue herb; sudorific.

PULSA'TION (pul-sā'-shun). A beating, as of the pulse.

PULSE. Arterial throbbing due to blood being literally pumped through them.

PULSIM'ETER (pul-sim'-e-ter). Instrument for measuring pulse.

PULTA'CEOUS (pul-tā'-she-us). Resembling pulp.

PUL'VER. Powder.

PULVERIZE (pul'-ver-iz). To convert a solid to a powder by crushing.

PULVERIZATION (pul-ver-i-zā'-shun). The act of pulverizing.

PULVIS. See Pulver.

PUMPKIN SEED. See Pepo.

PUNCTA (punk'-tah). Plural of punctum.

PUNCTATE. Supplied with puncta.

PUNCTUM (punk'-tum). A point.

PUNCTUM PROXIMUM. Applied to nearest point permitting clear vision.

PUNCTUM REMOTUM. Applied to farthest point permitting clear vision. Opposed to Punctum Proximum, q. v.

PUNCTURE (punk'-tūr). Small incision, as with a lancet.

PUNGENT (pun'-jent). Burning; sharp.

PUPIL (pū'-pil). Opening of iris of eye, permitting passage of rays.

PUPIL, ARGYLL-ROBERTSON. See Argyll Robertson.

PUPILLARY (pū'-pil-ā-re). Pertaining to the pupil.

PUPILOMETER (pū'-pil-om'-et-er). Instrument for determining size of pupil.

PURGATION (per-gā'-shun). The action of a cathartic; active fecal discharge.

PURGATIVE. An agent producing active fecal discharge of a fluid nature.

PURGE. See Purgative.

PURIFORM (pū'-re-form). Resembling pus.

PURIFY (pū'-re-fi). To eliminate impurities.

PUROMUCOUS. See Mucopurulent.

PURPURA (per'-pū-rah). Livid cutaneous patches, with general debility; scurvy.

PURPURATE. Purpuric acid and a base.

PURPURIC. Pertaining to or resembling purpura.

PURPURIC ACID. A constituent of uric acid.

PURPURINE (per'-pū-rin). Abnormal red urinary substance.

PURULENT (pū'-rū-lent). Resembling or relating to pus; pus-producing.

PUS. Substance having consistency of cream forming about inflammation.

PUSTULA. Pustule, q. v.

PUSTULA MALIGNA. See Anthrax.

PUSTULAR. Pertaining to or resembling pustules.

PUSTULATION (pus-tū-lā'-shun). Pustular production.

PUSTULE (pus'-tūl). Small rounded inflammation of cuticle, due to sub-cutaneous collection of pus.

PUTREFACTION (pū-trē-fak'-shun). Fetid dissolution and decomposition of animal or vegetable substance.

PUTRESCENT (pū-tres'-ēnt). Becoming decayed; see Putrefaction.

PUTRESCINE (pū'-tres-in). Non-poisonous ptomaine, product of putrefaction.

PUTRID (pū'-trid). A fetid condition resulting from putrefaction.

PUTRID FEVER. See Typhus Fever.

PUTRIDITY. See Putrid.

PYARTHROSIS. Purulent inflammation of a joint.

PYELITIS (pī-el-i'-tis). Pelvic renal inflammation.

PYELOMETER. Instrument for measuring pelvis.

PYEMIA (pī-ē'-mē-ah). Purulent condition of blood, due to absorption of septic matter.

PYESIS. See Suppuration.

PYGODIDYMUS. Gluteal joined double monster.

PYIN. Purulent constituent.

PYLEPHLEBITIS (pī-lē-flēb-i'-tis). Inflammation of the portal vein.

PYLORECTOMY (pī-lor-ek'-tō-me). Pyloric excision.

PYLORIC (pī-lor'-ik). Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYLOROPLASTY (pī-lor'-ō-plas'-te). Surgery restoring normal function of pylorus.

PYLORUS (pī-lōr'-us). That part of stomach which connects immediately with bowels.

PYOCOLPOS (pī-ō-kol'-pōs). Purulent matter in the vagina.

PYOGENESIS (pī-ō-jen'-e-sis). Production of pus.

PYOTIC (pī-ō-jen'-ik). Having nature of pyogenesis.

PYOHEMIA (pī-ō-hē'-me-ah). See Pyemia.

PYOID (pī'-oid). Pus-like.

PYOMETRA (pī-ō-mē'-trah). Purulent matter in the womb.

PYOPNEPHROSIS (pī-ō-nef-rō'-sis). Nephritis with formation of purulent matter.

PYONEUMOTHORAX (pī-ō-nū-mō-thō'-raks). Gaseous empyema.

PYPOIESIS (pī-ō-pol-ē'-sis). See Pyogenesis.

PYORRHEA (pī-or-ē'-ah). Purulent flow.

PYOSALPINX. Purulent matter in the oviduct.

PYOSIS. See Pyesis.

PYOSTATIC. An agent opposed to suppuration.

PYOTHORAX (pī-ō-thō'-raks). See Pleurapostema.

PYRAMID (pīr'-am-id). Applied to a part with a base which tapers to a point on top.

PYRAMIDAL. Pyramid-shaped.

PYRAMIDA'LE. Small bone of the wrist.

PYRAMIDA'LIS. Applied to a number of abdominal pyramidal muscles.

PYRE'THRUM. A certain root, increasing salivary secretion.

PYRETIC (pi-ret'-ik). Pertaining to fever.

PYRETOGEN'ESIS (pi-ret-ō-jen'-es-is). Production of fever.

PYRETOG'RAPHY (pi-ret-og'-rā-fe). Description of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY (pi-ret-ol'-ō-je). Descriptive treatise on fevers.

PYREX'IA (pi-reks'-e-ah). See Fever.

PYRIDIN (pi-rīd-in). Coal-tar derivative used in some diseases of the respiratory tract.

PYR'IFORM (pi-rīf-orm). Resembling shape of a pear.

PYR'ODIN (pi-rō-din). Febrifuge powder.

PYROMA'NIA. Mental aberration in which there is an intense desire to burn property.

PYRO'SIS (pi-rō-sis). Burning sensation in stomach.

PYROTIC (pi-rōt-ik). Applied to an agent causing a burning; see Lunar Caustic.

PYROXYLIN (pi-roks'-il-in). Gun-cotton, used to make colodion.

PYTHOGENIC FEVER (pi-thō-jen'-ik). See Enteric Fever.

PYU'RIA (pi-ū'-rē-ah). Purulent urine.

Q.

QUACK (kwak). One who claims to have a knowledge of the science of medicine but who only has a smattering of it; one who advertises to cure *all* diseases.

QUACK'ERY (kwak'-er-ē). Relating to the practice of a quack.

QUADRANG'ULAR. Applied to a four-angled body.

QUADRAT'US. A square; applied to muscles resembling a square.

QUAD'RICEPS (kwod'-re-seps). Applied to number of muscles of the hip.

QUADRIGEM'INAL BOD'IES. See Corpora Quadrigemina.

QUADRILATERAL (kwod-ri-lat'-er-al). Four-sided.

QUADRUPED (kwod'-rū-ped). An animal having four feet.

QUALITATIVE (kwol'-it-ā-tiv). Pertaining to quality, as qualitative analysis in which only the ingredients are sought without the quantity.

QUAN'TITIVE. Pertaining to quantity, as quantitative analysis in which the quantity of each ingredient is sought.

QUANTUM SUFFICIT. A sufficient quantity.

QUAR'ANTINE (kwar'-an-tén). The act of detaining before admitting to residence, persons coming from a place infected with disease.

QUART (kwort). Two pints.

QUAR'TAN FE'VER. Malaria returning every fourth day.

QUAS'SIA (kwos'-she-ah). Wood used as a bitter tonic.

QUAS'SIN (kwos'-in). Active bitter principle of quassia.

QUEBRA'CHO (kê-brah'-kô). Cardiac tonic.

QUEEN'S ROOT. See *Stillingia*.

QUER'CUS (kwer'-kus). Oak.

QUICK'ENING. Applied to time when a gravid female feels fetal movements in the uterus.

QUICK'LIME (kwik'-lim). Oxide of calcium; see *Lime*.

QUICK'SILVER. See *Mercury*.

QUILLA'IA (kwil'-â'-yah). Soap bark; a sternutatory.

QUINCE'-SEED. See *Cydonium*.

QUIN'IA (kwîn'-e-ah). See *Quinine*.

QUIN'IC FE'VER. Febrile disease with eruption of skin sometimes affecting one making quinine preparations.

QUIN'IDINE. An alkaloid of cinchona.

QUININ'A. See *Quinine*.

QUIN'INE (kwîn'-ên). White alkaloid of cinchona, very bitter taste; tonic, stimulant, antiperiodic.

QUININ'ISM (kwîn'-ên'-izm). Condition from excessive use of quinine.

QUINOID'INE (kwîn'-oid'-in). See *Chinoidin*.

QUIN'ONE. Derivative of quinine.

QUIN'SY (kwîn'-zy). Febrile disease with acute tonsillitis.

QUIN'TAN (kwîn'-tan). Malaria returning every fifth day.

QUINTES'SENCE (kwîn'-tes'-sens). Extract of a substance containing the active ingredients in condensed form.

QUIZ (kwiz). Interrogation of students by a teacher who propounds "knotty" questions after they have attended lectures on a subject.

QUOTID'IAN FE'VER. Malaria with paroxysm each day.

R.

RAB'ID. Condition of one who has the rabies.

RAB'IES (rab'-ez). Hydrophobia of dumb brutes.

RAC'EMOSE (ras'-ê-môs). Applied to cells and glands clustered like grapes,

RACHIAL'GIA (râ-kê-al'-je-ah). See *Rhachialgia*.

RACHID'IAN (ră-kid'-e-an). See Rhachidian.

RACHI'TIS (ră-ki'-tis). See Rhachitis.

RACH'OTOME (rak'-ô-ô-tôm). See Rhachiotome.

RAD'IAL (ră-de-al). Pertaining to the radius.

RAD'ICAL. A substance which admits combination with a simple body. Applied to active treatment for elimination of a diseased condition.

RAD'ICLE. Rootlet of a plant, for absorption of nutritious elements from earth.

RA'DIUS (ră-de-us). Small outer bone of the forearm.

RA'DIX (ră'-diks). A root.

RAG'WORT. Drug increasing flow of urine; also an emmenagogue.

RAIL'WAY SPINE. Spinal disturbance due to riding on a train.

RÂLE (rahl). Abnormal rattling sound emanating from bronchi.

RAMIFICATION (ram-if-ik-ă'-shun). Applied to the offshoots or divisions of a part.

RAMOLLISSEMENT (rah-mô-lês'-mong). Softening or degeneration of a part.

RA'MUS (ră'mus). A branch.

RAN'CID (ran'-sid). Having a rank smell as old butter.

RA'NINE AR'TERY (ră'-nin). Lingual artery.

RAN'ULA (ran'-u-lah). Under the tongue.

RAN'ULA TUMOR. Small sub-lingual tumor.

RAPE (răp). Coitus with a female, attended with force and assault, she being opposed to the action; knowledge of female under age of consent.

RAPHA'NIA (raf-ă'-ne-ah). Articular spasm, caused by eating raphanus, q. v.

RAPHA'NUS (raf-ă'-nus). Wild radish.

RA'PHE (ră'-fê). A suture; lines of the body resembling a suture.

RAP'TUS. forcible seizure,

RAREFACTION (rar-ê-fak'-shun). Act of making less dense.

RASCE'TA (ras-ê'-tah). Several transverse wrinkles or lines on wrist just above palm of hand.

RASH. Prickly disease of the skin.

RAS'PATORY (ras'-pat-ô-re). Instrument for scraping necrotic bone.

RA'TIONS (ră'-shuns). Daily meals.

RATS'BANE. Arsenious acid.

RATTLE. See Râle.

RAUCE'DO (raw-sê'-do). Hoarseness, q. v.

- REACTION** (re-ak'-shun). That which is produced by a reagent.
- REA'GENT** (rē-ā'-jent). A substance used to estimate ingredients and quantity of a compound by analysis.
- REAUMUR THERMOMETER.** Thermometer with freezing point at 0° and the boiling point 80°. See Thermometers.
- REC'IPÉ** (res'-ip-ē). A prescription; abbreviation R.
- RECLINA'TION** (rek-lin-ā'-shun). Assuming a reclining position.
- REC'REMENT** (rek'-rē-ment). A secretion which admits of reabsorption.
- RECRUDES'CENCE.** See Relapse.
- RECTAL** (rek'-tal). Pertaining to the rectum.
- RECTAL'GIA.** Pain in the rectum.
- RECTIFIED** (rek-tī'-fid). Corrected. Applied to substances which have been distilled.
- RECTI'TIS** (rek-tī'-tis). Inflammation of the rectum.
- REC'TOCELE** (rek'-to-sél). Hernia of the rectum.
- REC'TOSCOPE** (rek'-to-skóp). Instrument used to keep rectum open while being examined.
- RECTOSTENO'SIS.** Stenosis of the rectum.
- RECTOT'OMY.** Rectal incision.
- RECTUM** (rek'-tum). That portion of intestines from colon to anus.
- RECTUS.** Applied to a number of straight muscles.
- RECU'PERATION** (re-kū-per-ā'-shun). Process of regaining health.
- RECUR'RENT.** Disease with periodical attacks.
- RED'-GUM.** Rash observed in children during dentition.
- REDUCIBLE.** Capable of being reduced.
- REDUC'TION** (rē-duk'-shun). Replacing a part which has been displaced.
- REDUPLICATION.** The act of doubling.
- REFLEC'TION** (re-flek'-shun). The throwing back of rays of light.
- REF'FLEX** (rē'-fleks). Involuntary muscular or organic movement, due to excitement of nerves.
- REFRACTION** (rē-frak'-shun). Bending or breaking of light-rays, due to passing through dissimilar media.
- REFRACTURE** (rē-frak'-tūre). Operation of breaking a bone, which has been fractured and united improperly.
- REFRIGERANT** (rē-frij'-er-ant). Agent causing lowering temperature; see Limon.
- REFRIGERA'TION** (rē-frij-er-ā'-shun). The act of reducing temperature of the body.

- REGENERATION** (re-jen-er-ā'shun). Second production of a part.
- REG'IMEN** (rej'-lm-en). Systematic diet.
- RE'GION** (rē'-jun). A portion of the body.
- REGIONAL** (rē'-jun-al). Pertaining to a region.
- REG'ULAR**. Applied to a methodical proceeding.
- REGURGITA'TION** (re-ger-jit-ā'shun). Abnormal backward expulsion of the contents or secretions of a part.
- REIMPLANTA'TION**. Putting a tooth back in its socket.
- RE-INFECTION**. Repeated infection.
- REINOCULA'TION**. Repeated inoculation.
- REINSCH'S TEST**. Using copper to test for arsenic.
- REISS'NER'S MEM'BRANE**. A cochlear membrane.
- REJUVENES'CENCE** (re-jū-ven-es'-ens). Restoration to condition of youth.
- RELAPSE'**. Return of disease after patient has nearly recovered.
- RELAP'SING FEVER**. Acute remitting fever, usually attacking a community.
- RELAX'ANT** (rē-laks'-ant). An agent producing relaxation.
- RELAXA'TION**. An unbending; a loosening. Opposite of contraction. Abatement of a disease.
- REMAK'S GANGLION**. A ganglion of the heart.
- REME'DIAL** (rē-mē'-de-al). Pertaining to or resembling a remedy.
- REM'EDY** (rem'-ē-dē). A curative agent.
- REMIS'SION** (rē-mish'-un). Applied to a temporary cessation of a disease.
- REMIT'TENT**. Disease with continued temporary ceasing and returning of paroxysms, as remittent fever.
- REMIT'TENT FEVER**. Fever with marked abatement, but which returns again during the day.
- RE'NAL** (rē'-nal). Pertaining to the kidneys.
- RENIFORM**. Resembling shape of the kidney.
- REN'NET**. Inner membrane of calf's stomach; also an infusion made from same.
- REPEL'LENT**. Having power to repel or drive away a condition.
- REPLE'TION** (rē-plē'shun). Condition of fulness.
- REPOSI'TION** (rē-pō-si'-tion). A replacing in its normal position.
- REPOS'ITOR**. Instrument used to accomplish reposition.
- REPRODUCE'** (rē-prō-dūs'). To generate young.
- REPRODUCTION**. The act of producing offspring.
- REPRODUC'TIVE**. Pertaining to reproduction.

- RESECTION** (rē-sek'-shun). Cutting away of part of a bone and joining separated ends.
- RESID'UAL** (rē-zid'-ū-al). Pertaining to residue.
- RES'IDUE**. That which is left.
- RESID'UUM** (res-id'-ū-um). See Residue.
- RESIL'IENCE** (re-zil'-yens). Relating to elasticity of a part.
- RES'IN** (rez'-in). A semi-solid oil.
- RES'IN PLASTER** (rez'-in). A plaster in which the vehicle for the medicament is a resin.
- RES'INOUS** (rez'-in-us). Pertaining to or resembling a resin.
- RESOLU'TION** (res-ō-lū'-shun). Disappearance of a disease; analysis.
- RESOLV'ENT** (rē-zolv'-ent). An agent causing swelling and tumors to disappear.
- RES'ONANCE** (rez'-on-ans). Auscultation chest sound, significant of lung disease.
- RESOR'CIN** (re-sor'-sin). A valuable antiseptic; also a febrifuge.
- RESORP'TION** (rē-sorp'-shun). Absorption of purulent matter, etc.
- RESPIRA'TION** (res-pir-ā'-shun). Inspiration and expiration, q. v.
- RES'PIRATOR** (res'-pir-ā-tor). Instrument to eliminate impurities from inspired air.
- RESPIR'ATORY**. Pertaining to respiration.
- RES'TIFORM**. Resembling a cord.
- RESURREC'TIONIST**. A grave-robber.
- RESUSCITA'TION** (rē-sus-it-ā'-shun). Revival of latent vitality in those who have inhaled gas or been very nearly drowned.
- RETCH**. Violent attempts to vomit.
- RE'TE** (rē'-tē). A net-work or plexus.
- RETEN'TION**. Delayed normal discharge, as retention of the urine.
- RETIC'ULAR**. Resembling a net.
- RETIC'ULUM**. A net-work.
- RET'INA**. Reticular expansion of optic nerve.
- RETINAC'ULUM** (ret-in-ak'-ū-lum). A restraining ligament.
- RET'INAL**. Pertaining to the retina.
- RETINI'TIS** (ret-in-ī'-tis). Inflammation of the retina.
- RETINOS'COPY**. See Ophthalmoscopy.
- RETORT'** (rē-tort'). Vessel with long curved tube, an implement of distillation.
- RETRAC'TILE** (rē-trak'-til). Permitting retraction.
- RETRAC'TION** (rē-trak'-shun). Making shorter or drawing backward.

RETRACTOR. Applied to muscles accomplishing retraction.

An instrument used in surgical operations.

RETRAHENS. Applied to muscle accomplishing retraction of the ear.

RETROCES'SION (rê-trô-sesh'-un). Progressing backward. A relapse.

RETROCLU'SION. A method of acupressure, q. v.

RETROCOL'IC (ret-rô-kol'-ik). Pertaining to muscles at posterior portion of neck.

RETROFLEX'ION (rê-trô-flek'-shun). Bending backward.

RET'ROGRADE (ret'-rô-grād). Proceeding backward.

RETROÖC'ULAR (re-trô-ok'-û-lar). Situated behind the eyeball.

RETROPHARYNGE'AL (rê-trô-far-in-jê-al). Behind the pharynx.

RETROPUL'SION (rê-trô-pul'-shun). Forcing back.

RETROVACCINA'TION (rê-tro-vak-sin-â'-shun). Vaccinating a cow with virus obtained from man.

RETROVER'SION (rê-trô-ver'-shun). Backward bending of the womb.

REUNION (rê-ûn'-yun). Union of parts which have been separated.

REVIVIFICA'TION (rê-viv-if-ik-â'-shun). See Resuscitation.

REVUL'SANT. Agent causing revulsion.

REVUL'SION. Drawing morbid fluids away from a diseased part.

REVUL'SIVE (rê-vul'-siv). Agent producing revulsion.

RHACHIAL'GIA (râ-kê-al'-je-ah). Pain in the spine.

RHACHIDIAN. Pertaining to the spine.

RHACHIOCAMP'SIS (râ-kê-ô-kamp'-sis). Spinal curvature.

RHACHIOCHY'SIS (râ-kê-ô-kl'-sis). Dropsical inflammation of the spine.

RHACHIOCYPHO'SIS (râ-kê-ô-si-fô'-sis). Crooked-back; hunch-back.

RHACHIODYN'IA (râ-kê-ô-din'-e-ah). Pain in the spine.

RHACHIOMYELITIS (râ-kê-ô-ini-el-i'-tis). Inflammation of spinal cord.

RHACHIOPLE'GIA (râ-kê-ô-plê'-je-ah). Paralysis of the spine.

RHACHIOSCOLIO'MA (râ-kê-ô-skô'-lê-ô-mah). Bending of spine to one side.

RHACHIOSCOLIO'SIS (râ-kê-ô-skô-lê-ô'-sis). Spinal curvature.

RHA'CHIOTOME (râ'-kê-ô-tôm). Instrument for opening spine.

RHACHIOT'OMY (râ-kê-ot'-ô-mê). Using of rhachiotome, q. v.

RHA'CHIS. The spine.

RHACHIS'CHISIS (râ-kis'-kis-is). Fissure of the spine.

- RHACHIT'IC.** Pertaining to rhachitis.
- RHACHI'TIS** (ră-kî'-tis). See Rickets.
- RHACO'MA** (ră-kô'-mah). Roughness of skin; chapping.
- RHACO'SIS** (ră-kô'-sis). Condition due to rhacoma.
- RHAG'ADE.** Ulcerous chapping or fissure.
- RHAM'NUS PURSHIA'NA.** See Cascara Sagrada.
- RHAT'ANY** (rat'-an-ê). See Krameria.
- RHEG'MA** (reg'-mah). Vascular or vesicular rupture.
- RHE'I** (rê'-i). See Rhubarb.
- RHE'UM** (rê'-um). See Rhubarb.
- RHEUMARTHRO'SIS** (rûm-art'h-rô'-sis). Rheumatic articular inflammation.
- RHEUMATAL'GIA.** Persistent rheumatic pain.
- RHEUMAT'IC.** Pertaining to rheumatism.
- RHEUM'ATISM** (rûm'-at-izm). Feverish affection with pains in bones and joints.
- RHEUM'ATOID** (rûm'-at-old). Resembling rheumatism.
- RHEUM'ATOID ARTHRI'TIS.** Deformity and inflammation of a joint.
- RHI'NAL** (rî'-nal). Pertaining to the nose.
- RHINAL'GIA** (rî'-nal'-je-ah). Pain in the nose.
- RHINENCEPH'ALUS.** Cycloplan monster with rudimentary nose.
- RHINEURYNT'ER** (rî-nû-rin'-ter). Tiny apparatus for stopping up nostrils.
- RHINI'TIS** (rin'-i'-tis). Inflammation of the inner membranes of nose.
- RHINO'BYON.** Tampon for stopping up nostrils.
- RHINOCEPH'ALUS** (rî-nô-sef'-a-lus). See Rhinencephalus.
- RHINOCLEI'SIS.** Stopping up of nose.
- RHINODYN'IA** (rî-nô-din'-e-ah). Pain in the nose.
- RHIN'OLITH** (rî'-no-lith). Stone in the nose.
- RHINOLITHI'ASIS** (rî-nô-lith-i'-a-sis). Production of rhinolith.
- RHINOL'OGIST** (rî-nol'-ô-jist). One who treats diseases of the nose.
- RHINOL'OGY** (rî-nol'-ô-je). Treatise on diseases of the nose.
- RHINONECRO'SIS** (rî-nô-nê-krô'-sis). Decay of bones of nose.
- RHINOPHO'NIA** (rî-nô-fô'-ne-ah). Sound as though "talking through the nose."
- RHINOPHY'MA** (rî-nô-fî'-mah). Nasal swelling due to inflammation of nasal tissue.
- RHIN'OPLASTY** (rî'n'-ô-plas-tê). Operation correcting nasal deformity whether acquired or not.
- RHINOPOL'YPUS** (rî-nô-pol'-ip-us). Nasal polypus; see *Poly-pus*.

RHINORRHA'GIA (rĭ-nor-ă'-je-ah). Hemorrhage from the nose.

RHINORRHE'A (rĭ-nor-ě'-ah). Discharge from nose.

RHINOSCLERO'MA (rĭ-nō-sklēr-ō'-mah). Indurated condition of nasal membranes.

RHINOSCOPE (rĭ'-nō-skōp). Instrument for examining nose.

RHINOS'COPY (rĭ-nos'-kō-pē). Using the rhinoscope.

RHINOSTEGNO'SIS (rĭ-nō-steg-nō'-sis). Stopping up of nostrils.

RHI'ZOME (rĭ'-zōm). Applied to plants in which root-stalk runs along earth.

RHOM'BOID. Resembling shape of rhombus.

RHOMBOI'DEUS (rom-boĭ'-dē-us). Rhomboid muscle of the shoulder.

RHON'CUS (ron'-kus). Abnormal bronchial sound.

RHU'BARB (rû'-barb). A purgative agent; rheum.

RHUS GLA'BRA (rus glă'-brah). Poisonous shrub with astringent properties.

RHUS TOXICODEN'DRON. Poison-oak; poison-ivy.

RHYTHM (rithm). Applied to regular order of movements, as pulsation.

RHYTH'MICAL (rith'-mik-al). Pertaining to rithm.

RIBS. Long, curved, transverse bones protecting thoracic contents.

RICE. See *Oryza*.

RICI'NI OL'EUM (ris-i-nĭ ōĭ'-e-um). Castor oil; gentle cathartic.

RICK'ETS (rik'-ets). Disease of the spine, beginning in childhood, in which portion of it becomes humped.

Rİ'DER'S-BONE. Growth of bone on thigh muscle, due to saddle riding.

RIGID'ITY (rij-id'-it-ē). Stiffness; inflexibility.

Rİ'GOR (rĭ'-gor). Rigidity, with lack of warmth.

Rİ'GOR MOR'TIS. Stiffness of a corpse.

Rİ'MA (rĭ'-mah). An opening; a crack or fissure.

Rİ'MOUS (rĭ'-mus). Having fissures.

RİNG. A continuous substance inclosing a plane circular space, as femoral ring.

RİNG'WORM. Term used by the laity to express a chronic form of herpes, occurring in little circles.

Rİ'NOLITE. See *Rhinolith*.

Rİ'OLAN'S MUS'CLE. A muscle of the eyelid.

RİPE. Mature; fully developed.

RİSO'RİUS (rĭ-sō'-re-us). A muscle springing from parotid gland.

Rİ'SUS SARDON'ICUS. Sardonic facial expression witnessed in *tetanus*.

ROB'ORANT (rob'-or-ant). Remedy with tonic properties.

RO'BUST. Hale; hearty.

ROCHELLE' SALT (rô-shel'sawlt). Tartrate of potash and soda.

ROCK' CANDY. A mass of crystals of sugar.

RO'DENT UL'CER. Morbid ulcer slowly but gradually enlarging.

ROËNT'GEN RAYS (rô-ent'-gen). See "X" rays.

ROL'LER (rôl'-er). A roll of narrow bandaging material.

ROM'BERG'S SIGN. Inability to stand steadily when eyelids are closed, significant of locomotor ataxy, q. v.

ROOT. Ramifications of a plant under the earth, by which it absorbs sustaining elements.

RO'PY (rô'-pe). Viscous; glutinous.

RO'SA. Rose.

ROSA'CEA (rô-zâ'-she-ah). See Acne Rosacea.

ROSAN'LIN (rô-zan'-il-in). Applied to several salts used in albuminuria.

ROSE (rôz). See Erysipelas. Rose-plant.

ROSE-CATARRH' (rôz-kat-ar'). See Hay Fever.

ROSE'MARY (rôz-mâ-re). Local stimulant; see Rosmarinus.

ROSE'OLA (rô-zê'-ô-lah). Rose-like inflammation of the skin.

ROSE'-RASH. See Roseola. See Erysipelas.

ROS'IN (roz'-in). See Resin.

ROS'IN-WEED. Compass-plant; produces emesis and diaphoresis.

ROSMARI'NUS (ros-mar-l'-nus). See Rosemary.

ROSTRATE. Resembling a beak.

ROSTRIFORM. See Rostrate.

ROS'TRUM. A beak or similar projection.

RO'SY. Resembling a rose; red.

ROTACIS'MUS (rô-ta-sis'-mus). See Lallation.

ROTA'TION (rô-tâ'-shun). Moving on its axis.

ROTA'TOR (rô-tâ'-tor). Applied to a muscle causing rotation of a part.

RÖT'HELN (râ'-teln). Mild attack of rubeola.

ROT'TEN. See Putrefaction.

ROTT'LERA (rot'-ler-ah). See Kamala.

ROT'ULA (rot'-û-lah). The knee-pan, so named from its resembling shape of a little wheel.

ROT'ULAR. Pertaining to the patella.

ROUND LIG'AMENTS. Applied to ligament of uterus and also of the liver.

RUBE'DO (rû-bê'-dô). Reddening of the skin.

RUBEFA'CIENT (rû-bê-fâ'-shent). Medicine producing redness of skin.

- RUBEFACTION** (rū-bē-fak'-shun). Action of a rubefacient.
- RUBEL/LA**. See Rubeola.
- RUBEOLA** (rū-bē-ō-lah). Measles; disease attacking air-passages of children, attended with an eruption of small reddish exfoliating circles.
- RUBIGINOUS** (rū-bij'-in-us). Rusty-colored.
- RUBESCENT**. Scarlet appearance of skin due to action of rubefacient.
- RUBUS** (rū'-bus). Blackberry; tonic and astringent.
- RUCTATIO** (ruc-ta'-shē-ō). See Eructation.
- RUCTUS** (ruk'-tus). Same as Ructatio.
- RUDIMENTARY** (rū-dim-en'-tā-re). Referring to primitive state. Applied to deformity which will never develop properly.
- RUE** (rū). See Ruta. Emmenagogue and tonic.
- RUGA** (rū'-gab). A wrinkle, as of a membrane.
- RUGINATION** (ru-gin-ā'-shun). Scraping.
- RUGITIS** (rū-jī'-tis). See Tinnitus Aurium. See Flatulence.
- RUGOSITY** (rū-gos'-it-ē). Having a number of rugæ or wrinkles.
- RU'GOUS**. See Rugosity.
- RUM**. An intoxicating beverage.
- RU'MEN**. The cud or first stomach of ruminating animals.
- RU'MEX** (rū'-meks). Yellow-dock; alterative and tonic.
- RUMINATION** (rū-min-ā'-shun). Act of chewing food after it has been deposited in the rumen.
- RUMINOTOMY** (rū-min-ot'-ō-mē). Incision of the rumen.
- RUMP**. The coccyx. The glutel.
- RUN**. Popular term for purulent discharge or exudation.
- RU'PIA** (rū'-pe-ah). Fetid ulcerous disease in which the ulcer is covered by a scab.
- RUP'TURE** (rup'-tūr). Protrusion of a part without its normal container; a breaking of a vesical body.
- RUS'SIAN**. Pertaining to or coming from Russia.
- RUT**. Heated desire of animals for connection.
- RU'TA** (rū'tah). Alterative and emmenagogue; see Rue.
- RUTA'CÆ** (rū-tā'-ka). See Rue.
- RUTIDOSIS** (rū-tid-ō'-sis). Rugous condition of cornea.
- RYE** (rī). Grain used for bread and making liquors.

S.

- SABI'NA** (sā-bī'-nah). See Savine.
- SAB'ULOUS** (sab'-ū-lus). Gritty.
- SAB'URRA** (sab'-ūr-ah). Foulness of stomach.

- SAC** (sak). Envelope or pouch.
- SAC'CATE** (sak'-ât). Pouched.
- SACCHARA'TED**. Impregnated with sugar.
- SACCHAREPHIDRO'SIS** (sak-ar-ef-id-rô'-sis). Perspiration containing sugar.
- SACCHARIF'EROUS** (sak-ar-if'-er-us). See Saccharated.
- SAC'CHARIN** (sak'-ar-in). Intensely sweet substance obtained from coal-tar.
- SACCHAROGEN'ESIS**. Generation or production of sugar.
- SACCHAROM'ETER** (sak-ar-om'-e-ter). Instrument to determine proportion of sugar in a solution.
- SACCHAROMY'CES** (sak-ar-ô-mî'-sêz). Yeast fungi.
- SACCHARORRHE'A** (sak-ar-or-ê'-ah). Sugar in the urine; see Glycosuria.
- SAC'CHARUM** (sak'-ar-um). Sugar made from cane sugar.
- SAC'CUS**. See Sac.
- SACHET' POW'DER** (sash-â'). A highly perfumed powder.
- SACCHOLACTIN** (sak-o-lak'-tin). See Sugar of Milk.
- SAC'CIFORM**. Having shape of sac.
- SAC'CU'LATED** (sak'-û-lâ-ted). See Saccate.
- SAC'CULE** (sak'-ûl). A small sac.
- SAC'CLUS**. Same as saccule.
- SAC'CUS**. See Sac.
- SA'CRAD** (sâ'-krad). Toward the sacrum.
- SACRADYN'IA** (sâ-kra-dîn'-ê-ah). Pain in the sacrum.
- SACRAL'GIA** (sâ-kral'-je-ah). Same as sacradynia.
- SA'CRAL** (sâ'-kral). Pertaining to sacrum.
- SA'CRID BARK**. See Cascara Sagrada.
- SA'CRUM** (sâ'-krum). Small bone separating final lumbar vertebra and coccyx.
- SAD'DLE-NOSE** (sad'-l-nôz). Caving in of bridge of nose.
- SAFFRON**. An aromatic vegetable tonic.
- SAF'ROL**. Active principle of oil of sassafras.
- SAGE** (sâj). See Salvia.
- SAGE-FEMME'** (sahj-fem'). A midwife.
- SAG'ITTAL** (saj'-it-al). Having shape of an arrow.
- SAG'ITTAL SU'TURE**. Suture of parietal bones.
- SAG'ITTATE**. Shaped like an arrow.
- SA'GO** (sâ'-gô). Starchy pith obtained from palm, furnishing nutritious food.
- SA'GO SPLEEN**. Spleen with amylaceous infiltration of its tissues.
- SAGRA'DA**. See Cascara Sagrada.
- SAINT AG'ATHA'S DISEASE'**. Inflammation of female breast.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE. See Erysipelas.

SAINT CLAIR'S DISEASE'. Inflammation of conjunctiva.

SAINT IGNAT'IA BEAN. See Ignathia.

SAINT JOB'S DISEASE'. See Syphilis.

SAINT LAZARUS' DISEASE. See Leprosy.

SAINT VITUS' DANCE. See Chorea.

SAL. Salt.

SALA'CIOUS. Intense desire of the male for female.

SALACITY (să-las'-it-e). See Salacious.

SALERA'TUS (sal-er-ă'-tus). Commercial bicarbonate of potassium.

SAL'ICIN (sal'-is-in). Valuable antiperiodic.

SALICI'NUM. See Salicin.

SALICYL'AS. See Salicylate.

SALICYL'ATE (sal-is-il'-ăt). Salt of salicylic acid and a base.

SALICYLA'TED COTTON. Cotton saturated with salicylic acid.

SALICYL'IC ACID (sal-is-il'-ik). An acid product of carbolic acid, exhibited in rheumatism; also an antiseptic.

SALIFI'ABLE. That which may be salified.

SALIFICA'TION. Process of salifying.

SALIFY. To convert to a salt.

SALIG'ENIN (sal-ij'-en-in). A product obtained by manipulation of salicin.

SA'LINE (să'-lin). Pertaining to or resembling salt.

SALI'VA (să-li'-va). Secretion discharged in the mouth from salivary gland.

SAL'IVANT. Agent causing flow of saliva.

SAL'IVARY (sal'-iv-ă'-re). Pertaining to saliva.

SALIVA'TION (sal-iv-ă'-shun). See Ptyalism.

SA'LIX (să'-liks). Mild tonic obtained from white willow.

SA'LOL. Used in febrile and rheumatic affections.

SALPINGEC'TOMY. Removal of Fallopian tube.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS (sal-pin-jem-fraks'-is). Obstruction of Fallopian tube.

SALPIN'GIAN (sal-pin'-ji-an). Pertaining to Fallopian tube.

SALPINGI'TIS. Inflammation of Fallopian tube.

SALPINGOCYE'SIS (sal-ping-gō-sī-ŭ'-sis). Fetal development in oviduct.

SALPINGOR'RHAPHY (sal-ping-gor'-a-fe). Sewing laceration or incision of Fallopian tube.

SALPINGOS'TOMY (sal-ping-gos'-tō-me). Operation forming a fistulous opening in Eustachian tube.

SALPINGOT'OMY (sal-ping-got'-ō-mē). Excision of Fallopian tube.

- SAL/PINX** (sal'-pingks). A tube, applied especially to the Fallopiian tube and Eustachian tube.
- SALT** (sawlt). Chloride of sodium. An acid compound with a base.
- SALTA'TION** (sal-tā'-shun). Disease in which patient gives spasmodic jumps.
- SAL'TATORY** (sal'-ta-tor-ē). Pertaining to saltation.
- SAL'TER'S SWING**. Swing-like suspension for resting a broken leg.
- SALTPE'TER** (sawlt-pē'-ter). Nitrate of potassium.
- SALT'-RHEUM'**. Chronic eczematous disease.
- SALTS** (sawltz). Epsom salts; see Magnesium Sulphate.
- SALU'BRIOUS**. Pertaining to salubrity.
- SALU'BRITY** (sal-ū'-brit-ē). Healthy condition.
- SALU'TARY** (sal-ū'-tā-rē). Prolific of good health.
- SALVATEL'LA** (sal-vat-el'-ah). Small vein of hand and foot.
- SALVE**. See Unguent.
- SAL'VIA** (sal'-ve-ah). Stimulating leaves of sage.
- SANAB'ILIS**. That which admits of curing.
- SANA'TIO** (san-ā'-shē-o). See Sanative.
- SAN'ATIVE**. See Salutory. Healing.
- SAN'ATORY**. See Sanative.
- SAND'-BATH**. Sand prepared for arenation, q. v.
- SAN'DALWOOD**. See Santalum.
- SAN'DARAC** (san'-dar-ak). A resin used for plasters; also a varnish.
- SANGUIF'EROUS** (san-gwif'-er-us). Blood-bearing.
- SANGUIFICA'TION** (san-gwē-fik-ā'-shun). Conversion of chyle into blood.
- SANGUINA'RIA**. Blood root, useful in pulmonary diseases.
- SANGUINAR'IN** (sang-win-ar'-in). Constituent of sanguinaria.
- SAN'GUINE**. Pertaining to blood. In a hopeful frame of mind.
- SANGUIN'EOUS** (san-gwin'-ē-us). Bloody; plethoric.
- SANGUIN'OLENT** (san-gwin'-ō-lent). Stained here and there with blood.
- SANGUINO'SUS** (san-gwin'-ō'-sus). See Plethora.
- SAN'GUIS** (san'-gwis). Blood.
- SANIC'ULA** (san-ik'-ū-lah). Diaphoretic root.
- SAN'IES** (sā'-nēz). Foul ulcerous discharge.
- SAN'IOUS** (sā'-ni-us). Pertaining to or prolific of sanies.
- SANITAR'IUM**. A private retreat with corps of medical attendants for treating invalids.
- SAN'ITARY** (san'-it-ā-re). Pertaining to health and hygienic surroundings.
- SAN'ITAS** (san'-it-as). Health.

SANITA'TION (san-it-ā'-shun). Applied to making surroundings healthy.

SAN'ITY (san'-it-ē). Opposite of insanity, q. v.

SANTAL'UM (san-tal'-um). Sandalwood; stimulant to mucous membranes, exhibited in gonorrhea; also employed to advantage in diseases of respiratory tract.

SANTON'ICA (san-ton'-ik-ah). An oriental tenicide.

SAN'TONIN (san'-tō-nin). Constituent of santonica.

SA'PA (sā'-pah). Inspissated grape juice.

SAPHE'NA (saf-ē'-nah). Veins of leg, called the internal and external saphena veins.

SAP'ID. Palatable.

SA'PO (sā'pō). Soap. Combination of fatty acid with a salt.

SAPONA'CEOUS (sap-on-ā'-she-us). Soapy.

SAPONIFICA'TION (sap-on-if-ik-ā'-shun). Changing into soap.

SAP'ONIN (sap'-ō-nin). Irritant; anesthetic.

SAPPH'ISM (saf'-izm). Lustful desire of women for women.

SAPRE'MIA (sap-rē'-me-ah). Blood-poisoning due to absorption of septic matter.

SAP'RINE (sap'-rin). Non-poisonous ptomaine of putrefaction.

SAPROGEN'IC (sap-rō-jen'-ik). Prolific of putrefaction.

SAPROG'ENOUS (sap-roj'-en-us). See Saprogenic.

SAPROPH'ILOUS (sap-rof'-il-us). Pertaining to microorganisms of putrefaction.

SAP'ROPHYTES (sap'-rō-fīts). Microorganism of putrefaction.

SAPROPHYT'IC (sap-rō-fit'-ik). Same as Saprophilous.

SAPROPY'RA (sap-rō-pī'-rah). Intensely malignant typhus.

SAPROS'TOMOUS (sap-ros'-tō-mus). Fetid state of the breath.

SAR'CINA (sar-sin'-ah). Genus of schizomycetes.

SAR'CINE (sar'-sin). See Sarcina.

SARCI'TIS (sar-sī'-tis). Muscular inflammation.

SAR'COCELE (sar'-kō-sēl). Fleishy growth on testicles; see Orchiocele.

SARCOCOL'LA (sar-ko-kol'-ah). Resinous exudation with purgative properties.

SAR'CODE (sar'-kod). See Protoplasm.

SAR'COID (sar'-koid). Flesh-like.

SARCOLAC'TIC. Lactic acid obtained from or existing in flesh.

SARCOLEM'MA (sar-kō-lem'-ah). Membranous sheath of muscles.

SARCOL'OGY (sar-kol'-ō-jē). Scientific treatise on tissues.

SARCO'MA. Fleishy excrescence or tumor.

SARCOMATO'SIS (sar-kōm-at-ō'-sis). General sarcomatous affection.

SARCOM'ATOUS (sar-kôm'-at-us). Pertaining to or resembling a sarcoma.

SARCOPH'AGY (sar-kof'-a-jě). Flesh-eating.

SARCOPHY'MA (sar-kô-fl'-mah). See Sarcoma.

SARCOP'TES (sar-kop'-těz). See Acarus Scabei.

SAR'COSIN (sar'-kô-sin). Substance obtained from kreatin.

SARCO'SIS (sar-kô'-sis). Sarcomatous growth.

SARCOSTO'SIS (sar-kos-tô'-sis). Osteoma growing in muscular tissue.

SARCOT'IC (sar-kot'-ik). Flesh-producing.

SAR'COTOME (sar'-kô-tôm). Instrument for cutting flesh.

SAR'COUS (sar'-kus). Fleishy; pertaining to or resembling flesh.

SARDI'ASIS (sar-di'-a-sis). See Risus Sardonicus.

SARDON'IC See Risus Sardonicus.

SAREP'TA. Mustard.

SARSAPARIL'LA (sar-sap-ar-il'-ah). Alterative and tonic; also stimulating secretion of urine.

SAR'TIAN DISEASE'. An ulcerous disease; see Furunculus Orientalis.

SARTO'RIOUS (sar-tô'-rě-us). Muscle of the thigh extending from ilium to head of tibia.

SAS'AFRAS. Aromatic diaphoretic and tonic.

SAT'ELLITE (sat'-el-it). Applied to a vein extending over same course as an artery.

SATI'ETY (sâ-ti'-et-ě). Excessively full beyond desire.

SAT'URATED (sat'-ur-â-ted). Having undergone saturation.

SATURA'TION. Absorption of a liquid by a solid, until it refuses to absorb more.

SAT'URNINE (sat'-er-nin). Pertaining to lead. Gloomy; melancholy.

SAT'URNISM. Poisoning from lead.

SATUR'NUS (sat'-ur-nus). Lead.

SATYRI'ASIS (sat-ě-ri'-as-is). Excessive lustful desires of the male.

SAURIO'SIS. See Ichthyosis.

SAU'SAGE POISONING (saw'-saj). Disease due to poisonous ptomaine of decayed sausages.

SAVIL'LA RHAT'ANY (rat'-an-e). See Krameria.

SAV'IN. See Savine.

SAV'INE (sav'-in). An emmenagogue leaf.

SA'VORY (sâ'-vô-re). Pleasant to sense of smell or to the palate.

SAW. An instrument with nicked edge for sawing a bone.

SAXIFRAGE (saks'-if-raj). Vegetable tonic to the nerves.

SAYRE'S JACK'ET. Plaster-of-Paris encasing for body, exhibited in spine disease.

SCAB (skab). Granulation or crust over skin disease or wound.

SCABET'IC. Resembling or pertaining to scabies.

SCAB'IES. Itch due to action of parasite (*Acarus Scabel*) underneath the skin.

SCABRIT'IES (skā-brit'-ēz). Hypertrophy and induration of nails; roughness.

SCA'BROUS (skā'-brus). Hardened; rough.

SCAB'-WORT. See *Inula*.

SCA'LA (skā'-lah). Cochlear passages resembling stairs.

SCALAR'IFORM (skal-ar'-if-orm). Resembling or having shape of stairs.

SCALD (skawld). Burning or blistering of a part from a heated fluid.

SCALD'HEAD. See *Parrigo*.

SCALE (sklā). Very small sheet of dead skin; also applied to similar sheet of bone.

SCALE'NIMUS'CLES (skā-lē'-nl). Several muscles of the neck.

SCA'LER (skā'-ler). An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

SCALLED'HEAD (skawld'-hed). See *Scald-head*.

SCALP (skalp). Covering of skull.

SCAL'PEL (skal'-pel). Sharp pointed surgical knife.

SCAL'PKUM. See *Raspatory*.

SCA'LY (skā'-lē). Pertaining to or resembling scales.

SCA'LY FETTER. See *Psoriasis*.

SCAM'MONY (skam'-on-ē). A purgative resin.

SCAP'HA (skaf'-ah). Cavity between helix and anthelix.

SCAPHOCEPHAL'IK. Pertaining to scaphocephalus.

SCAPHOCEPH'ALUS. Monster with head shaped like a boat.

SCAPH'OID (skaf'-oid). Resembling shape of boat.

SCAPH'OID BONE. Small curved bone of the foot.

SCAP'ULA. Large bone at posterior portion of shoulder; shoulder-blade.

SCAPULAL'GIA (skap-ū-lal'-je-ah). Pain in the scapula.

SCAP'ULAR (skap'-ū-lar). Pertaining to the scapula.

SCAP'ULARY (skap'-ū-lā-re). Applied to material for bandaging shoulder.

SCAP'ULO. See *Scapular*.

SCAP'ULUM. See *Scapula*.

SCAR (skar). Cicatrix of a wound.

SCARF'SKIN. The epidermis.

SCARIFICA'TION (skar-if-ik-ā'-shun). Making a number of superficial incisions of very little depth on a part of the body, as for application of local stimulant.

- SCAR/IFICATOR** (skar'-lf-ik-â-tor). Instrument for scarification.
- SCARLETI'NA** (skar-lat-ê'-nah). Contagious febrile disease, with scarlet rash; occurs in epidemics.
- SCARLETIN'IFORM**. Having nature of scarletina.
- SCARLAT'INOID**. See Scarletiniiform.
- SCARLAT'INOUS**. See Scarletiniiform.
- SCAR'LET FEVER**. See Scarletina.
- SCAR'LET RASH**. See Scarletina.
- SCATACRA'TIA**. Incontinence of feces.
- SCAV'ENGING** (skav'-en-jing). Street cleaning; a sanitary measure.
- SCELAL'GIA** (skê-lal'-je-ah). Pain in the bony structure of body.
- SCELETOG'RAPHY**. Treatise on the skeleton.
- SCHEELE'S GREEN** (shêlz). Arsenite of copper, greenish in color.
- SCHE'MA** (skê'-mah). A descriptive diagram.
- SCHINDYL'ESIS** (skin-dil'-es-is). Insertion of one bone into part of another bone which has been split open, forming an immovable joint.
- SCHINOCEPH'ALUS** (skin-ô-sef'-a-lus). Monster with pointed skull.
- SCHISTOCE'LIA** (skis-to-sê'-le-ah). Cracking open of abdomen.
- SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS** (skis-to-sef'-al-us). Monster with cleft skull.
- SCHISTOGLOS'SIA** (skis-to-glos'-e-ah). Cracking of the tongue.
- SCHISTOPROSO'PIA** (skis-tô-prô-sô'-pe-ah). Facial fissure.
- SCHISTOPROSO'PUS** (skis-tô-prô-sô'-pus). Monster affected with schistoprosopia.
- SCHISTOR'RHACIS**. See Hydrorrhachis.
- SCHISTOTHO'RAX** (skis-tô-thô'-raks). Fissure of the thorax.
- SCHIZOMYCE'TES** (skiz-ô-mî-sê'-têz). Microorganisms; bacteria.
- SCHIZOMYCIT'IC** (skiz-ô-mî-sit'-ik). Pertaining to schizomycetes.
- SCHIZOMYCO'SIS** (skiz-ô-mî-kô'-sis). Schizomyceticle growth in man.
- SCHIZOTRICH'IA** (skiz-ô-trik'-e-ah). Fissure of hair terminals.
- SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEM'BRANE**. Pituitary membrane of the nose.
- SCHRE'GER'S LINES**. Rings or ridges around teeth due to growth of dentine.
- SCIAS'COPY**. See Skiascopy.
- SCIAT'IC** (si-at'-ik). Pertaining to the ischium.

- SCIAT'ICA** (si-at'-ik-ah). Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.
- SCIATIC NERVES**. Nerves of thigh, legs, etc.
- SCIL'LA** (sil'-ah). See Squill.
- SCINTILLA'TION** (sin-til-á'-shun). A rapid flashing; sparkling.
- SCIOGRAPH**. See Skiograph.
- SCIR'RHOID** (skir'-oid). Having nature of a scirrhus.
- SCIRRHO'MA** (skir-ó'-mah). See Scirrhus.
- SCIRRHOSAR'CA**. See Scleroderma.
- SCIRRHO'SIS** (skir-ó'-sis). Production of a scirrhus.
- SCIR'HOUS** (skir'-us). Pertaining to scirrhus.
- SCIR'RHUS** (skir'-us). A cancerous induration; see Carcinoma.
- SCIR'RUS**. See Scirrhus.
- SCIS'SION** (sis'-shun). Division; fissure.
- SCIS'SORS**. An instrument with movable joint which cuts by grinding its two blades together.
- SCLE'RA** (sklé'-rah). Sclerotic membrane of eye.
- SCLE'RAL** (sklé'-ral). Pertaining to the sclera.
- SCLERECTA'SIA** (sklé-rek-tá'-se-ah). Bulging of sclera or cornea see Staphyloma.
- SCLEREC'TOMY** (skler-ek'-tō-mē). Removal of sclera.
- SCLERE'MA** (sklé-rē'-mah). See Scleroderma.
- SCLERENCEPHA'LIA** (sklé-ren-sef-á'-lē-ah). Cerebral induration.
- SCLER'ASIS** (sklé-rí'-a-sis). Applied to an induration or hardening.
- SCLER'TIS** (sklé-rí'-tis). Inflammation of sclerotic membrane.
- SCLEROCAT'ARACT**. Sclerotic cataract.
- SCLERODER'MA** (sklé-rō-der'-mah). Cirrhosis of the skin.
- SCLEROG'ENOUS** (sklé-roj'-en-us). Applied to that which is becoming indurated.
- SCLERO'MA** (sklé-rō'-mah). A hardening.
- SCLEROME'NIX**. The dura mater.
- SCLERONYX'IS** (sklé-ron-iks'-is). Incision of sclerotic.
- SCLEROPHTHAL'MIA** (sklé-rof-thal'-me-ah). Bulging of sclera of eye.
- SCLEROSAR'COMA**. See Scirrhus.
- SCLERO'SIS** (skler-ó'-sis). Induration of soft part, as tissues.
- SCLERO-SKEL'ETON**. Formation of bone in muscles.
- SCLEROT'IC** (sklé-ot'-ik). Hardened. Pertaining to the sclera.
- SCLEROT'ICA** (sklé-ot'-ik-ah). Outer membrane of eye.
- SCLEROTICO'NYXIS**. See Scleronyxis.
- SCLEROTI'TIS** (sklé-ót-i'-tis). Inflammation of sclerotics.
- SCLER'OTOME** (sklé-ot-ōm). Instrument for sclerotomy.
- SCLEROT'OMY** (sklé-ot-ō-mē). Incision of sclerotics.
- SCLEROTONYX'IS** (skler-ot-ō-niks'-is). See Scleronyxia.

- SCOLICI'ASIS** (skōl-ē-sī'-a-sis). State resulting from worms.
- SCOLECOL'OGY** (skō-lē-kol'-ō-jē). Treatise on worms.
- SCO'LEX** (skō'-leks). Hydatid which has become encysted.
- SCOLIO'MA**. See Rhachioscoliosis.
- SCOLIOSIOM'ETRY** (skō-lē-ō-se-ōm'-et-rē). Determining degree of scolioma.
- SCOLIO'SIS** (skō-lē'-ō-sis). See Rhachioscolioma.
- SCOLIOT'IC** (skō-lē-ot'-ik). Pertaining to scoliosis.
- SCOOP** (skoop). Instrument resembling spoon.
- SCOPA'RIOUS** (skō-pā'-rē-us). The broom; stimulates secretion of urine.
- SCOPOLINE** (skōp'-ō-lin). Derivative of belladonna.
- SCORACRA'TIA** (skō-rak-rā'-she-ah). See Scatacratia.
- SCORBU'TIC**. Pertaining to scorbutus.
- SCORBU'TUS** (skor-bū'-tis). Scurvy.
- SCOTAS'MA**. See Scotoma.
- SCOTO'MA** (skō-tō-mah). Sensation, as of dark objects in front of eyes.
- SCOURGE** (skerj). See Plague.
- SCOUR'ING** (skow'-ring). See Purgation.
- SCRIV'ENER'S PAL'SY**. See Writer's Cramp.
- SCROBIC'ULUS COR'DIS**. Region between sternum and umbilicus; pit of stomach.
- SCROFULA** (skrof-u-lah). Tuberculous disease of the constitution, with tumors of the glands, especially of the neck.
- SCROFULODER'MA**. Scrofula of the skin.
- SCROFULO'SIS**. Scrofulous formation.
- SCROFULOUS** (skrof-u-lus). Pertaining to scrofula.
- SCROFULELCO'SIS** (skrof-u-lel-kō'-sis). Ulcer of a scrofulous nature.
- SCROFULIDE**. Applied to a disease of a scrofulous nature.
- SCROFULOPHY'MA** (skrof-ū-lō-fī'-mah). Scrofulous tumor.
- SCRO'TAL** (skro'-tal). Pertaining to the scrotum.
- SCROTI'TIS** (skrō-tī'-tis). Inflammation of the scrotum.
- SCRO'TOCELE** (skrō'-tō-sēl). Hernia or tumor of the scrotum.
- SCRO'TUM** (skrō'-tum). Bag-like process cover testes.
- SCRUF'-SKIN**. See Scarf-skin.
- SCRUPLE** (skrū'-pl). Twenty grains; three scruples; one drachm.
- SCULL'-CAP**. See Skull-cap.
- SCULTE'TUS, BANDAGE OF**. Bandage consisting of strips literally braided together.
- SCURF** (skerf). Falling of skin in small scales, especially applied to such a condition of the scalp.
- SCURFY** (skir'-fe). Prolific of scurf.

- SCUR'VY** (skir'-vê). Disease with salivation, purpura, etc., especially seen among sailors.
- SCUTELLA'RIA**. Skull-cap; a nerve-stimulant.
- SCU'TIFORM** (skû'-ti-form). Shape resembling a shield.
- SCU'TUM**. Thyroid-cartilage.
- SCYB'ALA** (skib'-a-lah). Passage of feces in dry, hard balls.
- SCYTH'IAN DISEASE'**. Shriveling of genitalia in aged males.
- SCYTI'TIS** (sî-ti'-tis). Inflammation of the skin.
- SCYTOBLASTE'MA** (sî-tô-blas-tê'-mah). Primitive state of the skin.
- SCYTOBLASTE'SIS** (sî-tô-blas-tê'-sis). Development of scyto-blastema.
- SCYTOMORPHO'SIS** (sî-tô-mor-fô'-sis). Unusual cutaneous formation.
- SEA'-ASH**. A nerveine; see Xanthoxylin.
- SEA-BUR'DOCK**. Antidote for bites of poisonous reptiles.
- SEA'-SALT**. Chloride of sodium.
- SEAM** (sēm). Same as suture.
- SEA-SICK'NESS**. *Mal de Mer*. Dizziness and vomiting due to tossing of ship on a sea voyage.
- SEA'-TANGLE**. Highly absorbent sea-weed.
- SEA'-WRACK** (sê'-wrak). See *Fucus Vesiculosus*.
- SEBA'CEOUS** (sê-bâ'-she-us). Pertaining to or producing sebum.
- SEBA'CEOUS GLANDS**. A number of glands secreting fatty matter or sebum.
- SEBA'CEOUS SECRE'TION**. See Sebum.
- SEBIP'AROUS** (sê-bip'-ar-us). Applied to production of sebaceous matter or sebum.
- SEBORRHA'GIA** (sê-bor-â'-jê-ah). Sebaceous diarrhea.
- SEBORRHE'A** (sê-bor-ê'-ah). Excessive morbid sebaceous secretion.
- SEBUM** (sê'-bum). Greasy matter which is secreted by sebaceous glands.
- SECERN'ENT**. Applied to part secreting matter.
- SECERN'ING**. Secreting.
- SECONDA'RIES** (sek-on-dâ'-sêz). Second syphilitic stage.
- SEC'ONDARY**. Second.
- SEC'ONDARY HEM'ORRHAGE**. Post-operative hemorrhage.
- SEC'ONDARY SYP'HILIS**. Stage of syphilis after primary and before tertiary stage.
- SEC'OND INTEN'TION**. Normal healing with granulation; opposed to first intention.
- SECRE'TA** (sê-krê'-tah). Glandular secretions.
- SECRE'TING** (sê-krê'-ting). Producing secretions.

SECRETION, That which is secreted. Work of a secreting organ separating matter secreted from the blood.

SECRET'ORY (sē-kret'-ō-rē). Pertaining to secretion.

SECTION (sek'-shun). Incisional division.

SECUNDINES (sek'-un-dins). Foul matter expelled from womb after birth of child.

SECUNDEM AR'TEM. In accordance with a fixed or correct method.

SEDA'TION (sē-dā'-shun). Act of a sedative.

SED'ATIVE. Agent making a part less sensible to pain; a quieting remedy.

SED'ENTARY (sed'-en-tā-rē). Inactive; sitting.

SED'TMENT. Precipitation of a matter in a fluid; dregs.

SED'LITZ. See Seidlitz.

SEDUM A'CRE (ā'-ker). Remedy with diuretic properties.

SEED (sēd). See Semen.

SEG'MENT. A division; a portion of a part.

SEGMENTAL. Pertaining to a segment.

SEGMENTA'TION (seg-men-tā'-shun). Process of dividing into segments.

SEG'REGATE. Separation from other parts.

SEID'LITZ POW'DER (sed'-litz). An effervescing saline laxative.

SEIZ'URE (sēz'-ūr). A very sudden attack, as an apopleptic seizure.

SELE'NE (sē-lē'-nē). Flaky spots of finger nails.

SELF-ABUSE' (self-ab-yūs'). See Masturbation; solitary sexual indulgence.

SELF-DIGES'TION. Digestion of stomach itself from action of gastric juices.

SELF-INFECTION. Transfer of disease from one infected part of the body to any part which was free from infection.

SEL'LA TUR'CICA (ter'-sik-ah). Portion of saddle-shaped sphenoid bone.

SEMEIOG'RAPHY (sem-ē-og'-rā-fē). Description of symptoms of various diseases.

SEMEIOL'OGY (sem-ē-ol'-ō-jē). Treatise on symptoms.

SEMEIO'SIS (sem-ē-ō'-sis). See Diagnosis.

SEMIOT'IC (sem-ē-ot'-ik). Relating to symptoms.

SEMIOT'ICS (sem-ē-ot'-iks). See Semiology.

SE'MEN (sē'-men). Fluid secreted by testicles and spermatie processes; seed.

SEMICIR'ULAR CANALS'. Three-aural passages.

SEMILU'NAR. Resembling shape of a crescent.

SEMILU'NAR BONE. Crescent-shaped bone of the wrist.

SEMILU'NAR CAR'TILAGES. Crescent-shaped cartilages of knee.

SEMILU'NAR GANG'LIA (gang'-le-ah). Ganglia of solar plexus near kidneys.

SEMILU'NAR NOTCH. Notch above the sternum.

SEMILU'NAR VALVES. Crescent-shaped valves of pulmonary artery and aorta.

SEMIMEMBRANO'SIS. Femoral muscle.

SEM'INA. Plural of semen, q. v.

SEM'INAL (sem'-in-al). Pertaining to semen.

SEMINA'TION (sem-in-ā'-shun). Seminal ejaculation.

SEMINIF'EROUS (sem-in-if'-er-us). Seminal bearing.

SEMISPINA' LIS (sem-ē-spi-nā'-lis). Certain muscles about spine.

SEMISPINA'TUS (sem-ē-spi-nā'-tus). See Semispinalis.

SEMITENDINO'SUS (sem-ē-ten-din-ō'-sus). Long femoral muscle.

SEN'ECTUS. See Senile.

SEN'EGA. Root used as an expectorant.

SEN'EKA. See Senega.

SE'NILE (sē-nil). Senility.

SEN'I' LIS (sē-nī'-lis). Pertaining to old age.

SEN'I' LITY (sē-nī'-li-tē). Same as senilis, q. v.

SEN'NA. A purgative leaf.

SENSA'TION. Knowledge of feeling.

SENSE. That which makes one aware of sensation.

SENSIBIL'ITY (sen-si-bil'-i-tē). State in which one is aware of sensation.

SEN'SIBLE (sen'-si-bl). Having mental perception.

SEN'SITIVE. Usually indicative of abnormal quality of feeling. Having feeling.

SENSO'R IUM. Center of perceptibility or the brain.

SEN'SORY (sen'-sō-rē). Pertaining to sensation.

SEN'TIENT (sen'-she-ent). Capable of perceiving sensations.

SEPARA'TOR (sep-ar-ā'-tor). Instrument for straightening teeth.

SEPET'ONOUS. Foul; rank.

SE'PIA (sē'-pe-ah). Inky secretion of cuttle fish which it ejects when pursued.

SEPS'IN. Ptomaine of putrefaction.

SEPS'IS. Poisoning from septic matter. Putrefaction.

SEPTE'MIA (sep-tē'-me-ah). See Septicemia.

SEPT'IC (sep'-tik). Pertaining to putrefaction.

SEPTICE'MIA (sep-tis-ē'-me-ah). Fatal feverish disease due to absorption of purulent matter.

- SEP'TUM.** A membranous partition.
- SEP'TUM CEREBEL/LI.** See Falx Cerebri.
- SEQUEL'A** (sê-kwel'-ah). Applied to complications following a disease.
- SEQUESTRA'TION** (sê-kwes-trá'-shun). Production of sequestrum.
- SEQUESTREC'TOMY** (sê-kwes-trek'-tô-mě). Removal of sequestrum.
- SEQUESTROT'OMY** (sê-kwes-trot'-ô-mě). See Sequestrectomy.
- SEQUES'TRUM** (sê-kwes'-trum). Detached necrosed portion of a bone.
- SERAL'BUMIN.** Serum albumin.
- SER'IOUS.** In a dangerous condition.
- SER'OLIN.** Crystalline fatty substance in blood.
- SEROS'ITY** (sê-ros'-it-ě). Of a serous nature.
- SER'OUS** (sê'-rus). Pertaining to serum.
- SERPENTA'RIA** (ser-pen-tá'-re-ah). Virginia snake-root; sudorific.
- SERPES.** See Herpes.
- SERPIG'INOUS.** Having trend of a serpent's path.
- SERPI'GO** (ser-pli'-gô). See Ringworm.
- SER'RATED** (ser'-â-ted). Resembling edge of a saw.
- SER'RATUS** (ser'-â-tus). See Serrated. Muscle of upper side of chest.
- SERRE-FINE'** (sar-fên'). Instrument for holding edges of a wound together.
- SERRE-NŒUD'.** Instrument used to tie suture.
- SE'RUM** (sê'-rum). Yellowish fluid portion of the blood.
- SERUMU'RIA** (sê-rum-û'-re-ah). Same as albuminuria.
- SES'AMOID** (ses'-am-oid). Grain-like in shape.
- SES'AMOID BONES.** Small bones within tendons, as the patella.
- SES'SILE** (ses'-il). Without a stalk.
- SET.** Popular term for correcting a dislocated joint.
- SETA'CEOUS.** Hairy.
- SE'TON.** Silky matter penetrating skin, a counter irritant; obsolete.
- SEW'ER** (soo'-er). A drain for carrying away refuse.
- SEX** (seks). Organic difference of male and female.
- SEXDIG'ITAL** (seks-dij'-it-al). Six-fingered.
- SEX'UAL** (seks'-û-al). Pertaining to sex.
- SHAD'OWGRAPH** (shad'-ô-graf). See Skiograph.
- SHAKES.** See Ague.
- SHAM'MING.** See Malinger.

SHAMPOO' (sham-poo'). See Massage. Head-washing and rubbing.

SHANK. See Tibia.

SHARK' OIL. Sometimes substituted for Morrhuae Oleum.

SHEATH (shêth). An enveloping substance.

SHEEP'-POX. Disease of sheep similar to cow-pox.

SHELLAC' (shel-ak'). A constituent of sealing wax.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. An astringent plant.

SHIELD (shêld). A protective agent.

SHIN. Front portion of tibia.

SHIN'-BONE. See Tibia.

SHIN'GLES (shing'-ls). See Herpes.

SHIP'-FEVER. Severe form of typhus.

SHI'VER. Shaking, as from ague.

SHOCK (shok). Prostration, the reaction of nervous system after operation or a violent injury.

SHORT'-SIGHTED. Near-sighted.

SHOT'GUN PRESCRIPTION. So termed on account of its great number of ingredients.

SHOUL'DER (shôl'-der). Upper portion of body from sides of which arms extend.

SHOUL'DER BLADE. The scapula.

SHOW (shô). Bloody discharge during labor.

SIAL'ADEN (sî-al'-ad-en). Salivary gland.

SIALADENITIS (sî-al-ad-en-î'-tis). Inflammation of salivary gland.

SIALADENON'CUS (sî-al-ad-en-on'-kus). Morbid enlargement of salivary gland.

SIAL'AGOGUE (sî-al'-a-gog). Agent stimulating secretion of saliva.

SIALINE. See Ptyalin.

SIALIS'MUS (sî-al-iz'-mus). See Salivation.

SIALOGOG'IC (sî-al-ô-goj'-ik). See Sialagogue.

SIAL'OGOGUE. See Sialagogue.

SIALOID (sî'-a-loid). Pertaining to saliva.

SIAL'OLITH (sî-al'-ô-lith). Salivary calculus.

SIALO-LITH'ASIS (sî-al-o-lith-i'-as-is). Formation of sialolith.

SIALON'CUS (sî-al-ong'-kus). Salivary tumor.

SIALORRHE'A. Salivary incontinence.

SIALOS'CHESIS (sî-al-os'-kê-sis). Salivary retention.

SIALOZE'MIA (sî-al-oz-ê'-me-ah). Salivation.

SIB'BENS (sîb'-beng). Dangerous syphilitic disease.

SIBERIAN PLAGUE (plâg). Disease due to bite of

SIB'TLANT. Applied to sounds that sound serpent.

- SIC/CATIVE** (sik'-a-tiv). Evaporating to dryness.
- SICK** (sik). The opposite of healthy; ill.
- SICK-HEAD/ACHE** (sik-hed'-āk). Headache and vomiting.
- SICK/NESS** (sik'-ness). State of being sick.
- SIDE** (sid). Lateral surface.
- SIDE/-BONE**. See Ilium.
- SIDERO/SIS** (sid-er-ō'-sis). Ferrous deposits in a part.
- SIELIS/MUS**. Salivation.
- SIES/TA** (se-es'-tah). An afternoon nap.
- SIG.** Abbreviation for "signa," meaning "give directions."
- SI/GAULT'S OPERATION** (sē'-gawltz). Same as symphysiotomy.
- SIGH** (sī). Prolonged single inspiration and expiration.
- SIGHT** (sit). Vision; sense enabling one to see objects.
- SIGHT/LESS** (sit'-les). Blind.
- SIG/MOID**. "S" shaped.
- SIGMOID/AL**. Pertaining to or resembling sigmoid.
- SILIC/IOUS**. Pertaining to silicate.
- SIL/ICATE**. Mineral substance used in pharmacy.
- SIL/VER**. See Argentum.
- SIL/VER COATED**. Applied to pills covered with silver.
- SIM/PLE**. An original unmixed remedial agent.
- SIMULA/TION** (sim-ū-lā'-shun). Feigning illness.
- SINA/PIS** (sin-ā'-pis). Mustard, used especially for plasters or poultices.
- SIN/APISM**. Poultice made of mustard.
- SINCIP/ITAL** (sin-sip'-it-al). Pertaining to the sinciput.
- SIN/CIPUT** (sin'-sip-ūt). Fore part of head; opposite of occiput or back part of head.
- SIN/EW** (sin'-ū). A tendon.
- SINGUL/TUS**. Same as hiccough.
- SIN/ISTER** (sin'-is-ter). Pertaining to parts on the left.
- SIN/ISTRAL**. Pertaining to the left.
- SIN/UOUS** (sin'-ū-us). Winding in and out.
- SI/NUS** (sī'-nus). A good-sized cavity with narrow entrance.
- SI'PHON** (sī'-fun). Tube used to withdraw fluids from a container by means of suction.
- SIPHONO/MA** (sī-fun-ō'-mah). Tumor of peritoneum.
- SI'REN** (sī-ren). See Sirenomelus.
- SIRENOM/ELUS**. Monster with no legs or feet, and with tapering of jaws.
- SIRI/ASIS**. See Sirius.
- SITIOL/OGY**. Scientific treatise on foods.
- SITIOPHO/BIA**. Repugnance of food.
- SITOL/OGY**. As in sitiology.

- SITOPHO'BIA** (sit-ō-fō'-be-ah). See Sittiphobia.
- SITZ' BATH.** Bath for abdomen and thighs.
- SI'UM.** Genus of poisonous water parsnips.
- SI'ZY.** Ropy.
- SKA'TOL** (skā'-tol). Substance of fecal putrefaction.
- SKELETOG'RAPHY.** Description of skeleton.
- SKELETOL'OGY.** Treatise on the skeleton.
- SKEL'ETON.** Bony structure of body.
- SKIAS'COPY.** Observation of eye to determine refraction.
- SKI'OGRAPH** (skē'-ō-graf). Picture of a substance invisible to the eye on account of its covering, transferred to a negative by means of the X Rays, q. v.
- SKIOGRAPH'IC** (skē'-ō-graf'-ik). Pertaining to a skiograph.
- SKIOG'RAPHY** (skē'-og'-raf-e). Description of skiographs.
- SKIOL'OGY.** Treatise on skiographs.
- SKIN.** Thin membranous sheet enveloping the body.
- SKIN'-BOUND.** See Scleroderma.
- SKLERI'ASIS** (sklē-rī'-as-is). See Scleroderma.
- SKODA'S SIGN.** Percussion note, indicative of effusion within the plural cavity.
- SKU'LEIN** (skū'-lin). Constituent of squills.
- SKULL.** Hollow bone containing brain, etc.; the head.
- SKULL'CAP.** See Scutellaria.
- SLAKED LIME** (slākt lim). Lime to which water has been added.
- SLATY.** Slate-colored.
- SLAVERING.** Saliva slowly running out of mouth.
- SLEEP** (slēp). Rest for preservation of body, during which there is an ignorance of surroundings.
- SLEEP'LESSNESS.** See Insomnia. Inability to sleep.
- SLEEP'-WALKING.** See Somnambulism.
- SLEEPING SICKNESS.** An African disease in which there is continued drowsiness, and wasting away.
- SLIDE** (slid). Glass strip for reception of matter to be examined under microscope.
- SLING.** Suspension for injured arm, attached to shoulder and extending about to the umbilicus.
- SLOB'BERING.** See Slavering.
- SLOUGH** (sluf). That which separates from sound flesh during suppuration.
- SMALL'-POX** (smawl'-poks). See Variola.
- MEG'MA** (smeg'-mah). Matter collecting about prepuce.
- SMELL.** Sense which detects odor. An odor.
- SMI'LAX** (smi'-laks). An alterative plant.
- SMOKER'S HEART.** See Tobacco Heart.

- SMOTH'ERING.** See Asphyxia.
- SNAKE'ROOT, BLACK.** See Cimicifuga.
- SNARE.** Instrument used to remove certain morbid growths of the body, especially of the nose.
- SNEEZ'ING** (snēz'-ing). Explosion of air through nose, due to a tickling of nasal mucous membrane.
- SNORE.** Noisy respiration during sleep.
- SNOR'ING.** See Snore.
- SNOW'-BLINDNESS.** Temporary blinding due to intense reflection of sun on snow.
- SNUFFLES.** A certain disease of nose.
- SOAP.** Combination of a fatty acid and a salt.
- SOAP BARK.** See Quillaia.
- SOCK'ET** (sok'-et). Osseous cavity receiving a part.
- SOC'OTRINE AL'OES.** See Aloe.
- SO'DA** (sō'-dah). Carbonate of sodium.
- SO'DA WATER.** Carbonated water.
- SO'DIUM** (sō'-de-um). Metallic base of salt.
- SOD'OMY** (sod'-ō-me). Penile intromission within the anus, termed an "unnatural crime."
- SOFT.** Plastic; not hard.
- SOFT'ENING** (sof'-en-ing). Morbid degeneration of a part.
- SOFT PAL'ATE.** See Palate.
- SOL.** Prefix denoting sun.
- SO'LAR PLEX'US** (pleks'-us). Posterior abdominal nerve plexus.
- SOLA'RIMUM** (sō-lā'-re-um). Exposing one's body to sunlight; sun-bath.
- SOLARIZA'TION.** See Solarium.
- SOLE.** Bottom of foot.
- SO'LEA** (sō'-le-ah). See Sole.
- SOLE'US** (sō-lē'-us). Muscle of posterior portion of leg.
- SOLITARY.** Alone.
- SOLITARY PLEASURE.** See Masturbation.
- SOL'UBLE** (sol'-ū-bl). Admitting dissolution; that which may be dissolved.
- SOLU'TION** (sō-lū'-shun). Liquid in which a solid has been dissolved.
- SOLU'TION OF CONTINU'ITY.** Cutaneous division, as from a wound.
- SOLU'TION CAL'CIS.** Solution of lime.
- SOL'VENT.** That which causes a substance to dissolve.
- SOM'A** (sō'-mah). The body.
- SOM'ACULE** (sō'-mak-ul). Ultimate protoplasmic division.
- SOMAT'IC** (sō-mat'-ik). Pertaining to the body.

SOMATODY'MIA (sô-mat-ô-dî'-me-ah). Double monster joined by the trunks.

SOMATOL'OGY (sô-mat-ol'-ô-jě). An anatomical treatise.

SOMATOPLEURE (sô'-mat-ô-plûr). Outer envelop of blastoderm.

SOMATOT'OMY. Incision of body for dissection purposes.

SOMATOTRID'YMUS (sô-mat-ô-trid'-im-us). Triple-trunked monster.

SOMNAM'BULISM. Involuntary, unconscious walking during sleep.

SOMIFA'CIENT (som-nif-â'-shent). Hypnotic; soporific.

SOMNIF'EROUS (som-nif'-er-us). An agent causing sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUY (som-nil'-o-kwe). Muttering during sleep; nightmare.

SOM'NOLENCE (som'-nô-lens). Sleepiness; desire to sleep.

SOM'NOLENT. In a condition of somnolence.

SOM'NUS. Sleep.

SON. The relation of a male offspring to his father and mother.

SON'ITUS (son'-it-us). A ring sound.

SOOT. Black flaky collection in stoves and chimneys.

SOOT'-WART. Cancer observed on chimney sweeps.

SOPHISTICA'TION (so-fis-tik-â'-shun). Adulteration.

SOP'IENT (sô'-pe-ent). See Soporific.

SOP'OR (sô'-por). Sleep.

SOPORIF'EROUS. See Soporific.

SOPORIF'IC (sô-por-if-ik). Medicine causing sleep.

SOP'OROSE (sô'-por-ôs). Drowsy.

SORBEFA'CIENT (sor-be-fâ'-shent). Agent stimulating absorption.

SOR'BUS. Mountain ash.

SOR'DES (sor'-dêz). Putrid matter. Foul.

SOR'DID. See Sordes.

SORE. An ulcer or suppuration.

SORE-THROAT. Inflammation of throat; popular term for tonsillitis.

SOR'GHUM (sor'-gum). A syrup.

SOT'TO. Prefix having meaning similar to "sub."

SOUFF'LE (soof'-el). Wheezy sound heard during auscultation.

SOUFF'LE, BRONCH'IAL (bronk'-e-al). Murmur from within the pleural cavity.

SOUFF'LE, U'TERINE. Uterine murmur of pregnancy.

SOUND. A metal or rubber probe for investigating canals and cavities. That which is heard when a body is struck, the intensity depending upon resistance of the body.

SOUND'ING. See Percussion.

- SOW-THIS'TLE** (this'-l). Stimulant to urinary secretion.
- SOZOI'ODAL** (sô-zô-i'-ô-dal). An antiseptic compound.
- SPA** (spah). A mineral spring.
- SPACE** (spâs). A cavity or opening.
- SPANE'MIA** (span-ê'-me-ah). See Anemia.
- SPANE'MIC**. Affected with spanemia.
- SPAN'ISH**. Pertaining to Spain.
- SPAN'ISH FLY**. See Cantharis.
- SPARAG'MUS**. See Spasm.
- SPARGO'SIS** (spar-gô'-sis). Hypertrophy or distension.
- SPAR'TEINE** (spar'-tê-in). Alkaloid of scoparius.
- SPASM** (spazm). Sudden convulsion of muscles.
- SPASMAT'IC**. See Spasmodic.
- SPASMOD'IC**. Pertaining to spasm.
- SPASMOL'OGY**. Science of spasms.
- SPASMOPHIL'IA** (spaz-mô-fil'-e-ah). Spasmodic diathesis.
- SPAS'MOUS**. Resembling spasms.
- SPAS'MUS** (spaz'-mus). See Spasm.
- SPAS'TIC**. See Spasmodic.
- SPA'TIAL** (spâ'-shal). Pertaining to space.
- SPAT'ULA** (spat'-û-lah). Thin, dull, knife-like instrument used for compounding unguent, etc.
- SPAV'IN** (spav'-in). An equine disease.
- SPAY** (spâ). Ovarectomy; unsexing.
- SPEAR'MINT**. *Mentha Viridis*, remedy for flatul.
- SPECTALIST** (spesh'-al-ist). Physician who limits his practice to certain diseases, as an eye and ear specialist.
- SPE'CIES** (spê'-shêz). A class; a genus.
- SPECIF'IC** (spê-sif-ik). A sure cure for a certain disease. Syphilitic. Peculiar.
- SPECIF'IC GRAVITY**. See Gravity, Specific.
- SPECIL'LUM** (spê-sil'-um). A certain instrument for probing.
- SPECTACLES**. An arrangement holding two lenses for assisting vision.
- SPEC'TRA** (spek'-trah). Plural of spectrum.
- SPECTROSCOPE** (spek'-tô-skôp). An instrument for examining spectra.
- SPEC'TRUM** (spek'-trum). Colored light formed by prismatic decomposition of a ray of light.
- SPEC'ULUM** (spek'-û-lum). Instrument for dilating openings in order to investigate the interior.
- SPEECH** (spêch). Utterance expressing thoughts.
- SPEND**. Seminal ejaculation.
- SPERM**. Semen.
- SPERM'A**. See Sperm.

SPERM OIL. Lubricant obtained from sperm whale.

SPERMACE'TI (sper-mah-sĕ'-tl). Substance obtained from head of sperm whale, used in preparing unguents.

SPERMACRA'SIA (sper-mah-krĕ'-se-ah). Impoverished condition of semen.

SPERMATEMPHRAX'IS (sper-mat-em-fraks'-is). Condition not permitting ejaculation of semen.

SPERMAT'IC (sper-mat'-ik). Pertaining to semen.

SPERMAT'IC CORD. Cord about testes.

SPER'MAT'IN (sper'-mat-in). Constituent of semen.

SPER'MATISM. Seminal emission.

SPERMAT'OCELE. Testicular tumor or hernia.

SPERMATOCHOR'DA. See Spermatic Cord.

SPERMATOCLEM'MA. Involuntary seminal ejaculation.

SPER'MATOCYST (sper'-mat-ō-sist). Seminal vesicle or sac.

SPERMATOCYSTI'TIS (sper-mat-ō-sis-tĭ'-tis). Inflammation of spermatocysts.

SPERMATOG'ENY (sper-mat-ōj'-en-e). Formation of spermatozoa.

SPERMATOGEN'ESIS (sper-mat-ō-gen'-e-sis). Production of sperm.

SPERMATOLEP'SIS (sper-mat-ō-lep'-sis). Involuntary ejaculation of semen.

SPER'MATOID. Resembling sperm.

SPERMATOL'OGY (sper-mat-ol'-ō-jĕ). Science of semen.

SPERMATOP'ATHY (sper-mat-op'-ath-ĕ). Seminal disease.

SPERMATOPHO'BIA (sper-mat-ō-fō'-be-ah). Worryment from fear of having spermatorrhea.

SPERMATOPOIET'IC. Seminal formation.

SPERMATORRHE'A (sper-mat-or-ĕ'-ah). Morbid oozing or wasting away of semen; very weakening.

SPERMATOS'CHESIS (sper-mat-os'-kĕ-sis). Lack of semen.

SPERMATOZE'MIA. Same as spermatorrhea.

SPERMATOZO'A (sper-mat-ō-zō'-ah). Plural of spermatozoon.

SPERMATOZO'ID (sper-mat-ō-zō'-id). See Spermatozoon.

SPERMATOZÖ'ON (sper-mat-ō-zō'-on). Generating constituent of semen.

SPER'MINE (sper'-min). Seminal leucomaïne.

SPER'MOLITH (sper'-mō-lith). Seminal calculus.

SPEW. To spit; ejaculation, as of semen. Vomiting.

SPERMONEURAL'GIA (sper-mō-nū-ral'-jĕ-ah). Neuralgia of seminal tubes.

SPHAC'ELATED (sfas'-el-ĕ'-ted). Dead, as mortified tissue.

SPHAC'ELISM (sfas'-el-izm). Degeneration of tissue, as from gangrene.

SPHACELODER'MA (sfas-el-ō-der'-mah). Gangrenous blotches on skin.

SPHAC'ELOID (sfas'-el-oid). Resembling sphacelus.

SPHAC'ELOUS (sfas'-el-us). Pertaining to sphacelus.

SPHAC'ELUS (sfas'-el-us). Gangrenous destruction of a part.

SPHENOCEPH'ALUS (sfē-nō-sef'-al-us). Fetus with head resembling shape of wedge.

SPHE'NOID (sfē'-noid). Resembling shape of wedge.

SPHE'NOID BONE. Wedge-like bone of the head.

SPHENOI'DAL (sfē-noi'-dal). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOI'DES (sfē-noi'-dēz). The sphenoid bone.

SPHENOTRE'SIA (sfē-nō-trē'-se-ah). A form of craniotomy.

SPHE'NOTRIBE (sfē'-nō-trib). Instrument for sphenotresia.

SPHERESTHE'SIA. An illusive sensation as of touching a sphere.

SPHER'ICAL ABERRATION. See Aberration, Spherical.

SPHEROBACTE'RIUM (sfē-rō-bak-tē'-ri-um). Micrococcus.

SPHE'ROID (sfē'-roid). Sphere-shaped.

SPHERO'MA (sfē-rō'-mah). A globe-shaped tumor.

SPHEROM'ETER. Instrument to measure curvature of lens.

SPHINC'TER (sfink'-ter). Ring-like muscle, which when it contracts closes an opening.

SPHINC'TER ANI. Ring-like muscle of anus, controlling passage of feces.

SPHINCTERAL'GIA (sfink-ter-al'-je-ah). See Proctalgia.

SPHINCTEROT'OMY. Incision of sphincter.

SPHIN'GOSIN. A certain cerebral matter.

SPHINX'IS (sfingks'-is). Contraction.

SPHYG'MIC. Pertaining to the pulse.

SPHYG'MICAL. See Sphygmie.

SPHYG'MOGRAM (sfīg'-mō-gram). Sphygmographic record of pulse.

SPHYG'MOGRAPH (sfīg'-mō-graf). An instrument which gives a traced record of pulse.

SPHYGMOGRAPH'IC. Pertaining to the sphygmograph.

SPHYGMOG'RAPHY (sfīg-mog'-rā-fē). Scientific description of the pulse.

SPHYG'MOID (sfīg'-moid). Resembling the pulse.

SPHYGMOL'OGY. Science of the pulse.

SPHYGMOM'ETER. Instrument for measuring pulse.

SPHYG'MOSCOPE. Sphygmograph; sphygmometer.

SPHYG'MOSCOPY (sfīg-mos'-kō-pe). Science of using sphygmograph.

SPHYGMOTECH'NY (sfīg-mō-tek'-ne). Examination of one's condition by means of pulse.

- SPHYG'MOUS** (sfig'-mus). Resembling the pulse.
- SPHYG'MUS** (sfig'-mus). The pulse.
- SPI'CA** (spī'-kah). A certain form of bandage.
- SPIC'ULA** (spik'-ū-lah). A sharp pointed piece of broken bone.
- SPIGE'LIA** (spi-jē'-le-ah). Pinkroot; a teniacide.
- SPIGE'LIAN LOBE**. Hepatic lobe.
- SPIG'ELINE** (spij'-el-ēn). Active principle of spigelia.
- SPIKE'NARD** (spik'-nard). A stimulant medicine.
- SPILO'MA** (spī-lō'-mah). See Nevus.
- SPILOPLA'NIA** (spī-lō-plā'-nē-ah). Disease with cutaneous blotches.
- SPILO'SIS** (spil-ō'-sis). Formation of spiloma.
- SPI'LUS** (spī'-lus). Any spotted cutaneous discoloration.
- SPI'NA** (spī'-nah). The spine.
- SPI'NA BIF'IDA** (spī'-nah bif-īd-ah). Spinal fissure.
- SPI'NAL** (spī'-nal). Pertaining to the spine.
- SPI'NAL CANAL'**. Long tube-like cavity receiving spinal cord.
- SPI'NAL COLUMN**. The back-bone, composed of vertebrae.
- SPI'NAL CORD**. Cord consisting of nerves, occupying spinal canal; it joins the medulla oblongata.
- SPI'NALIS** (spī-nā'-lis). Spinal muscle.
- SPI'NAL MENINGI'TIS**. See Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- SPI'NATE** (spī'-nāt). Having spines.
- SPINDLE-CELLED**. Having spindle-shaped cells.
- SPINE**. See Spinal Column. Bony eminence or process.
- SPINIF'EROUS** (spin-īf'-er-us). See Spinate.
- SPINI'TIS**. Inflammation of spine.
- SPI'NOUS** (spī'-nus). Pertaining to spine.
- SPIN'THERISM**. Apparent vision of sparks, due to shock; popularly termed "seeing stars."
- SPI'RAL** (spī'-ral). Winding upward; resembling a spire.
- SPIRIL'LUM** (spī-ril'-um). Genus of schizomycetes.
- SPIR'IT**. An alcoholic fluid.
- SPIRITUS**. See Spirit.
- SPIRITUS FRUMEN'TI**. Whiskey; stimulant.
- SPIROBACTE'RIMUM**. Spiral-shape bacteria.
- SPIROCHE'TE** (spī-ro-kēt'-tē). A genus of bacteria.
- SPI'ROGRAPH** (spī-rō-graf). Instrument giving a record of chest movements during respiration.
- SPIROGRAPHY**. Science of using spirograph.
- SPIROM'ETER** (spī-rom'-e-ter). Instrument measuring respiration.
- SPIROM'ETRY**. Science of using spirometer.
- SPI'ROPHORE** (spī-rō-for). Instrument assisting artificial respiration.

- SPISSA'TED** (spis-ă'-ted). See *Inspissated*.
- SPIT**. Forcible expulsion of saliva from mouth.
- SPIT'TLE** (spit'-l). Saliva.
- SPLANCH'NA** (splank'-nah). The viscera.
- SPLANCH'NAL** (splank'-nal). Pertaining to the *splanchna*, q.v.
- SPLANCHNECTO'PIA** (splangk-nek-tô'-pe-ah). Visceral malposition.
- SPLANCH'NIC** (splank'-nik). Pertaining to the viscera.
- SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY**. Description of viscera.
- SPLANCH'NOLITH** (splank'-nô-lith). Visceral calculus.
- SPLANCHNOLOGY** (splank-nol'-ô-jê). Science relating to viscera.
- SPLANCHNOP'ATHY** (splank-nop'-a-thê). Morbid affection of viscera.
- SPLANCHNOSCLERO'SIS** (splank-nô-sclê-rô'-sis). Indurated condition of viscera.
- SPLANCHNOS'COPY** (splank-nos'-kop-ê). Visceral investigation.
- SPLANCHNOT'OMY** (splank-not'-ô-mê). Visceral dissection.
- SP'LAY'-FOOT** (splă). Flat-foot.
- SPL'EEEN** (splên). Oval organ situated in the left hypochondrium.
- SPL'EEEN'-PULP**. Glandular tissue of the spleen.
- SPL'ENADENO'MA** (splen-ad-e-nô'-mah). Glandular hypertrophy of spleen.
- SPL'ENAL'GIA** (splen-al'-jê-ah). Pain in the spleen.
- SPL'ENATRO'PHIA**. Atrophy of spleen.
- SPL'EN'CU'LU'S** (splen'-kû-lus). Second and unnecessary spleen, usually rudimentary.
- SPL'ENEC'TASIS** (splen-ek'-tas-is). Splenic hypertrophy.
- SPL'ENEC'TOMY** (splen-ek'-tô-me). Removal of spleen.
- SPL'ENECTO'PIA** (splen-ek-tô'-pe-ah). Splenic malposition.
- SPL'ENEL'COSIS** (splen-el'-kô-sis). Disease with splenic ulcers.
- SPL'ENEMPHRAX'IS** (splen-em-fraks'-is). Hyperemia of the spleen.
- SPL'ENET'IC**. See *Splenic*.
- SPL'EN'IC** (splen'-ik). Pertaining to the spleen.
- SPL'ENIFI'CA'TION** (splen-if-ik-ă'-shun). Changing of matter to splenic tissue.
- SPL'ENI'TIS** (splen-î'-tis). Inflammation of spleen.
- SPL'ENI'US** (splê'-ne-us). Muscular sheet of the back.
- SPL'ENIZA'TION** (splen-iz-ă'-shun). Changing into tissue resembling the spleen.
- SPL'EN'OC'ELE** (splen'-ô-sêl). Splenic hernia.
- SPL'ENOCERATO'SIS**. Splenic induration.

- SPLENODYN'IA** (splen-o-din'-e-ah). Pain in the spleen.
- SPLENOGRAPHY** (splen-og'-ra-fē). Description of the spleen.
- SPLENOHE'M A** (splen-ō-hē'-mo-ah). Plethoric state of spleen.
- SPLEN'OID** Resembling the spleen.
- SPLENOL'OGY** (splen-ol'-ō-jē). Science relating to the spleen.
- SPLENO'MA** (splen-ō'-mah). Splenic tumor.
- SPLENOMALA'C A** (splen-o-mal-ā'-se-ah). Morbid degeneration of spleen.
- SPLENON'CUS** (splen-ong'-kus). Same as splenoma.
- SPLENOP'ATHY** (splen-op'-ath-ē). Affection of spleen.
- SPLENORRHA'GIA** (splen-or-ā'-je-ah). Bloody discharge from spleen.
- SPLENO'SIS** (splen-ō'-sis). Formation of splenoma.
- SPLENOT'OMY** (splen-ot'-ō-mē). Incision of the spleen.
- SPL NT** An arrangement of strips of stiff material for holding a fractured part.
- SPLIN'TER**. A very minute strip of a board or bone; a spliver.
- SPLIT PEL'V S**. Congenita cleft of pelvis at pubes.
- SPO'DIUM** (spō'-de-um). Charcoal made from burning bones, used largely for filtering purposes.
- SPONDYLAL'GIA** (spon-dil-al'-je-ah). Spinal pain.
- SPONDYLARTHRI'TIS** (spon-dil-arth-ri'-tis). Inflammation of joint of spinal column.
- SPONDYLARTHROC'ACE** (spon-dil-arth-rok'-a-sē). Diseased spinal joint.
- SPONDYLEXARTHRO'SIS**. Disjointing of vertebra.
- SPONDYLE**. Vertebra; one of the component parts of the spinal column.
- SPONDYLI'TIS** (spon-dil-i'-tis). Inflammation of a spondyle.
- SPONDYLODYN'IA** (spon-dil-ō-din'-e-ah). Vertebral pain; see Spondylalgia.
- SPONDYLOLISTHE'SIS**. See Spondylexarthrosis.
- SPONDYLOP'ATHY** (spon-dil-op'-ath-ē). Disease of the vertebrae.
- SPONDYLOPYO'SIS** (spon-dil-ō-pi-ō'-sis). Pus around a vertebra.
- SPONDYLOT'OMY** (spon-dil-ot'-ō-me). Cutting a vertebra.
- SPONGE** (spunj). Highly absorbent, pliable, framework of an aquatic animal.
- SPONG'IFORM** (spunj'-i-form). Like a sponge.
- SPONGIOPI'LINE**. Rubber sheet with wool and fragments of sponge stuck on it.
- SPON'GIOSE** (spun'-jē-ōs). Porous.
- SPONGOID'**. Sponge-like.
- SPON'GY** (spun'-jē). See Spongiöse.

SPONTA'NEOUS (spon-tă'-nē-us). Applied to that which happens without external assistance.

SPORAD'IC. Applied to disease in which only a few are attacked at one time; scattered.

SPORE (spor). The reproductive substance of plants which do not flower.

SPOR'ULE. Minute spore.

SPOTTED FEVER. See Cerebro-spinal Fever.

SPOTTED SICK'NESS. Tropical parasitical cutaneous disease.

SPRAIN. A wrenching of a part, attended by subsequent inflammation.

SPRAY (sprā). Water, in form of mist, expelled from an atomizer.

SPRUE (sprū). See Aphthæ.

SPUR. A protuberance.

SPU'TUM (spū'-tum). Stomal ejections.

SQUA'MA (skwā'-mah). Thin sheet of exfoliated skin.

SQUAMO'SAL (skwā'-mō'-sal). See Squamous.

SQUAMO'US (skwā'-mous). Scaly.

SQUILL (skwil). Drug with expectorant qualities.

SQUINT (skwint). See Strabismus.

S. S. Abbreviation signifying one-half.

STA'DIUM. A certain period.

STAFF. Hollow sound for protecting part from instrument during operation for stone in the bladder.

STAGE (stāj). Same as stadium.

STAG'GERS. An equine disease.

STAGNATION. Mobile; quiet.

STAM'INA. Energy; vitality.

STAM'MERING. Hesitating articulation.

STAND'ARD. An authority.

STAN'NIC (stan'-ik). Pertaining to stannum.

STAN'NUM (stan'-um). Tin.

TAPE'DIUS (stā-pē'-dī-us). Small aural muscle.

STAPES (stā'-pēz). Small bone of ear.

STAPHISA'GRIA. Purgative obtained from stavesacre seeds.

STAPHISA'GRINE. Active principle of staphisagria.

STAPH'YLE (staf'-il-ē). The uvula.

STAPHYLEDE'MA (staf-il-ē-dē'-mah). Uvular edema.

STAPHYLITIS (staf-il-i'-tis). Inflammation of the uvula.

STAPHYL'UUM (staf-il-i'-um). Nipple of mammary gland.

STAPHYLOCOC'CUS (staf-il-o-kok'-us). Genus of micrococci.

STAPHYLO'MA (staf-il-ō'-mah). Corneal or scleral bulging.

STAPHYLON'CUS (staf-il-on'-kus). Uvular hypertrophy.

- STAPHYLOPLASTY** (staf-il-ō-plas-te). Operation correcting abnormalities of palate.
- STAPHYLOPTO'SIS** (staf-il-op-tō'sis). Unusual length of uvula.
- STAPHYLOR'RHAPHY** (staf-il-or'-ā-fē). Suturing fissure of the palate.
- STAPHYLOT'OMY** (staf-il-ot'-ō-mē). Uvula excision.
- STARCH**. See Amylum.
- STARVA'TION** (star-vā'-shun). Death due to lack of food.
- STA'SIS** (stā'-sis). Hemal stagnation.
- STATIS'TICS** (stā-tis'-tik-s). Mass of facts relative to conditions of a country.
- STAT'URE** (stat'-yūr). Height of an animal from top of head to soles of feet.
- STAVES'ACRE** (stavs-ā'-ker). See Staphisagria.
- STEAP'SIN** (stē-ap'-sin). Ferment acting on fats but not on starch.
- STEAR'IFORM** (stē-ar'-if-orm). Fatty.
- STE'ARIN** (stē'-ar-in). A certain principle of fat.
- STEARRHE'A** (stē-ar-ē'-ah). See Seborrhœa.
- STE'ATINE** (stē'-at-in). See Stearine.
- STEATI'TIS** (stē-at-i'-tis). Inflammation of adipose tissue.
- STEAT'OCELE** (stē-at'-ō-sēl). Fatty tumor; fatty hernia.
- STEATO'MA** (stē-āt-ō'-mah). A fatty tumor.
- STEATOM'ATOUS**. Pertaining to a steatoma.
- STEATOPATH'IC**. Diseases of sebaceous glands.
- STEATORRHE'A** (stē-at-or-ē'-ah). Fatty discharge.
- STEATO'SIS** (stē-at-ō'-sis). Abnormal accumulation of fat.
- STEEL** (stēl). Metal from which many surgical instruments are made.
- STEGNOT'IC** (steg-not'-ik). See Astringent.
- STENOCAR'DIA**. See Angina Pectoris.
- STENOCHO'RIA** (stē-nō-kō'-rē-ah). Narrowing of lachrymal canals.
- STENO'SIS** (sten-ō'-sis). Narrowing of a passage or orifice.
- STENOSTO'MIA** (sten-os-tō'-me-ah). Oral stenosis.
- STENOS'TOMY** (sten-os'-tō-mē). Orificial stenosis.
- STENOTHORAX** (stē-nō-thō'-raks). Narrow-chested.
- STENOT'IC** (sten-ot'-ik). Pertaining to stenosis.
- STERCOBI'LIN** (ster-kō-bī'-līn). Brownish substance in feces.
- STERCORA'CEOUS** (ster-kor-ā'-se-us). Pertaining to feces.
- STERCORE'MIA** (ster-kor-ē'-me-ah). Poisoning due to absorption of fecal matter.
- STER'CORIN** (ster'-kō-rīn). Fecal matter resembling cholesterolin.
- STER'CUS** (ster'-kus). Excrement.

- STERILE** (ster'-il). Non-productive; applied to women who cannot become pregnant.
- STERILITY** (ster-il'-it-ē). Sterile state.
- STERILIZATION** (ster-il-l-zā'-shun). Process of subjecting matter to heat for destroying microorganisms.
- STERILIZATOR** (ster-il-iz-ā'-tor). Apparatus for sterilization of substances.
- STERNAD**. Toward the sternal aspect.
- STERNAL**. Pertaining to the sternum.
- STERNALGIA** (ster-nal'-je-ah). Pain in the sternum.
- STERNODYNIA**. See Sternalgia.
- STERNOID**. Resembling the sternum.
- STERNOPAGUS** (ster-nop'-a-gus). Double monster with sternal union.
- STERNUM**. Flat bone in central part of breast.
- STERNUTAMENT**. That which produces sneezing, as soap-bark.
- STERNUTATION** (ster-nū-tā'-shun). Sneezing.
- STERNUTATORY** (ster-nū'-ta-to-rē). Agent causing sneezing.
' Agent causing nasal secretions.
- STERTOR**. Noisy respiration; snoring.
- STERTOROUS** (ster'-tor-us). Pertaining to the stertor.
- STETHOGRAPH** (steth'-ō-graf). See Pneumograph.
- STETHOMETER** (steth-om'-et-er). Instrument for ascertaining degree of chest expansion.
- STETHOSCOPE** (steth'-ō-skōp). An instrument intensifying and transferring sounds of various organs to ear of physician.
- STHENIA**. Abnormal energy.
- STHENIC**. Strong; energetic.
- STHENOPYRA** (sthen-ō-pī'-rah). Abnormal persistence of a fever.
- STIBIALISM** (stib'-i-al-izm). Condition due to poisoning from antimony.
- STIBIATION** (stib-e-ā'-shun). Exhibition of unusual doses of antimony.
- STIFF-JOINT**. See Ankylosis.
- STIFF-NECK**. See Torticollis.
- STIGMA** (stig'-mah). Small scarlet circumscribed spot on skin.
- STIGMATA MAYDIS** (stig'-mat-ah mā'-dīs). See Zea Mays.
- STIGMATIZATION** (stig-mat-iz-ā'-shun). Appearance of a stigma here and there on the body.
- STILLETTE** (stil-et'). Dagger-like instrument.
- STILL-BORN**. Applied to fetus that is dead when born.

- STILLICID'IUM** (stil-is-id'-i-um). See *Instillation*.
- STILLING'IA** (stil-inj'-ē-ah). Alterative and purgative root.
- STIMULANTS**. Applied to agents producing renewed activity of an organ.
- STIMULA'TION** (stim-ū-lā'-shun). Action of a stimulant.
- STIM'ULUS** (stim'-ū-lus). That which stimulates an organ.
- STIPA'TION** (stī-pā'-shun). See *Constipation*.
- STIRPA'TION** (stir-pā'-shun). See *Extirpation*.
- STITCH**. Sudden, acute pain.
- STO'MA** (stō'-mah). The mouth.
- STOMAC'ACE** (stō-mak'-as-ē). Stomal ulceration.
- STOM'ACH**. Principal organ in which food is digested.
- STOMACH'IC** (stō-mak'-ik). That which stimulates the stomach.
- STOM'ACH PUMP**. Apparatus for removing contents of stomach.
- STO'MAL** (stō'-mal). See *Oral*.
- STOMATAL'GIA**. Pain in the mouth.
- STOMATI'TIS** (stō-mat-i'-tis). Inflammation of mouth.
- STOMATODYN'IA**. Pain in the mouth.
- STOMATOL'OGY** (stō-mat-ol'-ō-je). Science relating to the mouth.
- STOMATOMALA'CIA**. Softening of walls of mouth.
- STOMATOME'NIA** (stō-mat-ō-mē'-ne-ah). Passage of menstrual blood through mouth.
- STOMATONECRO'SIS**. Ulcerous affection of mouth.
- STOMATOP'ATHY** (stō-mat-op'-ath-ē). Diseases of the mouth.
- STO'MATOPLASTY** (stō'-mat-ō-plas-te). Plastic oral surgery.
- STOMATORRHA'GIA** (stō-mat-or-ā'-je-ah). Oral hemorrhage.
- STONE** (stōn). See *Calculus*.
- STOOL** (stul). Fecal discharge.
- STOPPAGE**. Obstruction.
- STO'RAX** (stō'-raks). An expectorant resin.
- STRABIS'MIC**. Affected with strabismus.
- STRABIS'MUS**. Squinting; cross-eye.
- STRABOM'ETER**. Instrument determining amount of strabismus.
- STRABOT'OMY**. Surgery correcting strabismus.
- STRAIN** (strān). To make tense; to filter. Condition resulting from overwork of a part.
- STRAMO'NIUM** (strā-mō'-ne-um). Jamestown weed; a mydriatic.
- STRAN'GLES**. An equine disease.
- STRANG'ULATED HER'NIA**. Condition of hernia which refuses reduction.

- STRANGULA'TION** (strang-û-lă'-shun). Choking; excessive constriction of a part.
- STRAN'GURY** (stran'-jû-re). Dribbling micturation.
- STRA'TUM**. A layer.
- STREPTO-BACTE'RIA** (strep-tô-bak-tê'-re-ah). Bacteria linked together.
- STREPTOCOC'CUS**. Micrococci linked together.
- STRETCH'ER**. An arrangement for removing the sick, to be carried by two or more men.
- STRI'A** (strî'-ah). A grooved line.
- STRI'ATE** (strî'-ât). Grooved.
- STRICT'URE** (strick'-tûr). Constriction of a passage, as the urethra.
- STRICTUROT'OMY**. Operation for relief of stricture.
- STRID'ULUS** (strid'-û-lus). A creaking noise.
- STROKE** (strôk). A sudden acute attack, as apoplexy.
- STRO'MA** (strô'-mah). Organic texture.
- STRON'GYLUS** (stron'-jil-lus). Genus of thread worms.
- STROPHAN'THIN**. Active principle of strophanthus; it is poisonous.
- STROPHAN'THUS** (strô-fan'-thus). Seed furnishing strophanthin; heart tonic.
- STROPH'ULUS** (strof'-û-lus). See Millaria.
- STRUCT'URE** (struk'-tûr). Texture of an organ; also the organ itself.
- STRUCTURAL** (struk'-tûr-al). Pertaining to a structure.
- STRU'MA** (strû'-mah). See Scrofula and Goitre.
- STRU'MOUS**. Affected with scrofula.
- STRYCH'NIA** (strik'-nê-ah). See Strychnine.
- STRYCH'NINE**. Alkaloid of nux vomica.
- STRYCH'NISM**. Poisoning from strychnine.
- STUMP**. Remaining portion of a limb after amputation.
- STUNNED** (stund). Condition resulting from sudden shock.
- STUPE** (stûp). See Fomentation.
- STU'POR**. Unconsciousness; lethargy.
- STUPRA'TION** (stû-pră'-shun). See Stuprum.
- STU'PRUM** (stû'-prum). Rape.
- STUR'DY** (stûr'-dê). Healthy; robust.
- STUT'TER**. See Stammer.
- STUT'TERER**. One who stutters.
- STY**. See Sty.
- STYE** (stî). See Hordeolum.
- STY'LIFORM**. See Styloid.
- STY'LOID**. Resembling a stylus.
- STY'LUS**. A probe.

STY'MA (stī'-mah). See Stymatosis.

STYMATO'SIS. Painful erection with hemorrhage.

STYPTIC (stīp'tik). Drug stopping hemorrhage by local application.

SUB. Prefix denoting under.

SUBACUTE' (sub-ak-ūt'). Applied to disease or attack which is not violent.

SUBARACH'NOID (sub-ar-ak'-noid). Under the arachnoid membrane.

SUBCLA'VIAN (sub-klā'-ve-an). Under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIC'ULA. The first rib.

SUBCLAVIC'ULAR (sub-klav-ik'-ū-lar). Pertaining to the clavicle.

SUBCLA'VIUS (sub-klā'-ve-us). Muscle between clavicle and subclavicle.

SUB'COSTAL. Below a rib.

SUBCRU'REUS (sub-krū'-re-us). A small femoral muscle.

SUBCUTANE'OUS. Under the skin.

SUBDELIR'IUM. Delirium of moderate severity.

SUBDU'RAL (sub-dū'-ral). Beneath the dura mater.

SUBEPIDER'MAL. Beneath the epidermis.

SU'BERIN (sū'-ber-in). Powdered cork.

SUBGRONDA'TION (sub-gron-dā'-shun). Applied where one bone slips under another; as a bone of head.

SUBINVOLU'TION (sub-in-vō-lū'-shun). Defective involution.

SUBJECT. A cadaver. One who is treated for a disease.

SUBJECTIVE. That which is due to external conditions.

SUBJU'GAL (sub-jū'-gal). Under the cheek bones.

SUBLIG'AMEN (sub-lig'-am-en). A hernial support.

SUB'LIMATE (sub'-lim-āt). Product resulting from sublimation.

SUB'LIMATE, CORRO'SIVE. Bichloride of mercury.

SUBLIMA'TION (sub-līm-ā'-shun). Reducing a solid to vapor and condensing latter.

SUBLING'UAL (sub-ling'-wal). Under the tongue.

SUBLUXA'TION (sub-luks-ā'-shun). Moderate dislocation.

SUBMAM'MARY. Under the mammary gland.

SUBMAX'ILLARY (sub-maks'-il-ā-re). Under the jaw bone.

SUBMEN'TAL. Under the chin.

SUBMU'COUS (sub-mū'-kus). Under a mucous membrane.

SUBNOR'MAL. Below the standard.

SUBOC'CIPUT. Under the occiput.

SUBOR'BITAL. Beneath the orbit; infraorbital.

SUBORDINA'TION. Having a condition so that it responds to treatment.

- SUBPLEU'RAL** (sub-plū'-ral). Under the pleural cavity.
- SUBPU'BIC** (sub-pū'-bik). Under the pubes.
- SUBSCAP'ULAR** (sub-skap'-ū-lar). Under the scapula.
- SUBSCAPULA'RIS** (sub-skap-ū-lā'-ris). Muscle below the scapula.
- SUBSE'ROUS** (sub-sē'-rus). Under a serous membrane.
- SUBSI'DENCE** (sub-sī'-dens). Applied to stage of disease where symptoms are subsiding.
- SUBSTITU'TION** (sub-sti-tū'-shun). The act of filling a prescription with a different or spurious make of drugs than those designated.
- SUBSUL'TUS**. Spasmodic twitching.
- SUCCEDA'NEUM** (suk-sē-dā'-nē-um). A substitute. New drug which is preferable to another which has been in use.
- SUC'CINATE** (suk'-sin-āt). Salt of succinic acid and a base.
- SUCCIN'IC AC'ID**. Acid constituent of amber oil.
- SUC'CINUM** (suk'-sin-um). Amber oil.
- SUC'CUS** (suk'-us). Juice of a plant.
- SUC'CULENT** (suk'-ū-lent). Applied to juicy fruits.
- SUCCUS'SION** (suk-ush'-on). Bubbling sound when a fluid is agitated in a cavity.
- SUCK** (suk). Act of an infant when expressing milk from its mother's breast; to nurse.
- SUCK'ING BOT'TLE**. Flask with rubber nipple, holding milk for infant.
- SUDAM'INA**. Miliaria. Disease of sweat-glands.
- SUDA'TION**. Perspiring.
- SUDATO'RIMUM** (sū-dā-tō'-re-um). Intensely heated room for sweating purposes.
- SUD'ATORY** (sū'-dā-tō-re). Pertaining to sudation.
- SU'DOR** (sū'-dor). Sweat.
- SU'DORAL** (sū'-dor-al). See Sudatory.
- SU'DOR ANG'LICUS**. An endemic English fever.
- SUDARA'TION**. See Sudation.
- SUDORIF'EROUS** (sū-dor-if'-er-us). Sweat conveying.
- SUDORIF'IC** (sū-dor-if'-ik). That which causes sweating.
- SUDORIP'AROUS** (sū-dor-ip'-ar-us). Producing sweat.
- SUET, MUTTON**. Rendered fat of sheep.
- SUFFOCA'TION** (suf-ō-kā'-shun). External prevention of respiration.
- SUFFU'SION** (suf-ū'-zhun). Infiltration, q. v.
- SU'GAR** (sū'-gar). See Saccharum.
- SU'GAR CANE**. Plant yielding sugar.
- SU'GAR OF MILK** (sū'-gar uv milk). Sweet heavy powder obtained from milk; see Milk Sugar.

SUGILLATION (suj-il-ă'shun). Effusion of blood in tissue causing cutaneous discoloration.

SUICIDE (sū'is-id). Self-destruction, usually due to melancholia.

SULCATED (sul-kā-ted). Having grooves.

SULCUS (sul'-kus). A groove.

SULPHATE (sul'-fāt). Salt of sulphuric acid.

SULPHIDE (sul'-fid). Compound of sulphur and another element.

SULPHONAL (sul-fō'-nal). A soporific.

SULPHUR (sul'-fer). Non-metal; sudorific and laxative.

SULPHURIC ACID. Valuable corrosive.

SUMACH (sū'-mak). An astringent plant.

SUMBUL. Nervine; prescribed to a great extent in female disorders.

SUMMER CATARRH. See Hay Fever.

SUMMER COMPLAINT. Diarrhea; infantile cholera.

SUNBURN. Inflammation of skin due to lengthy exposure to sunlight.

SUN FEVER. Intensely feverish disease, ostealgia and eruption, etc.

SUN FLOWER. Plant used in diseases of respiratory tract.

SUN STROKE (strōk). Condition due to intense heat of sun.

SUPERCILIARY (sū-per-sil'-yar-ē). Pertaining to eyebrow.

SUPERCILIUM. The eyebrow.

SUPERFECUNDATION. Compound ovular fertilization.

SUPERFETATION (sū-per fē-tā'shun). Impregnation of woman already pregnant.

SUPERFICIAL (sū-per-fish'-al). On the surface only.

SUPERFLUOUS (sū-perf'-lū-us). Not necessary; supernumerary.

SUPERIMPREGNATION (sū-per-im-preg-nā'shun). See Superfetation.

SUPERINVOLUTION (sū-per-in-vō-lū'shun). Abnormal involution.

SUPERIOR (sū-pē'-re-or). Applied to uppermost of several parts.

SUPERPURATION. Abnormal purgation.

SUPERSECRETION (sū-per-sē-krē'shun). Abnormal secretion.

SUPERLACTATION (sū-per-lak-tā'shun). Excessive lactation.

SUPERNATANT. That which is on top of a fluid.

SUPINATION (sū-pin-ā'shun). Position of hand with palm uppermost; act of so placing hand.

SUPINATOR (sū-pin-ā'-tor). Muscle producing supination.

SUPINE' (sū-pīn'). Reclining with face and abdomen, etc., uppermost.

SUPPOS'ITORY. Highly soluble medicated cone for vaginal or rectal insertion.

SUPPRES'SION (sup-resh'-un). Non-appearance of a normal discharge.

SUPPURA'TION. Pus-formation.

SUP'PURATIVE. Pertaining to suppuration.

SUPRACLAVIC'ULAR (sū-pra-klā-vik'-u-lar). Above the clavicle.

SUPRAOR'BITAL (sū-prah-or'-bit-al). Above the orbit.

SUPRARE'NAL (sū-prah-rē'-nal). Above the kidney.

SUPRARE'NAL CAPSULES. Small organ above each kidney.

SUPRASCAP'ULAR (sū-prah-skap'-u-lar). Above the scapula.

SUPRASPI'NAL (sū-prah-spī'-nal). Above or on the spine.

SUPRASPINAL'IS. Small spinal muscle.

SUPRASTER'NAL. Above the sternum.

SUPRAVAG'INAL (sū-prah-vaj'-in-al). Above the vagina.

SU'RA (sū'-rah). Calf of leg.

SU'RAL (sū'-ral). Pertaining to the sura.

SUR'DITY (sīr'-dīt-ē). Deafness; "hard of hearing."

SUR'DOMUTE (sīr'-dō-mut). A mute who cannot hear.

SUR'GEON (sīr'-jun). A physician who performs surgical operations.

SUR'GERY (sīr'-jer-ē). Science of incision or excision of parts of the body.

SUR'GICAL (sīr'-ji-kal). Pertaining to surgery.

SUSCEPTIBLE. Sensible; condition in which a disease is easily acquired.

SUSPEN'DED ANIMA'TION. Apparent death.

SUSPEN'SORY (sus-pen'-sō-rē). Bandage sustaining a part.

SUSPENSO'RIOUS. A muscle upholding a part.

SUSUR'RUS (sū-sur'-us). Murmuring sound.

SU'TURE (sū'-tūr). Seam where bones have "knitted" together. Sewing of a wound or incision.

SWEAT (swet). Secretion of sweat glands.

SWEAT GLANDS. Glands on body from which sweat exudes.

SWEATING FE'VER. See Sudor Anglicus.

SWEET OIL. Olive oil.

SWEL'LING. Inflammatory enlargement.

SWOON (swūn). Fainting.

SYCEPH'ALUS (si-sef'-a-lus). Double-headed monster with cerebral union.

SYCO'MA (sī-kō'-mah). See Condyloma.

SYCO'SIS (sī-kō'-sis). Follicular inflammation of hair.

SYD'ENHAM'S CHORE'A. See Chorea.

SYD'ENHAM'S LAU'DANUM. Mixture approximating one part of opium to nine parts of wine.

SYLVIUS, AQUEDUCT OF. See Aqueduct of Sylvius.

SYMBLEPH'ARON (sim-blef-ar-on). See Prophysis.

SYM'ELUS (sim'-el-us). Monster with union of lower extremity.

SYME'S OPERA'TION. Removal of foot at ankle joint.

SYMPATHET'IC. Pertaining to sympathetic nerve and communicating ganglia.

SYM'PATHY. Applied to condition where an uninjured part is affected by one that is injured, as losing sight of one eye due to injury of the other eye.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY. See Symphysiotomy.

SYMPHYSIOT'OMY (sim-fiz-ē-ot'-ō-mē). Incision of symphysis pubis, to assist difficult labor.

SYM'PHYSIS (sim'-fis-is). Union of cartilages or bones.

SYMPO'DIA (sim-pō'-de-ah). See Sycephalus.

SYMP'TOM (simp'-tum). See Phenomenon.

SYMPTOMAT'IC (simp-tō-mat'-ik). Pertaining to symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY. Description of symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY. Science relating to symptoms.

SYM'PUS (sim'-pus). See Sycephalus.

SYNAL'GIA (sin-al'-je-ah). Pain in one part due to affection of another part. See Sympathy.

SYNAP'TASE. See Emulsion.

SYNARTHRO'DIA (sin-ar-thrō'-de-ah). See Synarthrosis.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (sin-ar-thrō'-sis). Joint which does not permit movement.

SYNCEPH'ALUS (sin-sef'-al-us). Double monster with cerebral union.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. Cartilaginous union of a joint.

SYNCHONDROT'OMY. See Symphysiotomy.

SYN'CHRONUS (sin'-krō-nus). Concomitant; concurrent.

SYN'CHYSIS. Unusual attenuated condition of vitreous humor.

SYNCLO'NUS (sin-klō'-nus). Mild muscular spasm.

SYN'COPE (sin'-kō-pe). Fainting fit; sudden loss of consciousness due to shock.

SYNDAC'TYLISM. Web-like joining of fingers.

SYNDAC'TYLUS. See Syndactylism.

SYNDEC'TOMY (sin-dek'-tō-mē). Removal of portion of conjunctiva.

SYNDESMITIS (sin-des-mī'-tis). Inflammation of ligaments.

SYNDESMOGRAPHY (sin-des-mog'-ra-fe). Description of ligaments.

- SYNDESMOL'OGY** (sin-des-mol'-ô-jê). Science of ligaments.
- SYNDESMO'SIS** (sin-des-mô'-sis). Union of bone by ligaments.
- SYNDESMOT'OMY** (sin-des-mot'-ô-mê). Incision of a ligament.
- SYNECHIA** (sin-ê'-kê-ah). Abnormal union of parts.
- SYN'ERGY** (sin'-êr-jê). Assisting; joint operation.
- SYNGEN'ESIS** (sin-jen'-e-sis). Generation due to coitus.
- SYNNEURO'SIS** (sin-û-rô'-sis). See Syndesmosis.
- SYN'OCHA** (sin'-ô-kah). Continued febrile affection.
- SYN'OCHUS** (sin'-ô-kus). Same as synocha.
- SYNOPHTHAL'MUS** (sin-off-thal'-mus). See Cyclopia.
- SYNORCHISM** (sin-or'-kizm). Union of testes.
- SYNOS'CHEOS** (sin-os'-ke-ôs). Penile and scrotal adhesion.
- SYNSTEOG'RAPHY** (sin-os-tê-og'-râ-fe). Description of the joints.
- SYNSTEOL'OGY** (sin-os-te-ol'-ô-je). Science of the joints.
- SYNSTEO'SIS** (sin-os-tê-ô'-sis). See Synostosis.
- SYNSTEOT'OMY** (sin-ôs-tê-ot'-ô-me). Joint or bone dissection.
- SYNSTO'SIS** (sin-os-tô'-sis). Union of bones by bones.
- SYNO'TIS** (sin-ô'-tis). Double monster umbilically united with abnormality of the ears.
- SYNO'VIA** (sin-ô'-ve-ah). Secretion of synovial membrane.
- SYNO'VIAL MEMBRANE**. Inner envelope of joint capsule.
- SYNOVI'TIS** (sin-ô-vî'-tis). Inflammation of a synovial membrane.
- SYN'THESIS**. Building up of a compound.
- SYNTHET'IC** (sin-thet'-ik). Pertaining to synthesis.
- SYN'TONIN**. Acid albumen of the body.
- SYNULO'SIS**. Cicatrization.
- SYNULOT'IC** (sin-û-lot'-ik). Agent causing synulosis.
- SYPHILELCO'SIS** (sif-il-el-kô'-sis). Formation of syphilelcus.
- SYPHILEL'CUS**. An ulcer of syphilitic origin.
- SYPH'ILICOME** (sif-il-ik-ôm). Syphilitic dispensary.
- SYPH'ILIDE** (sif-il-id). Syphilitic affection.
- SYPHILIPHO'BIA** (sif-il-if-ô'-be-ah). Intense fear of syphilis.
- SYPH'ILIS** (sif-il-is). Venereal disease with ulcerous formations, hereditary and also acquired by coition.
- SYPHILIT'IC**. Pertaining to syphilis.
- SYPHILIZATION**. Inoculation with virus of syphilitic ulceration.
- SYPHILODER'MA**. Syphilitic affection; syphilide.
- SYPHILOGENY** (sif-il-og'-en-ê). Propagation of syphilis.
- SYPH'IOGRAPH** (sif-il-o-graph). Description of syphilis.
- SYPHILOGRAPHER** (sif-il-og'-râ-fer). Writer of syphilitic literature.
- SYPHIOLOG'RAPHY** (sif-il-og'-ra-fe). Description of syphilis.

- SYPHILOID** (sif-il-oid). Of a syphilitic nature.
- SYPHILOL/EPIS** (sif-il-ol'-ep-is). Form of syphilis.
- SYPHILOLOGY**. Science relating to syphilis.
- SYPHILO'MA** (sif-il-ô'-mah). Tumor of syphilitic origin.
- SYPHYLOMA'NIA** (sif-il-ô-mă'-ne-ah). Intense dread of syphilis.
- SYPHYLOP'ATHY** (sif-il-op'-ath-ê). Syphilitic disease.
- SYPHON** (sî'-fon). See Siphon.
- SYR**. Abbreviation for syrup.
- SYRINGE** (sir'-inj). Instrument for injecting fluid, as a hypodermic syringe.
- SYRINGITIS** (sir-in-jî'-tis). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
- SYRINGOMYE'LIA** (sir-ing-gô-mî-ê'-le-ah). See Syringomyelus.
- SYRINGOMYELI'TIS** (sir-ing-gô-mî-el-î'-tis). Malacia of spinal cord attended with hypertrophy, etc.
- SYRINGOMY'ELUS** (sir-ing-gô-mî'-el-us). Monster with spinal cord dilated.
- SYRIN'GOTOME** (sir-ing'-gô-tôm). Instrument for syringotomy.
- SYRINGOT'OMY** (sir-ing-got'-o-mê). Incision of fistula.
- SYR'UP** (sir'-up). Sugar-sweetened water.
- SYRU'PUS** (sir-û'-pus). See Syrup.
- SY'SOMA**. Double monster united by thorax.
- SYSPA'SIA** (sis-pă'-se-ah). Certain spasmodic affection.
- SYSSARCO'SIS** (sis-ar-kô'-sis). Osseous union by muscles.
- SYSTAL'TIC** (sis-tal'-tik). Contracting.
- SYSTEM** (sis'-tem). Arrangement in regular order of the parts of the body. See Economy.
- SYSTEMAT'IC** (sis-tem-at'-ik). Pertaining to system.
- SYSTEM'IC** (sis-tem'-ik). Same as systematic.
- SYS'TOLE** (sis'-tô-lê). Contraction of heart during circulation of blood.
- SYSTREM'MA** (sis-trem'-ah). Cramp in the leg.

T.

- T-BANDAGE**. Certain form of abdominal bandage shaped like this "T."
- TABAC'UM** (tab-ak'-um). Tobacco.
- TABEFAC'TION** (tab-ê-fak'-shun). See Emaciation.
- TABEL'LA** (tă-bel'-uh). A tablet.

TA'BES (tā'-bēz). Systematic wasting away.

TA'BES DORSAL'IS (tā'-bēz dor-sal'-is). Disease causing locomotor ataxy.

TABETIC (tā-bet'-ik). One having tabes.

TA'BLE. Small, thin, flat part of body. A classified list.

TA'BLE SALT. Sodium chloride.

TAB'LET (tab'-let). Small moulded dry medicament.

TA'BUM. See Sanies.

TACHES CEREBRALES. Scarlet spotted condition of skin.

TACHYCAR'DIA (tak-ē-kar'-de-ah). Rapid cardiac pulsation.

TACHYPNE'A (tak-ip-nē'-ah). Rapid respiration.

TACTILE (tak'-til). Pertaining to the sense of touch.

TACTIL'ITY. Perceptibility of touch.

TAGLIACOTIAN OPERATION (tal-yah-kō'-she-an-op-er-ā'-shun). Plastic surgery of the nose.

TAIL (tāl). The acuity at end of organ. Bony extremity of animals beginning just above rectum.

TAL'CUM (tal'-kum). Mineral substance having a greasy feeling; used largely for the skin.

TAL'IPES (tal'-ip-ēz). Distorted foot usually congenital; club-foot.

TAL'IPES CALCA'NEUS. A form of club-foot in which toes grow upward and do not touch the ground.

TAL'IPES EQUI'NUS. Form of club opposite to Talipes Calcaneus, only the toes touching the ground.

TAL'IPES VAL'GUS. Club-foot in which foot is turned outward.

TAL'IPES VAR'US. Club-foot in which foot is turned inward.

TAL'PA. Mole; cutaneous macula.

TA'LUS (tā'-lus). See Astragalus.

TAM'ARIND (tam'-ar-ind). Laxative fruit.

TAM'PON. Mass of cotton usually medicated; much used in uterine diseases.

TAMPONADE' (tam-pon-ād'). Using of a tampon.

TANACE'TUM. Tansy; promotes menstrual flow.

TANGLE-TENT (tang'-gl-tent). See Sea Tangle.

TAN'NIC AC'ID. See Tannin.

TAN'NIN. Active astringent constituent of many vegetables.

TAN'SY (tan'-se). See Tanacetum.

TAPE-WORM (tāp'-worm). See Tenia.

TAPIO'CA (tape-e-ō'-kah). Starch obtained from tropical plant.

TAPPING. Incision of a dropsical part.

TAR. See Pix Liquida.

TARAG'MA. Visual defect.

TAR'ANTISM. Dancing mania or chorea.

TARANTIS'MUS. See Tarantism.

TARAX'ACUM (tar-aks'-ak-um). Dandelion root, an aperient; also stimulates flow of urine.

TARDIEU'S SPOTS. Spotted condition of lungs indicative of death due to suffocation.

TAR'SAL. Pertaining to the tarsus.

TAR'SAL CAR'TILAGE. Palpebral tarsus.

TARSAL'GIA (tar-sal'-je-ah). Pain in the tarsus.

TARSEC'TOMY (tar-sek'-tō-me). Removal of bones of tarsus.

TARSI'TIS (tar-sī'-tis). Palpebral inflammation.

TARSOPHY'MA (tar-sō-flī'-mah). Tarsal tumor.

TARSOR'RHAPHY (tar-sor'-ā-fe). Operation diminishing palpebral fissure.

TARSOT'OMY (tar-sot'-ō-me). Excision of palpebral tarsus.

TAR'SUS. The instep. Palpebral cartilage.

TAR'TAR. Substance collecting on teeth; it is cream colored.

TAR'TAR EMETIC. Antimony and potassium tartrate.

TARTAR'IC. Pertaining to or resembling tartar.

TARTAR'IC AC'ID. Fruit acid having cooling properties.

TASTE (tāst). Sense which distinguishes one savor from another.

TASTE'-BULBS. Minute bodies in tongue.

TAURIN (taw'-rin). Billous constituent.

TAUROCHO'LIC AC'ID. A billous acid.

TAXIS (taks'-is). Reducing a hernia by manual pressure.

T. D. Abbreviation signifying thrice daily, "Ter in die."

TEA (tē). A stimulating beverage containing them.

TEA'BERRY (tē'-ber-ē). See Gaultheria.

TEARS (teerz). Aqueous secretion of lachrymal gland.

TEAT (tēt). Nipple.

TECHNOTO'NIA (tek-nō-tō'-ne-ah). Infanticide.

TEETH (tēth). Number of little prongs inserted in a row in maxillary bones.

TEETH'ING (tēth'-ing). See Dentition.

TEGMEN'TUM. An envelope.

TEG'UMENT. Substance enveloping a body or part.

TEGUMEN'TARY. Pertaining to a tegument.

TEICHOP'SIA (ti-kop'-se-ah). Temporary blindness with migraine.

TEINES'MUS. See Tenesmus.

TEINODYN'IA (ti-nō-din'-e-ah). Pain in the tendons.

TE'LA (tē'-lah). A web-like tissue.

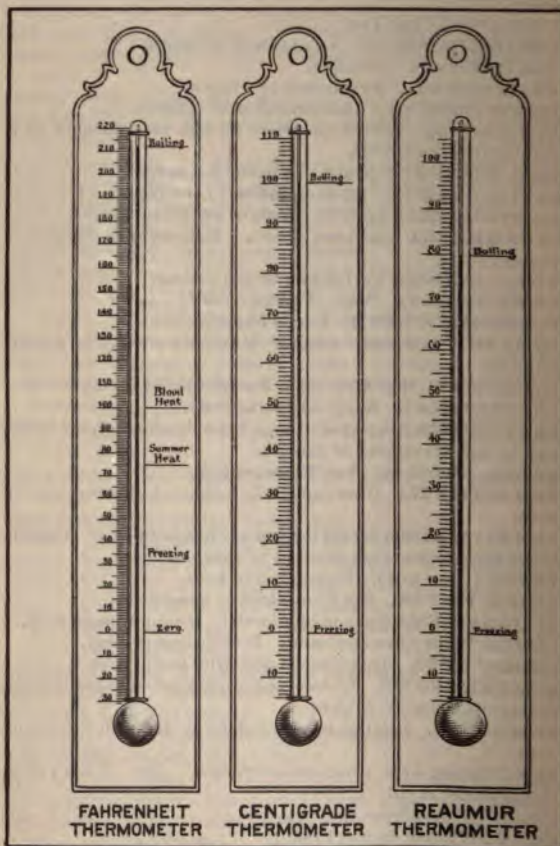
TELANGIEC'TASIS (tel-an-jī-ek'-tas-is). Vascular dilatation.

TELANGIO'SIS (tel-an-jē-ō'-sis). Disease of the capillaries.

- TELEG'RAPHERS' CRAMP.** Spasm of muscles of arm of telegraph transmitters.
- TELEP'ATHY.** Mind-reading.
- TELEPATH'IC.** Pertaining to telepathy.
- TELOMALA'CIA** (tel-ô-mal-â'-se-ah). See Erysipelas.
- TEM'PERAMENT.** Constitution; disposition of a being.
- TEM'PERATURE.** Variation as to degree of heat or cold in the body; also applied to same conditions of atmosphere.
- TEM'PLE.** That part of head on each side of forehead.
- TEM'PORAL.** Pertaining to the temple.
- TEM'ULENCE.** See Dipsomania.
- TENAC'ULUM** (ten-ak'-û-lum). Small instrument having shape of hook.
- TENAS'MUS.** See Tenesmus.
- TEN'DERNESS.** Applied to condition of a part which experiences pain on being touched.
- TEN'DINOUS** (ten'-din-us). Pertaining to a tendon.
- TEN'DON.** Cord-like parallel fibres of muscles.
- TENES'MUS.** Sphincteralgia with frequent desire to go to stool.
- TE'NIA** (tê'-ne-ah). Genus of intestinal worms. A llgature.
- TE'NIAFUGE** (tê'-ni-af-uj). Agent causing expulsion of tenia.
- TE'NICIDE** (tê'-nis-îd). Agent destroying tenia.
- TEN'NYSIN** (ten'-is-in). Certain cerebral substance.
- TENOG'RAPHY** (ten-og'-ra-fe). Description of tendons.
- TENOL'OGY.** Science.
- TENONI'TIS** (ten-on-i'-tis). Inflammation of Tenon's Capsule.
- TENON'S CAP'SULE.** A fascia of the eyeball.
- TENONTOG'RAPHY.** See Tenography.
- TENONTOL'OGY.** See Tenology.
- TENONT'AGRA.** Tendinous gout.
- TENONTODYN'IA** (ten-on-tô-din'-e-ah). Pain in a tendon.
- TENOR'RHAPHY** (ten-or'-af-ê). Suturing a tendon.
- TENOSTO'SIS.** Conversion of a tendon to bone.
- TEN'OTOME** (ten'-ô-tôm). Instrument for tenotomy.
- TENOT'OMY** (ten-ot'-ô-mê). Incision of a tendon.
- TENSE.** Drawn tightly or stretched.
- TEN'SION** (ten'-shun). Applied to tense condition of an organ.
- TEN'SOR.** Muscle producing tension of a part.
- TEN'SOR TAR'SI MUS'CLE.** A lachrymal muscle.
- TENT.** Roll of fabric or sponge for dilating canal of the body.
- TENTI'GO** (ten-tî'-gô). Painful erection of penis.
- TEPHROMYELI'TIS** (tef-rô-mî-el-i'-tis). Inflammation of greater matter of cord.

- TEPIDARIUM** (tep-id-á-re-um). A tepid bath.
- TERATOGENY** (ter-at-ó-j'en-e). Production of monster.
- TERATOID** (ter'-at-oid). Resembling a monster.
- TERATOLOGY** (ter-at-ol'-o-je). Science relating to monsters.
- TERATOMA** (ter-at-ó'-mah). Tumor having abnormal contents.
- TERATO'SIS** (ter-at-ó'-sis). Formation of a monster.
- TEREBENE**. An odorous volatile oil used as an antiseptic; turpentine.
- TEREBINTHINA** (ter-ē-bin'-thin-ah). See Terebene.
- TEREBRATION** (ter-ē-brá'-shun). Trephining.
- TERES** (tē'-rēz). Cylinder-shape. A scapular muscle.
- TERMINAL**. The end.
- TERMINOLOGY**. See Nomenclature.
- TERNARY** (ter'-na-re). Made up of three parts.
- TERPINE HYDRATE** (ter'-pin hí'-drát). Crystal preparation from oil of turpentine, used in diseases of air passages.
- TER'TIAN**. Malaria with paroxysm every third day.
- TER'TIARY**. Applied to third stage of disease.
- TER'TIARY SYPHILIS**. Third syphilitic stage following secondary syphilis.
- TEST**. Application of an agent for investigation purposes as to its value.
- TESTES** (test'-ēz). Two large bodies in scrotum, whose function is the secretion of semen.
- TESTICLES** (test'-ik-ls). See Testes.
- TESTIS** (tes'-tis). Singular of testes, q. v.
- TESTICULAR** (tes-tik'-ū-lar). Pertaining to the testicles.
- TESTITIS** (tes-tí'-tis). Inflammation of the testes.
- TEST PAPER** (test' pá-per). See Litmus.
- TEST TYPES** (test' tips). Letters of various shapes for ascertaining visual acuity.
- TETANIC** (tē-tan'-ik). Pertaining to tetanus.
- TETANIFORM**. See Tetanoid.
- TETANILLA**. See Tetany.
- TETANIN** (tet'-an-in). Alkaloid of tetanic bacillus.
- TETANOID**. Resembling tetanus.
- TETANUS** (tet'-an-us). Disease with tonic muscular spasms.
- TETANY** (tet'-an-ē). Mild form of tonic muscular spasms.
- TETRABRACHIUS** (tet-rah-brá'-ke-us). Four-armed monster.
- TETRAOPHTHALMUS** (tet-rah-off-thal'-mus). Four monster.
- TETTER**. Cutaneous eruption of small vesicles.
- TEXTURE** (teks'-tūr). Web; tissue.

- THAL'LIN.** Chemical used in febrile diseases.
- THANATOPHO'BIA** (than-at-ō-fō'-be-ah). Abnormal dread of death.
- THE'A** (thē'-ah). See Tea.
- THE'BAINE** (thē'-bā-in). An alkaloid of opium.
- THE'CA** (thē'-kah). A sheath.
- THE'CAL** (thē'-kal). Pertaining to a theca.
- THECI'TIS** (thē-sī'-tis). Inflammation of a theca.
- THE'IN** (thē'-in). Active principle of tea, used largely as a substitute for caffeine.
- THELAL'GIA** (thē-lal'-je-ah). Pain in the nipple.
- THELI'TIS** (thē-lī'-tis). Inflammation of the nipple.
- THELON'CUS** (thē-long'-kus). Tumor about the nipple.
- THELORRHA'GIA** (thē-lor-ā'-jē-ah). Hemorrhage from the nipple.
- THE'NAL** (thē'-nal). Pertaining to the thenar.
- THE'NAR** (thē'-nar). Palm of hand or sole of foot.
- THEOBRO'MÆ O'LEUM.** Cacao butter.
- THEOMA'NIA** (thē-ō-mā'-ne-ah). Maniacal condition due to religion.
- THERAPEU'TIC** (ther-ap-ū'-tik). Pertaining to therapeutics.
- THERAPEU'TICAL.** Same as therapeutic.
- THERAPEU'TICS** (ther-ap-ū'-tiks). Branch of medicine relating to the treatment of disease.
- THER'APY** (ther'-ā-pē). See Therapeutics.
- THERMESTHE'SIA** (ther-mes-thē'-se-ah). A perception of heat.
- THERMESTHESIOM'ETER** (therm-es-thē-se-om'-et-er). Instrument for ascertaining amount of thermesthesia.
- THER'MIC** (ther'-mik). Pertaining to heat.
- THER'MIC FE'VER.** See Heat Stroke; sun-stroke.
- THERMOGEN'ESIS** (ther-mō-jen'-e-sis). Production of heat.
- THERMOLYSIS** (ther-mol'-is-is). Dissolution of heat.
- THERMOM'ETER.** Instrument denoting temperature.
- THERMONEURO'SIS.** Excessive temperature due to disorder of nervous central system.
- THER'MOSTAT.** Instrument enforcing a uniform degree of heat.
- THERMOTHER'APY** (ther-mo-ther'-a-pē). Use of heat as a therapeutic agent.
- THIGH** (thī). Leg from knee up.
- THIGH'-BONE** (thī'-bōn). Femur.
- THIRST.** Craving for water.
- THLIP'SIS.** Compression of a part.
- THOM'SEN'S DISEASE.** Congenital contraction of muscles.



- THORACENTE/SIS.** Tapping of thorax for dropsy.
- THORAC/IC** (thō-ras'-ik). Pertaining to the chest.
- THORAC/IC DUCT.** Principal lymphatic trunk.
- THORACOCENTE/SIS.** See Thoracentesis.
- THORACOCYLLO/SIS** (thō-rak-ō-sil-ō'-sis). Thoracic malformation.
- THORACODID'YMUS.** Thoracic united double monster.
- THORACODYN/IA** (thō-rak-ō-din'-e-ah). Pain in the thorax.
- THORACOM'ETER** (thō-rak-om'-et-er). Instrument for ascertaining degree of chest expansion.
- THORACOP'AGUS.** See Thoracodidymus.
- THORA/COPLASTY** (thōr-ā'-ko-plas-te). Plastic thoracic surgery.
- THORACOS/COPY** (thō-rak-os'-kō-pe). Exploring or examining chest.
- THORACOSTENO/SIS** (thō-rak-ō-stē-nō'-sis). Thoracic contraction.
- THORACOT'OMY** (thō-rak-ot'-ō-me). Incision of chest.
- THORADELPH/US** (thō-ra-delf'-us). Double monster united by thoraces.
- THO'RAX** (thō'-raks). The chest cavity.
- THORN'APPLE.** See Stramonium.
- THREAD** (thred). Catgut, silk, etc., used for suturing.
- THREAD'WORM.** Nematoid worm attacking intestines.
- THREPSOL'OGY** (threp-sol'-ō-jē). Science of nutrition.
- THRILL.** Trembling vibration.
- THROAT** (thrōt). Upper part of respiratory tract, including larynx, pharynx, etc.
- THROB.** Pulsation.
- THROE** (thrō). Intense pain.
- THROM'BOID.** Having nature of thrombus.
- THROMBOPHLEBI'TIS** (throm-bō-flē-bi'-tis). Inflammation of a vein due to embolism.
- THROMBO/SIS** (throm-bō'-sis). Production of a thrombus.
- THROM'BUS.** A clot of blood in blood-vessel.
- THRUSH.** See Aphthæ.
- THUMB.** Short thick first digit of hand.
- THYME** (tim). Stimulant volatile oil from garden thyme.
- THYMELCO/SIS** (thī-mel-kō'-sis). Formation of ulcer on thymus gland.
- THY'MIC** (thī'-mik). Pertaining to thymus or thyme.
- THY'MION.** A wart.
- THYMIO/SIS.** Formation of thymion.
- THYMI'TIS** (thī-mī'-tis). Inflammation of thymus gland.
- THY'MOL** (tī'-mol). Antiseptic principle of garden thyme.

THYMUS (thi'-mus). Gland in upper thorax of very young children, but not in adults.

THYREOCELE (thi'-rē-ō-sēl). Tumor of thyroid gland.

THYREON'CUS (thi-rē-on'-kus). See Thyreocoele.

THYREOPHY'MA (thi-rē-ō-fī'-mah). Hypertrophy of thyroid gland.

THYROID. Shield-shaped.

THYROID CAR'TILAGE. Largest cartilage in the larynx.

THYROID GLAND. Gland situated at upper part of trachea.

THYROIDECT'OMY (thi-roid-ek'-tō-mē). Removal of thyroid gland.

THYROIDOT'OMY (thi-roid-ot'-ō-me). Incision of thyroid gland.

THYROT'OMY (thi-rot'-ō-me). See Thyroidotomy.

TIB'IA (tib'-e-ah). Large flute-shaped bone of leg.

TIB'IAL. Pertaining to the tibia.

TIC (tik). Spasmodic muscular action.

TIC DOU'LOUREUX (tik doo'-loo-ru). Neuralgia of the face with muscular twitching of part affected.

TIG'LII O'LEUM. Croton oil.

TIN. A very common metal looking somewhat like silver.

TINC'TURA (tink'-tū-rah). See Tincture.

TINC'TURE (tink'-tūr). Vegetable principles dissolved in alcohol.

TIN'EA (tin'-e-ah). Disease of skin due to fungus.

TIN'EA TON'SURANS. Ringworm affection of the scalp.

TIN'EA VERSICO'LOR. Parasitic skin disease with brown maculæ.

TIN'NITUS (tin'-it-us). A ringing sound.

TIN'NITUS AU'RIMUM. Ringing sound in the ear.

TI'SANE (tē'-zan). See Ptisan.

TIS'SUE (tish'-ū). A web or structure resembling a web.

TITILLA'TION (tit-il-ā'-shun). The act of tickling; Scalinger terms it the sixth sense.

TITUBA'TION (tit-ū-bā'-shun). Walking with an unsteady step; staggering.

TOBAC'CO (tō-bak'-ō). Weed with sedative and emetic properties. The dried leaf used for smoking and chewing.

TOBAC'CO HEART. Excessive accumulation of fat around heart due to excessive use of tobacco.

TOCOL'OGY (tō-kol'-ō-jē). Science of obstetrics.

TOD'DY. Mixture of whiskey, sugar and heated water, a popular remedy for cramps.

TOE (tō). One of the five extremities at end of foot.

TOE, GREAT. First short thick toe.

- ANCE (tōl'-e-ah). Applied to eggs or young
 tance of falling.
- AL'SAN OF. Transliteration of
 (a). Vocal activity.
- I (tang). Organ of taste-sense.
- Y-TIE (tang). Subnormal length of time between
 ng broken speech.
- 2, FRENUM OF. See Frenum.
- (don'-dr). Applied to that other process of
 m.
- SPASM. A protracted muscular spasm.
- TY (sun-ā'-ā-ā). Muscular willow.
- UMBILICORDIAL (ū-bil-ic-ord). Transliteration
 nd tonic.
- . Corresponding glands situated on each side of
 s.
- LITIS (sun-ā'-ā-ā). Inflammation of teeth.
- LOTOME (sun-ā'-ā-ā). Instrument for tooth-
- BEAK. Fragment of bone used for tearing open.
- LOTOMY (sun-ā'-ā-ā). Removal of teeth.
- . Singular of tooth, q. v.
- ACHE (tōh'-āh). Pain in a tooth.
- RASH. Affection of skin of teeth during dentition.
- JS (tō'-fus). Gouty calcareous accumulation or deposit.
- RAPHY (tō-pog'-ca-ā). Description of the elevations
 depressions of the various parts of the body.
- ENTIL/LA (tor-men-ā'-āh). An irritant disease.
- INA (tor'-min-ah). Painful contractions of teeth.
- WALDT'S DISEASE. A certain affection of pharynx.
- D. Pertaining to torpor.
- OR. Numb; sluggish in action.
- ON. Twisting of a part.
- COL/LIS. Wry-neck.
- UOUS (tor'-tū-us). Winding.
- i (tuch). The tactile sense. Exploration with hand.
- NIQUET (toor'-nik-et). Instrument for compressing a
 b to prevent flow of blood.
- NE/MIA (toks-an-ē'-me-ah). Anemia due to toxic absorp-
 o.
- MIA (toks-ē'-me-ah). Toxic state of the blood.
- 2 (toks'-ik). Of a poison. (re).
- CAL (toks'-ik-ā). Same as
- OGEN'IC (toks-ik-ō-jen') Acting poison.
- HE'MIA (toks-ik-ā-hā) = Toxemia.

TOXICODER'MA (toks-ik-ō-der'-mah). Poisonous inflammation of skin.

TOXICOLOG'ICAL (toks-ik-ō-loj'-ik-al). Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOL'OGY. Science relating to poisons.

TOXICOMA'NIA. Craving for toxic substances.

TOXICO'SES (toks-ik-ō'-sēz). Toxic diseases.

TOXIF'EROUS (toks-īf'-er-us). Conveying toxic matter.

TOX'IN (toks'-in). Ptomaine of various poisonous substances.

TRABEC'ULÆ (trā-bek'-u-lē). Thread-like structure of connective tissue.

TRA'CHEA (trā'-kē-ah). The wind-pipe; canal transmitting air.

TRA'CHEAL (trā'-kē-al). Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEI'TIS (trā-kē-i'-tis). Inflammation of trachea.

TRACHELA'GRA (trā-kel-ā'-grah). Gouty affection about trachea.

TRACHELIS'MUS (trā-kel-iz'-mus). Muscular spasm of the neck.

TRA'CHELOPLASTY. Plastic surgery on cervix uteri.

TRACHELOR'RHAPHY (trā-kel-or'-ā-fe). Suturing cervix uteri.

TRACHELOT'OMY. Excision of neck of uterus.

TRA'CHEOCELE (trā'-kē-ō-sēl). Cervical hernia or tumor about trachea.

TRACHEORRHA'GIA. Tracheal hemorrhage.

TRACHEOS'COPY (trā-kē-os'-kō-pe). Tracheal examination.

TRACHEOSTENO'SIS (trā-kē-ō-stē-nō'-sis). Stenosis of trachea.

TRA'CHEOTOME (trā'-ke-ō-tōm). Instrument for tracheotomy.

TRACHEOT'OMY (trā-kē-ot'-ō-mē). Incision of trachea.

TRACHI'TIS (trā-kī'-tis). Inflammation of trachea.

TRACHO'MA (trā-kō'-mah). Disease of the conjunctiva, with granular inflammation.

TRACHYPHO'NIA (trā-kē-fō'-ne-ah). Hoarseness.

TRAC'TION (trak'-shun). Pulling of a part for correcting dislocation.

TRAG'ACANTH. A gum exuding from a plant; it is used in various medicinal preparations.

TRAG'ICUS (traj'-ik-us). A muscle of the ear.

TRA'GUS (trā'-gus). See Antilobium.

TRANCE. Deep persistent sleep, sometimes simulating death.

TRANSFIX' (trans-fiks'). A puncturing or incision.

TRANSFORMA'TION. Structural change.

TRANSFU'SION (trans-fū'-shun). Forcing blood from one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSLU'CID (trans-lū'-sid). Semi-transparent.

- **TRANSMIGRATION** (trans-mi-grā'-shun). Transfer of a condition beyond a dividing membrane.
- **TRANSMIS'SION** (trans-mish'-un). Applied to transmitting of disease.
- TRANSPIRATION** (trans-pir-ā'-shun). Gas exuding through pores of skin.
- TRANSPLANTA'TION** (trans-plan-tā'-shun). Taking tissue from body and uniting it to another part; autoplasty; grafting.
- TRANSPOSITION** (trans-pō-zish'-un). Change of place.
- TRANSUDATION** (trans-ū-dā'-shun). Cutaneous dropsical exudation.
- TRANSVERSE'**. Applied to intersection of parts.
- TRAPE'ZIUM** (trā-pē'-ze-um). A bone of the wrist.
- TRAPE'ZIUS** (trā-pē'-ze-us). Flat muscle of back and neck.
- TRAPEZOID** (trap'-e-zoid). A bone of the wrist.
- TRAULIS'MUS**. Hesitating speech.
- TRAU'MA** (traw'-mah). A wound.
- TRAUMAT'IC**. Pertaining to a wound.
- TRAUMAT'ICINE** (traw-mat'-is-in). Gutta percha—morphine solution.
- TRAU'MATISM** (traw'-mat-izm). Condition of system due to wound.
- TREAT'MENT** (trēt'-ment). Process of curing with remedial agents.
- TREM'BLES** (trem'-blz). See Milk-sickness.
- TRE'MOR** (trē'-mor). Trembling; quivering.
- TREMULA'TION**. Paroxysms of paralysis agitans, q. v.
- TREPAN'** (trē-pan'). See Trephine.
- TREPHINE'**. Instrument for sawing out circular piece of cranium.
- TRI'AL CASE**. A collection of different lenses for testing the eye.
- TRI'AL FRAME**. Frame used to hold trial lens during examination.
- TRIANG'LES** (tri-an'-gls). Applied to a number of parts of body.
- TRIANGULA'RIS**. Applied to a number of muscles.
- TRI'BADISM** (tri'-bid-izm). The act of two women endeavoring to excite orgasm by assuming positions employed during coitus.
- TRICEPH'ALUS** (tri-sef'-a-lus). Three-headed monster.
- TRI'CEPS** (tri'-seps). Muscle having three heads.
- TRICH'I'ASIS** (trik-i'-as-is). Eyelashes growing toward eyeball.

TRICHI'NA SPIRA'LIS (trik-i'-nah spi-ra'-lis). Genus of thread worms in muscles of hog.

TRICHINI'ASIS (trik-in-i'-as-is). See Trichinosis.

TRICHINO'SIS (trik-in-ō'-sis). Infection by trichina.

TRICHIS'MUS (trik-iz'-mus). Fracture of a part which is hardly discernible.

TRICHOCEPH'ALUS. A genus of nematoid worms.

TRICHOCLA'SIA (trik-ō-klā'-se-ah). Brittleness and breaking of hair.

TRICHOGL'OS'SIA (trik-ō-glos'-e-ah). Hairy condition of tongue.

TRICH'OID (trik'-oid). Resembling hair.

TRICHOL'OGY (trik-ol'-ō-je). Science of hair.

TRICHONO'SIS (trik-on-ō'-sis). Disease of the hair.

TRICHOP'ATHY (trik-op'-ath-ē). Disease of the hair.

TRICHOPHY'TON (tri-kō-fī'-ton). Parasite of the scalp causing ringworm.

TRICHO'RHE'A (tri-kor-ē'-ah). See Alopecia.

TRICHOS'CHISIS. Splitting of ends of hair.

TRICH'O'SIS. Disease of hair.

TRICH'O'SES. Diseases of hair.

TRICOL'OGY (tri-col'-ō-je). See Trichology.

TRICUS'PID. Having three folds or segments, as the right auriculo-ventricular cardiac valve.

TRIENCEPH'ALUS (tri-en-sef'-al-us). Monster lacking three senses—sight, hearing and smell.

TRIFA'CIAL (tri-fā'-shal). Fifth pair of cranial nerves.

TRIGEM'INUS (tri-jem'-in-us). Same as trifacial.

TRIGEM'INAL. Pertaining to trigeminus.

TRI'GONE. Three-angled space at lower portion of bladder.

TRIGON'UM. Same as trigone.

TRIO'NAL. Synthetic hypnotic.

TRIOR'CHID (tri-or'-kid). One having three testicles.

TRIP'LETS (trip'-letz). Three infants produced during one pregnancy and born at same time.

TRIPLO'PIA. Tripl- vision of same object.

TRIP'SIS. Signifying a crushing.

TRIS'MUS. Lock-jaw; tetanic affection of lower jaw.

TRISPLANCH'NIC (tri-splangk'-nik). Great sympathetic nerve.

TRIT'ICUM. Rhizome used to advantage in genito-urinary diseases.

TRITURA'TION (trit-ūr-ā'-shun). Reduction to a powder.

TRO'CAR (trō'-kar). Instrument for evacuating fluids from a cavity.

- TROCHAN'TER** (trō-kan'-ter). Several processes of femur.
- TRO'CHE** (trō'-shē). Flat tablet containing medicinal properties.
- TROCHIS'CUS** (trō-kis'-kus). See Troche.
- TROCH'LEA** (trōk'-le-ah). Cartilaginous process resembling a pulley.
- TROCH'LEAR** (trōk'-lē-ar). Pertaining to trochlea.
- TROCHLEA'RIS** (trōk-le-ā'-ris). A muscle of the eye.
- TROMMER'S TEST**. A test for glycosuria.
- TROPH'IC** (trōf'-ik). Pertaining to nutrition.
- TROPHOL'OGY**. Science of nutrition.
- TROPHONEURO'SIS** (trōf-ō-nū-rō'-sis). Impaired nutrition caused by nervous diseases.
- TROPHOP'ATHY** (trōf-op'-a-thē). Abnormal condition of nutrition.
- TROUSSEAU'S' SPOTS**. Scarlet maculæ of skin due to pressure.
- TROUSSEAU'S' SYMPTOM**. Spasm due to nerve pressure, seen in tetanus.
- TRUNCA'TED** (trun-kā'-ted). The trunk without its extremities.
- TRUNK**. That portion of body containing heart, lungs, intestines, etc., etc.
- TRUSS**. A hernial support.
- TRYP'SIN** (trip'-sin). A pancreatic ferment.
- TRYP'TIC**. Pertaining to trypsin.
- TRYP'TONE** (trip'-tōn). That which results from pancreatic action on peptones.
- TRYPTONE'MIA** (trip-tōn-ē'-me-ah). Peptones in the blood.
- TU'BAL** (tū'-bal). Pertaining to the Fallopiian tube.
- TUBE** (tûb). Cylindrical canal.
- TUBE'-CASTS** (tûb'-kasts). Minute urinary casts seen in renal diseases.
- TU'BER** (tû'-ber). Bulbous root of certain plants, as potato.
- TU'BERCLE** (tû-ber'-kl). An eminence. A morbid product causing tuberculosis.
- TUBER'CUA QUADRIGEM'INI**. See Corpora Quadrigemina.
- TUBER'ULAR**. Pertaining to tubercles.
- TUBER'CULIN** (tû-ber'-ku-lin). Koch's antituberculosis fluid.
- TUBERCULITIS** (tû-ber-kû-ll'-tis). Inflammation of tubercle.
- TUBER'CULOCELE** (tû-ber'-kû-lô-sêl). A tubercular tumor of a part.
- TUBERCULO'SIS**. Location of *Bacillus tuberculosis* in the body.
- TUBER'CULUM** (tû-ber'-kû-lum). See Tubercle.

- TUBEROSITY** (tû-ber-os'-it-ē). A bony eminence or process.
- TUBIFORM**. See Tubular.
- TUBULAR** (tû-bû-lar). Shaped like a tube.
- TUBULAR GESTATION**. Pregnancy in Fallopian tube.
- TUBULE** (tû'-bûl). Small tube.
- TUL'LY'S POW'DER**. Morphine compound.
- TUMEFAC'TION** (tû-mē-fak'-shun). Swelling.
- TU'MERIC** (tû'-mer-ik). A popular condiment.
- TUMES'CENCE** (tû-mes'-ens). Process of tumefaction.
- TU'MOR** (tû'-mor). Swelling or abnormal growth of tissue.
- TU'NICA** (tû'-nik-ah). Applied to a number of membranes.
- TU'PELO** (tû'-pel-ō). A uterine tent.
- TUR'BINATE**. Conical; top-shaped.
- TURGES'CENT** (ter-ges'-ent). Swelling.
- TUR'GID**. Swollen.
- TURN'ING** (tern'-ing). See Version.
- TURN OF LIFE**. Period when the menses disappear; set Menopause.
- TUR'PENTINE** (ter'-pen-tin). See Terebinthina.
- TUR'PETH ROOT**. A cathartic root.
- TUS'SAL**. Pertaining to a cough.
- TUS'SIS** (tus'-is). A cough. (Pertussis; whooping cough.)
- TUTAM'INA OC'ULI**. Ocular appendages.
- TWINS** (twinz). Two infants produced during one pregnancy.
- TYLO'MA** (tî-lō'-mah). See Callosity.
- TYLO'SIS** (tî-lō'-sis). Marginal hypertrophy and induration of eyelids.
- TYMPAN'IC** (tim-pan'-ik). Pertaining to the tympanum.
- TYMPAN'IC BONE**. Osseous plate of ear.
- TYMPANI'TES** (tim-pan-î'-tēz). Accumulation of gas in abdomen.
- TYMPANI'TIS** (tim-pan-î'-tis). Inflammation of tympanum.
- TYMPANIT'IC**. Pertaining to tympanites or tympanum.
- TYM'PANUM**. Cavity of middle ear.
- TYPE** (tîp). Characteristic model.
- TYPHIN'IA** (tî-fin'-e-ah). Return of a febrile disease.
- TYPHLI'TIS** (tif-lî'-tis). Inflammation of cecum.
- TYPHLOLO'OGY** (tif-lol'-ō-jē). Science relating to typhlosis.
- TYPHLO'SIS** (tif-lō'-sis). Blindness.
- TY'PHOID** (tî'-foid). Resembling typhus.
- TY'PHOID FE'VER**. Fever resembling typhus fever, with intestinal perforations; it is infectious.
- TYPHO-MALA'RIA**. Malaria and typhoid fever.
- TYPHOMA'NIA** (tî-fō-mā'-ne-ah). Incoherent delirious muttering seen in typhus fever.

- TYPHO'NIA** (tī-fō-nē-ah). See Typhomania.
- TY'PHOUS** (tī'-fus). Resembling typhus.
- TY'PHUS FEVER**. Intense, infectious febrile disease, with eruption, prostration, etc., etc.
- TYP'ICAL** (tip'-ik-al). Pertaining to a type; characteristic.
- TYREM'ESIS** (tī-rem'-es-is). Infantile nausea, with curd-like vomit.
- TYROM'A** (tī-rōm'-ah). Alopecia, q. v.
- TYRO'SIN** (tī-rō'-sin). Substance resulting from action of pancreatin.
- TYRO'SIS** (tī-rō'-sis). Curdling. See Tyremesis.
- TYROTOX'ICON**. Poisonous ptomaine of cheese.
- TY'SON, GLANDS OF**. Preputial sebaceous glands.

U.

- ULATRO'PIA** (oo-lat-rō'-pe-ah). Gingival atrophy.
- UL'CER** (ul'-ser). Purulent accumulation and exudation.
- UL'CEROUS**. Pertaining to an ulcer.
- ULCERATION** (ul-ser-ā'-shun). Production of an ulcer.
- UL'CUS** (ul'-kus). See Ulcer.
- ULCUS/CULUM**. Diminutive for ulcer.
- ULEMORRHA'GIA** (oo-lē-mor-ā'-je-ah). See Ulorrhæa.
- ULET'IC**. Pertaining to the gums.
- ULI'TIS** (oo-lī'-tis). Inflammation of the gums.
- UL'MUS**. Slippery elm, bark used for inflammation of respiratory tract.
- UL'NA**. Large bone of forearm.
- UL'NAR**. Pertaining to ulna.
- ULNAR'IS** (ul-nā'-ris). A muscle of arm.
- ULOCARCINO'MA** (oo-lō-kar-sin-ō'-mah). Gingival cancer.
- ULON'CUS** (oo-lon'-kus). Gingival tumor.
- ULORRHA'GIA** (oo-lor-ā'-jē-ah). See Ulorrhæa.
- ULORRHE'A**. Gingival hemorrhage.
- ULTZ'MANN'S TEST**. Testing for bile pigment in urine, using caustic potash and hydrochloric acid.
- UMBIL'ICAL**. Pertaining to the umbilicus.
- UMBIL'ICAL CORD**. See Cord.
- UMBIL'ICATED** (um-bil'-i-kā-ted). Depressed similar to the navel.
- UMBIL'ICUS** (um-bil'-ik-us). Navel; cicatricial depression in center of abdomen.
- UN'CIA** (un'-she-ah). An ounce.
- UN'CIFORM**. Hook-shaped.

- UN'CIFORM BONE** (un'-se-form bôn). Bone of the wrist resembling shape of a hook.
- UN'CINATE** (un'-sin-ât). Hooked.
- UNCIPRES'SURE** (un-si-pres'-ûr). Stopping hemorrhage by pressure of hooks.
- UNCON'SCIOUSNESS**. Insensibility.
- UNCT'ION** (ungk'-shun). An unguent.
- UNCT'IOUS** (ungk'-shus). Fatty; oily.
- UN'DULATORY** (un'-dû-lâ-tô-rê). Wavy appearance.
- UNFRUIT'FULNESS** (un-frût'-ful-nes). State of non-productiveness.
- UN'GUAL** (un'-gwal). Pertaining to a nail.
- UN'GUENT** (un'-gwent). Medicated ointment; fatty, oily compound.
- UNGUEN'TUM**. See Unguent.
- UN'GUIS**. A nail.
- UN'GUIS OS**. Lachrymal bone.
- UNICEL'LULAR**. With a single cell.
- UNICORN U'TERUS**. Womb with one cornu.
- UNILAT'ERAL** (û-ne-lat'-er-al). Pertaining to one side.
- UNILOC'ULAR** (û-nê-lok'-u-lar). With one cell.
- UNIOC'ULAR** (û-ne-ok'-û-lar). With one eye.
- U'NION** (û'-yon). Uniting of lips of a wound. Joining of two separate parts.
- UNIP'ARA**. See Primipara.
- UNIP'AROUS** (û-nip'-ar-us). Bearing one child.
- UNIPOLAR** (û-nip-ô'-lar). Having one process or eminence.
- U'NIT**. The least complete number; a single thing.
- UNIVER'SITY** (û-niv-ver'-sit-ê). A college whose curriculum embraces all the sciences.
- UNOC'ULUS** (û-nok'-u-lus). See Cyclops.
- U'RACHAL** (û'-rak-al). Pertaining to the urachus.
- U'RACHUS** (û'-rak-us). Cord joining umbilicus and bladder.
- URACRA'TIA** (û-rak-râ'-she-ah). See Enuresis.
- URÆ'MIC**. See Uremic.
- URANISCONI'TIS** (û-ran-is-kon-i'-tis). Inflammation of the palate.
- URANISCOPLASTY**. Surgery restoring palate to normal state.
- URANOPLASTY**. See Uraniscoplasty.
- URANISCORRHAPHY** (û-ran-is-kor'-â-fê). Suturing palate.
- URANIS'CUS** (û-ran-is'-kus). The palate.
- URANOS'CHISIS** (û-ran-os'-kis-is). Fissure of palate.
- U'RATE** (û'-rât). Uric acid and a base
- U'REA** (û'-rê-ah). A urinary constituent.

- UREAMETER.** Instrument for determining amount of urea.
- URECHYSIS** (û-rek-î'-sis). Tissue infiltration with urine.
- URE'DO** (û-ré'-do). See Urticaria.
- URELCO'SIS** (û-rel-kô'-sis). Ulcers affecting genito-urinary canals.
- URE'MIA** (û-ré'-me-ah). Urea in the blood causing blood poisoning.
- URE/MIC.** Pertaining to or having uremia.
- URE'SIS** (û-ré'-sis). See Urination.
- U'RETER** (û-ré'-ter). Urine bearing tube between kidney and bladder.
- URETERAL'GIA** (û-ré'-ter-al'-je-ah). Pain in the ureters.
- URETERITIS** (û-ré'-ter-î'-tis). Inflammation of the ureters.
- URE'TEROLITH** (û-ré'-ter-ô-lith). Stone in a ureter.
- URETEROT'OMY** (û-ré'-ter-ot'-ô-mê). Incision of a ureter.
- URETHAN** (û'-ré'-than). Ethyl carbonate.
- URETH'RA** (û-réth'-rah). Passage through which urine discharges from bladder.
- URETH'RAL** (û-réth'-ral). Pertaining to the urethra.
- URETHRAL'GIA** (û-réth'-ral'-je-ah). Pain in the urethra.
- URETHRITIS** (û-réth'-rí'-tis). Inflammation of the urethra.
- URETH'ROCELE.** Hernia of membrane of urethra through meatus.
- URETH'ROPLASTY.** Plastic urethral surgery.
- URETHRORRHA'GIA** (û-réth'-ror-â'-jê-ah). Urethral hemorrhage.
- URETHRORRHE'A** (û-réth'-ror-é'-ah). Urethral flow.
- URETH'ROSCOPE.** Instrument for investigation inside urethra.
- URETH'ROSCOPY** (û-réth'-ros-kô-pê). Using urethroscope.
- URETH'ROSPASM** (û-réth'-rô-spazm). Urethral spasm.
- URETHROSTENO'SIS.** Urethral stenosis.
- URETH'ROTOME** (û-réth'-rô-tôm). An instrument for urethrotomy.
- URETH'ROT'OMY** (û-réth'-rot'-ô-mê). Incision of urethra.
- URET'IC.** Agent stimulating secretion of urine.
- U'RIC ACID.** An acid constituent of urine.
- URICE'MIA** (û-ris-é'-mê-ah). Uric acid in the blood.
- URIDRO'SIS** (û-rid-rô'-sis). Sweat impregnated with urea.
- URINÆ'MIA** (û-rin-é'-me-ah). See Urinemia.
- U'RINAL** (û'-rin-al). Receptacle for urine.
- URINALYSIS** (û-rin-al'-is-is). Analysis of urine.
- U'INARY** (û-rin-â'-re). Pertaining to urine.
- URINATION** (û-rin-â'-shun). Discharge of urine.
- U'RINE** (û'-rin). Renal secretion.

- URINE'MIA** (û-rin-ê'-me-ah). Urinary principles in the blood.
- URINIF'EROUS** (û-rin-îf'-er-us). Bearing urine.
- URINOM'ETER**. Instrument for determining density of urine.
- URINIP'AROUS** (û-rin-ip'-ar-us). Forming urine.
- URINOL'OGY** (û-rin-ol'-ô-je). Science pertaining to urine.
- URINOS'COPY** (û-rin-os'-kô-pe). Analysis of urine.
- U'RINOUS** (û'-rin-us). Resembling urine.
- UROBIL'IN** (û-rô-bîl'-in). Urinary coloring matter.
- UROBILINU'RIN**. Highly colored state of urine due to excessive amount of urobilin in urine.
- UROCELE** (û'-rô-sêl). Infiltration of scrotal tissues with urine.
- UROCH'ERAS** (û rok'-er-as). Gritty urine.
- UROCHROME** (û'-rô-krôm). Yellow constituent of urine.
- UROCY'ANIN**. Blue matter in diseased urine.
- UROCYANO'SIS**. Formation of urocyanin.
- UROCYS'TIC** (û-rô-sis'-tik). Pertaining to the urinary bladder.
- UROCYS'TIS** (û-rô-sis'-tis). The urinary bladder.
- URODIAL'YSIS** (û-rô-dî-al'-is-is). Retention of urine.
- URODOCHI'UM**. Urinal.
- UROËR'YTHRIN** (û-rô-er'-ith-rin). Abnormal red pigment of urine.
- UROGLAU'CIN** (û-rô-glaw'-sin). See Urocyanin.
- UROHEM'ATIN** (û-rô-hem'-at-in). Hematin in the urine.
- U'ROLITH** (û'-rô-lith). Stone in urinary passages.
- UROLITH'ASIS**. Formation of urolith.
- UROL'OGY** (û-rol'-ô-je). See Urinology.
- U'ROMANCY** (û-rô-man-se). Diagnosis from urinalysis.
- UROMEL'ANIN** (û-rô-mel'-an-in). Dark coloring matter of the urine.
- UROM'ETER** (û-rom'-e-ter). Same as urinometer.
- URON'CUS** (û-ron'-kus). Tumor in urinary passages.
- URONOL'OGY** (û-ron-ol'-ô-je). Science relating to urine.
- UROPLA'NIA** (û-rô-plâ'-ne-ah). Vicarious secretion of urine.
- UROPOE'SIS** (û-rô-pô-ê'-sis). Secretion or formation of urine.
- UROPSAM'MUS** (û-rop-sam'-us). Gravel in the urine.
- URORRHA'GIA** (û-ror-â'-je-ah). Abnormal secretion of urine.
- URORRHE'A** (û-ror-ê'-ah). See Enuresis.
- UROS'CHEOCELE** (û-ros'-kê-ô-sêl). Tumor of scrotum due to infiltration of urine.
- UROS'COPY** (û-ros'-kô-pe). See Urinalysis.
- URO'SES** (û-rô'-sêz). Diseases of urinary organ.
- UROTOX'IC**. Pertaining to urotoxin.
- UROTOX'IN**. Urinary poisonous substance.
- U'ROUS** (û'-rus). Resembling urine.
- URTICA'RIA**. Nettle-rash; inflammation of skin with lesions.

URTICA'TION. Production of urticaria. Form of massage, using nettles.

USTILA'GO MAY'DIS (us-til-ā'-gō mā'-dis). Corn smut; used same as ergot, q. v.

US'TION. Burning of tissues with an agent.

U'TERINE (ū'-ter-in). Pertaining to the uterus.

U'TERINE GESTATION. See Pregnancy.

UTERITIS (ū-ter-i'-tis). Inflammation of the womb.

UTERO-GESTA'TION (ū-ter-ō-ges-tā'-shun). Embryonic development in uterus.

UTEROMA'NIA (ū-ter-ō-mā'-ne-ah). See Andromania.

UTEROT'OMY (ū-ter-ot'-ō-me). Incision of womb.

U'TERUS (ū'-ter-us). Womb; female organ in which product of conception is developed.

U'TRICLE (ū'-trik-l). Cavity of the ear.

UTRIC'ULAR. Pertaining to the utricle.

UTRIC'ULUS. See Utricle.

U'VA UR'SA (ū'-vah ur'-sa). Bearberry; stimulates urinary secretion.

UVE'A (ū-vē'-ah). Back surface of iris.

UVEI'TIS (ū-vē-i'-tis). Inflammation of uvea.

U'VULA (ū'-vū-lah). Cone-shaped process suspending from palate.

U'VULAR (ū'-vū-lar). Pertaining to the uvula.

UVULA'RIS (ū-vū-lā'-ris). A muscle of the uvula.

UVULATOME (ū'-vū-lat-om). Instrument used for excision of uvula.

UVULAT'OMY (ū-vū-lat'-ō-me). Using of uvulatome.

UVULI'TIS. Inflammation of uvula.

UVULOPTO'SIS. Uvular relaxation.

V.

VACCI'NA (vak-sī'-nah). See Vaccinia.

VACCI'NAL (vak-sī'-nal). Pertaining to vaccination.

VACCINA'TION (vak-sin-ā'-shun). Small circumscribed scarification, impregnated with vaccine; supposed to make patient immune from small-pox.

VAC'CINE (vak'-sen). Cow-pox virus.

VACCINEL'LA. Eruption from imperfect vaccination.

VACCIN'IA. See Cow-pox.

VAC'UOLE (vak'-ū-ōl). A gaseous cavity.

VAC'UUM (vak'-ū-um). An enclosure having no air.

VAGI'NA (vā-jī'-nah). Tube in female joining womb and vulva.

VAG'INAL (vaj'-ln-al). Pertaining to the vagina.

VAGINIS'MUS. Spasm of vagina.

VAGINITIS (vaj-ln-i'-tis). Inflammation of vagina.

VAGINODYN'IA (vaj-ln-ō-din'-ē-ah). Pain in the vagina.

VAGINOT'OMY. Incision of vagina.

VAGI'TIS. Infantile crying.

VAGOT'OMY (vā-got'-ō-mē). Incision of vagus.

VA'GUS (vā'-gus). See Pneumogastric nerve.

VALE'RIAN (vā-lē-rē-an). Antispasmodic and stimulant plant.

VALERIAN'A (vā-lē-re-an'-ah). See Valerian.

VALETUDINA'RIAN. An invalid.

VAL'GUS (val'-jus). See Club-foot; bow-leg, etc.

VALLEC'ULA (val-ek'-ū-lah). A depression.

VAL'LET'S MASS (val'-āz). An iron carbonate mass for making pills.

VAL'LEY OF CEREBEL'LUM. Groove of cerebellum.

VALVE. Membranous sheet closing canal one way but allowing passage in opposite direction.

VAL'VULA (val'-vū-lah). Small valve.

VA'POR (vā'-por). Air heavily impregnated with liquid; moisture.

VAPORIZA'TION. Changing to a vapor.

VARIA'TION. Process of changing.

VARICEL'LA. Chicken-pox; infectious disease somewhat resembling small-pox.

VARICOBLEPH'ARON. Palpebral varicosity.

VAR'ICOCELE (var'-ik-ō-sēl). Varicose state of veins of scrotum.

VARICOM'PHALUS (var-ik-om'-fā-lus). Umbilical varicosity.

VAR'ICOSE (var'-ik-os). Having a varix.

VARICOSITY. Varicose condition.

VAR'IOLA (vā-rī'-ō-lah). Small-pox; intense pustular febrile disease with pitting; it is infectious.

VA'RIOLATE (vā'-rē-ō-lāt). Having variola.

VARIOLIZA'TION. Inoculation of small-pox.

VA'RIOLOID (vā'-re-ō-loid). Resembling or pertaining to small-pox.

VARI'OLOUS (vā-rī'-ō-lus). Same as varioloid.

VA'R'IX. Abnormal distension of a vein.

VA'RUS (vā'-rus). Acne, q. v. Talipes.

VAS. A vessel.

V'S DEF'ERENS. Excretory duct of testes.

VAS'CLAR (vas'-kū-lar). Pertaining to vessels.

VASCULARIZA'TION. Development of vessels.

- VAS'CULUM.** Small vessel.
- VAS'ELINE** (vas'-el-in). See Petrolatum.
- VASO-CONSTRIC'TOR.** Constriction of vessels.
- VASO-DILA'TION.** Dilatation of vessels.
- VASO-MO'TOR** (vas-ô-mô'-tor). Applied to that which causes vascular motion.
- VAS'TUS.** Crural muscle.
- VEC'TIS** (vek'-tis). Instrument used to assist in labor.
- VEGETA'TION** (vej-it-â'-shun). An excrescence or growth.
- VE'HICLE** (vē'-ik-l). Substance with which a medicine is incorporated.
- VEIL** (vâl). A very thin membrane.
- VEIN** (vân). One of many vessels through which blood is carried to the heart.
- VEIN-STONE.** Calculus in the veins.
- VELLICA'TION** (vel-ik-â'-shun). Twitching.
- VEL'UM** (vē'-lum). See Veil.
- VE'NA** (vē'-nah). See Vein.
- VE'NA CAV'A.** Applied to a number of veins.
- VE'NÆ.** Plural of vein.
- VENENA'TION** (ven-ê-nâ'-shun). Poisoning.
- VENE'NUM.** Poison.
- VENE'REAL** (ven-ê'-rê-al). Pertaining to venery.
- VEN'ERY** (ven'-er-e). Coitus.
- VE'NESECT'ION** (vē-nê-sek'-shun). Incision of a vein.
- VEN'OM** (ven'-om). Glandular secretion of animals, as a snake; it is a deadly poison.
- VENOS'ITY** (vē-nos'-it-ê). Having nature of venous blood.
- VE'NOUS** (vē'-nus). Pertaining to a vein.
- VEN'TER.** The belly.
- VENTILA'TION.** Condition where the more or less impure air is constantly being replaced by fresh air.
- VEN'TRAL.** Pertaining to the venter.
- VEN'TRICLE.** Small cavity of an organ, as right or left ventricle of heart.
- VENTRIC'ULUS** (ven-trik'-û-lus). See Ventricle.
- VEN'TROSE** (ven'-trôs). Having a belly.
- VENTROS'ITY.** Distended belly.
- VENTROT'OMY.** Incision of belly.
- VEN'ULA** (ven'-û-lah). Small vein.
- VERA'TRUM VIR'IDE** (vē-râ'-trum vir'-id-ê). American hellebore; has a depressing effect on the nervous system.
- VER'MICIDE** (ver'-mis-îd). Agent destroying worms.
- VERMIC'ULAR** (ver-mik'-û-lar). Shaped like a worm.
- VERMIC'ULATE** (ver-mik'-û-lât). See Vermicular.

- VERMICULA'TION. See Peristalsis.
- VER'MIFORM. See Vermicular.
- VER'MIFORM APPEN'DIX. Blind pouch opening in cecum.
- VER'MIFUGE (ver'-mif-ŭj). Agent expelling worms.
- VERMINA'TION. Having worms.
- VER'NAL FE'VER. Malaria fever.
- VER'NIX CASEO'SA. Fatty substance covering fetus.
- VERRU'CA (ver-oo'-kah). A wart.
- VERRU'CIFORM. Resembling a wart.
- VERRU'GAS (ver-oo'-gas). Constitutional disease with anemia.
- VER'SION (ver'-shun). Operation of moving fetus in utero.
- VER'TEBRA (ver'-tē-brah). One of the small flat round bones of spinal column.
- VER'TEBRÆ. Plural of vertebra.
- VER'TEBRAL. Pertaining to a vertebra.
- VER'TEBRAL COL/UMN. Spinal column.
- VER'TEBRATE (ver'-te-brät). With vertebra.
- VER'TEX (ver'-tēks). Highest cranial point.
- VERTIG'INOUS (ver-tij -in-us). Having vertigo.
- VERTIGO (ver'-ti-gō). Dizziness; feeling as one about to faint.
- VERUMONTA'NUM. Urethral eminence.
- VES'ICA (ves'-ik-ah). The bladder.
- VES'ICAL (ves'-ik-al). Pertaining to the bladder.
- VES'ICANT (ves'-ik-ant). An agent which blisters.
- VESICA'TION (ves-ik-ä'-shun). The action of a vesicant.
- VES'ICATORY (ves'-ik-a-to-re). Same as vesicant.
- VES'ICLE (ves'-ik-l). A small blister.
- VESIC/ULA (ves-ik'-ŭ-lah). Small vesicle.
- VESIC/ULÆ. Plural of vesicula.
- VESIC/ULAR. Pertaining to or having vesicles.
- VESIC/ULAR MUR'MUR. Chest-sound.
- VESICULIF'EROUS (ves-ik-ŭ-lif'er-us). Same as vesicular.
- VES'SEL (ves'-el). Canal for passage of fluids.
- VESTIB/ULAR. Pertaining to vestibule.
- VESTIBULE (ves'-tib-ŭl). Entrance of hollow organs.
- VESTIB/ULUM (ves-tib'-ŭ-lum). Same as vestibule.
- VIABIL'ITY (vī-a-bil'-it-ē). State of being viable.
- VIA'BLE (vī'-a-bl). Capable of living.
- VIAL (vī'-al). A small bottle.
- VIBEX (vī'-beks). Purple streaks on skin.
- VIBI'CES (vib-ī'-sēz). Plural of vibex.
- VIBRA'TION (vī-brä'-shun). Oscillation.
- VIB'RION (vib'-re-ŭn). Genus of bacilli.
- VIBRIS'SÆ (vī-bris'-sē). Bristle-like hair growing in the nostrils.

VIBUR'NUM (vi-bur'-num). Black haw; remedy for certain female troubles.

VICA'RIOUS (vi-kā'-re-us). Applied to secretions of one organ abnormally discharged from another.

VICT'UALS (vit'-ls). Food.

VID'IAN AR'TERY. Small artery of the jaw.

VIEN'NA PASTE. Mixture of lime and potash.

VIG'IL (vij'-il). A watch.

VIG'OR. Strength.

VIL'LI. Hair-like surface of a membrane.

VIL'LOUS (vil'-us). Resembling or pertaining to villi.

VIL'LUS (vil'-us). Singular of villi.

VIN'EGAR. A liquid— $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of which is acetic acid; produced by fermentation of alcoholic fluids.

VINOUS (vi'-nus). Resembling or pertaining to wine.

V'NUM (vi'-num). Wine.

VIOLA'TION (vi-ō-lā'-tion). Act of ravishing.

VIR'GIN (ver'-jin). A female who has never had coitus.

VIRGIN'IA SNAKE-ROOT. See *Serpentaria*.

VIR'IL. Pertaining to manhood.

VIRIL'ITY. State of man when fully developed.

VIR'TUOUS. Applied to one who commits no sexual crimes.

VIR'ULENCE (vir'-ū-lens). Malignant; poisonous.

VIR'ULENT. Pertaining to or resembling a poison.

VIRUS (vi'-rus). Substance formed in an infectious disease.

VIS'CERA (vis'-er-ah). Plural of viscus.

VIS'CERAD (vis'-er-ad). Toward the visceral aspect.

VIS'CERAL (vis'-er-al). Pertaining to the viscera.

VISCERAL'GIA (vis-er-al'-je-ah). Pain in a viscus.

VIS'CID (vis'-id). See Viscous.

VIS'COUS (vis'-kus). Applied to a pasty, sticky mass. Pertaining to a viscus.

VIS'CUS (vis'-kus). Organ of the body.

VIS'ION (vizh'-un). The act of seeing; sense of sight.

VIS'UAL (viz'-ū-al). Pertaining to vision.

VI'TA (vi'-tah). Life.

VI'TAL (vi'-tal). Pertaining to life.

VITAL'ITY (vi-tal'-it-ē). Animal force or resisting power against disease.

VI'TALS (vi'-tals). Indispensable organs of an animal.

VITEL'LIN (vi-tel'-in). Proteid constituent of eggs.

VITEL'LINE (vi-tel'-in). Pertaining to vitellus.

VITEL'LUS (vi-tel'-us). The yolk of egg.

VITILI'GO (vit-il-i'-gō). White cutaneous blotches.

- VIT'REOUS** (vit'-rē-us). Glassy.
- VIT'REOUS HU'MOR**. Gelatinous body back of lens.
- VIT'RIOL** (vit'-re-ol). Salt of sulphuric acid.
- VIT'US' DANCE, ST.** See Chorea.
- VIVIFICA'TION** (viv-if-ik-ā'-shun). Giving life; resuscitation.
- VIVIP'AROUS** (vi-vip'-a-rus). Bearing young alive.
- VIVISEC'TION** (viv-is-ek'-shun). Dissecting animals alive in the interest of science.
- VO'CAL** (vō'-kal). Pertaining to the voice.
- VO'CAL CORDS**. Laryngeal membrane producing voice.
- VOICE** (vois). Sound emitted from vocal cords.
- VO'LAR** (vō'-lar). Relating to the palm.
- VOL'ATILE** (vol'-at-il). Having highly evaporative qualities.
- VOLSEL'LA**. See Vulsella.
- VOL'UNTARY** (vol'-un-ta-re). In accordance with will.
- VOL'VULUS** (vol'-vū-lus). Intestinal twisting stopping passage of contents.
- VO'MER** (vō'-mer). Sheet of bone dividing nostrils.
- VOM'ICA** (vom'-ik-ah). A purulent lung-cavity.
- VOM'IT**. Violent expulsion of contents of stomach through mouth; the matter thus expelled.
- VOMITO-NI'GRO**. Black vomit.
- VOM'ITORY**. See Emetic.
- VOM'ITUS** (vom'-it-us). Matter expelled during vomiting.
- VORA'CIOUS** (vō-rā'-she-us). Greedy; terribly hungry.
- VOR'TEX** (vor'-teks). Spiral-shaped fibres of heart.
- VOX** (voks). See Voice.
- VUL'NERARY**. Remedy curing wounds.
- VUL'NUS**. A wound.
- VULSEL'LA** (vul-sel'-ah). Doubled-clawed forcep.
- VULSEL'LUM**. See Vulsella.
- VUL'VA** (vul'-vah). External genitals of female.
- VULVIS'MUS** (vul-viz'-mus). Spasm of the vulva.
- VULVI'TIS** (vul-vī'-tis). Inflammation of the vulva.
- VULVO-VAG'INAL** (vul-vō-vaj'-in-al). Pertaining to vulva and related to vagina.
- VULVO-VAG'INAL GLANDS**. Glands about vulvo.

W.

- WAHOO'** (wah-hoo'). See Enonymus.
- WAIST'-COAT, STRAIGHT**. See Jacket.
- WAKING** (wā'-king). Condition of coming out of sleep.
- Action and motion of the nerves.
- WALE** (wāl). See Wheal.

WALL'-EYE. Having white iris.

WAL'NUT. See Juglans.

WAR'BURG'S TINCTURE. Compound of aloes, rhei, etc., for malaria.

WARD. A department with beds in hospital for receiving injured and sick.

WARD'ROP'S OPERATION. Operation for aneurism.

WART. See Verruca.

WASH. Preparation for keeping a part antiseptic or clean.

WASTING (wást'-ing). See Atrophy.

WATER (wah'-ter). H_2O . Colorless fluid, which animals drink daily; occurs in rivers, wells, etc.

WATER-BED. Large rubber bag filled with water serving as a mattress.

WATER-BRASH. See Pyrosis.

WATER-CURE. See Hydropathy.

WATER-PANG. See Pyrosis.

WATER-POX. See Varicella.

WAX (waks). Network substance formed by bees to contain their honey.

WEAL. See Wheal.

WEAN (wēn). Breaking a child from nursing.

WEIL'S DISEASE'. Intense feverish affection with symptoms similar to typhoid fever.

WELT. See Wheal.

WEN. Cyst due to disorder of sebaceous glands.

WEST'PHAL'S SYMPTOM. Absence of knee-jerk.

WET'-NURSE. Woman nursing another woman's baby.

WET'-PACK. Wet cloths wrapped about a patient and then covered with dry cloths.

WHARTON'S DUCT. See Duct.

WHARTON'S JEL'LY. Mucoid matter in umbilical cord.

WHEEL (whēl). Narrow ridge on skin due to striking with a lash.

WHEEZING (whēz'-ing). Mild hissing sound during respiration; seen in asthma.

WHEY (whā). Fluid of milk without the solids.

WHIS'KEY-NOSE. Inflammation of external nose due to excessive drinking of whiskey.

WHITE'-LEG (whit'-leg). See Phlegmasia alba dolens.

WHITES (whitz). See Leucorrhea.

WHITE-SWEL'LING. Dropsical inflammation of joints.

WHIT'LOW (wit'-low). See Panaris.

WHOOPI'NG COUGH (kawf). See Pertussis. Sometimes written Hooping Cough.

- WILD CHERRY.** See *Prunus Virginiana*.
WILD FIRE. Erysipelas.
WILD JALAP. A resin having cathartic properties.
WIL'LOW (wil'-ō). See *Salix*.
WINCK'EL'S DISEASE. Infantile disease with cutaneous discoloration due to affection of kidneys.
WIND'-PIPE (pīp). See Trachea.
WINE (win). Product of fermentation of various fruit juices.
WIN'SLOW, FORAMEN OF. See Foramen.
WIN'TERGREEN. See *Gaultheria*.
WIR'SUNG, DUCT OF. Pancreatic duct.
WIS'DOM TEETH. Last molar teeth appearing after puberty.
WITCH HA'ZEL. See *Hamamelis*.
WITH'ERING. Drying up or atrophy of a part.
WOLFS'BANE. See *Aconitum*.
WOMB. See Uterus.
WOOD. That which is beneath bark of trees.
WOOL FAT. See Lanolin.
WOOL'-SORTERS' DISEASE. See Anthrax.
WORD'-BLINDNESS. Indication of brain trouble in an educated person who cannot comprehend writing or printing.
WORD'-DEAFNESS. Indication of brain trouble in an educated person who cannot comprehend spoken words.
WOR'MIAN BONES. Small triangular bones in sutures of bones of the head.
WORM'SEED (worm'-sēd). See *Chenopodium*.
WORM'TEA (worm'-tē). See *Spigella*.
WORM'WOOD. See *Absinthium*.
WOUND. An injuring in which tissues are separated.
WRIS'BERG, CARTILAGE OF. Small cartilaginous nodules in larynx.
WRIS'BERG, NERVE OF. Small nerve of arm.
WRIST (rist). The carpus, situated at base of hand.
WRIST'-DROP. Muscular paralysis of the wrist due to lead poisoning.
WRI'TER'S CRAMP. Nervous affection due to prolonged writing.
WRI'TER'S PAL'SY. See Writer's Cramp.
WRY'NECK (rī'-nek). Stiff condition of neck due to muscular affection

X.

- "X" RAYS.** An intensely penetrating light of electrical origin.
It is used for taking a skiagraph, q. v.





- XANTHELAS'MA** (zan-thel-az'-mah). See Xanthoma.
- XAN'THIC** (zan'-thik). Pertaining to yellow.
- XANTHIC OX'IDE**. See Xanthine.
- XAN'THINE** (zan'-thin). Yellow coloring substance.
- XANTHO-CREAT'ININE**. Highly toxic muscular leucomaïne.
- XANTHODER'MA** (zanth-ô-der'-mah). Yellow-skinned.
- XANTHODONT'OUS**. Having yellow teeth.
- XANTHO'MA** (zan-thô'-mah). Tubercular growth of connective tissue, having yellow color.
- XANTHOPATHY** (zan-thop'-â-the). Yellowish affections of the skin.
- XAN'THOPHANE** (zan'-thô-fân). Yellowish retinal pigment.
- XANTHOP'SIA** (zan-thop'-se-ah). Yellow vision.
- XANTHO'SIS** (zan-thô'-sis). Yellow cancerous formation.
- XANTHOXYLIN**. See Sea-ash.
- XANTHU'RIA**. Xanthine in urine.
- XENOMENIA**. Vicarious menstruation.
- XERAN'SIS** (zê-ran'-sis). See Exsiccation.
- XERAN'TIC** (zê-ran'-tic). Pertaining to xeransia.
- XERA'SIA** (zê-râ'-sê-ah). Dry condition of the hair.
- XERODER'MA** (zê-rô-der'-mah). Dry condition of the skin.
- XERO'MA** (zê-rô'-mah). See Xerophthalmia.
- XEROPHTHAL'MIA** (zê-roff-thal'-me-ah). Dry condition of conjunctiva.
- XERO'SIS** (zê-rô'-sis). Dry condition.
- XEROSTO'MA** (zê-rô-stô'-mah). Dry condition of the mouth.
- XEROT'IC**. Dry.
- XIPHISTER'NUM** (zif-is-ter'-num). Final sternal process.
- XI'PHOID** (xi'-fold). Resembling shape of a sword.
- XI'PHOID APPENDIX**. See Xiphisternum.
- XIPHOP'AGUS** (zif-op'-ag-us). Double monster having sternal union.
- XY'LOL** (xi'-lol). A coal-tar product, a remedy for eruption of skin.
- XYPHODYMUS** (zif-od'-im-us). Double monster having pelvic union.

Y.

- YAM**. See Dioscorea.
- YAR'ROW**. A tonic herb.
- YAWN'ING**. Deep sighing; opening mouth very wide.
- YAWS** (yauz). See Frambesia.
- YEAST** (yêst). Fermentation product of alcoholic solutions.
- YELK**. See Yolk.
- YELLOW-DOCK**. An alterative and tonic.

YEL/LOW FEVER. Epidemic febrile disease, highly fatal; skins turns deep brown accompanied by vomiting black matter.

YEL/LOW-ROOT. See *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

YEL/LOW-WASH. Yellowish colored lotion containing mercury.

YEL/LOW-WAX. Wax from bee hive.

YER'BA SAN'TA (yer'-bah san'-tah). See *Eriodictyon*.

YOLK (yōk). The yellow interior of an egg.

YOUTH (yûth). Child who has passed puberty but not majority.

Z.

ZE'A MAYS (zē'-ah mās). Indian corn; stimulant to urinary organs.

ZELOTY'PIA. A form of insanity.

ZE'RO (zē'-rō). See cut of thermometers on page 280.

ZINC (zink). One of the metals.

ZIN'CUM. See Zinc.

[cramps, etc.

ZIN'GIBER (zīn'-jīb-er). Ginger; used for intestinal flatus and

ZOAN'THROPY. Dementia in which the patient is deluded to the effect that he is a brute.

ZO'NA (zō'-nah). A girdle. Herpes zoster.

ZO'NA PELLU'CIDA. Transparent substance enveloping ovum.

ZONE (zōn). See *Zona*.

ZONESTHE'SIA (zōn-es-thē'-se-ah). Feeling as though a belt is about a part.

ZO'NULE (zō'-nūl). Diminutive of *zona*.

ZOŌBIOL'OGY (zō-ō-bī-ol'-ō-jē). Science relating to animal life.

ZOŌGEN'ESIS (zō-ō-jen'-es-is). Production of animals.

ZOŌL'OGY. Science of animals.

ZOŌT'OMY (zō-ot'-ō-mē). Incision or dissection of animals.

ZOS'TER. A belt. A vesicular cutaneous disease.

ZYGO'MA (zī-gō'-mah). The arch of the cheek bone.

ZYGOMAT'IC (zī-gō-mat'-ik). Pertaining to the zygoma.

ZYGOMAT'ICUS. A small muscle of the side of face.

ZYME (zīm). A ferment-producing substance.

ZYMOGRA'PHY. A treatise on fermentation.

ZYMOL'OGY (zī-mol'-ō-jē). Science relating to fermentation.

ZYMOLYSIS (zī-mol'-is-is). Fermentative decomposition.

ZYMO'MA (zī-mō'-mah). A ferment.

ZYMO'SIS (zī-mō'-sis). Fermentation.

ZYMOT'IC (zī-mot'-ik). Pertaining to fermentation.

ZYMOT'IC DISEAS'ES. Diseases caused by ferments in the system.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Aorta, abdominal.	Thoracic aorta.	Two common iliacs.	Phrenic, celiac axis, suprarenal inferior and superior mesenteric renal, lumbar, spermatic, right and left common iliac, sacral.
Aorta, arch.	Left ventricle.	Thoracic aorta.	Coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.
Aorta, thoracic.	Arch of aorta.	Abdominal aorta.	Several each of pericardiac, bronchial, esophageal, intercostal, mediastinal or diaphragmatic.
Auricular, posterior.	External carotid.	Back of neck, scalp and ears.	Auricular, stylomastoid, parotid.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Brachial artery and its branches.	Superior thoracic, acromiothoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Arm and forearm.	Superior and inferior profunda, muscular, radial, ulner, anastomica magna, nutrient.
Carotid, common.	On the right side, innominate, and on the left side, arch of aorta.	External and internal carotid.	External and internal carotid.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Front of neck, face, side of head, meningeal integuments.	Temporal, internal maxillary, ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Carotid, internal.	Common carotid.	Eye, internal ear, nose, forehead and most of brain.	Tympanic, arteria receptaculi, meningeal, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral.
Celiac axis.	Abdominal aorta.	Gastric, hepatic and splenic.	Stomach, esophagus, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver and gall bladder.
Coronary of heart.	Arch of aorta.	Cardiac tissues.	Various minute branches.
Dorsalis pedis.	Anterior tibial.	Foot.	Dorsalis hallucis, communicating, tarsal and metatarsal.
Epigastric, deep.	External iliac.	Abdominal wall, and abdominal end of femoral canal (femoral ring).	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular and terminals.
Facial.	External carotid.	Face and pharynx.	Inferior palatine, tonsillar, submaxillary, submental, muscular, inferior labial, inferior and superior coronary, lateralis nasi, angular.
Femoral.	External iliac.	Lower abdomen, genital, thigh.	Superficial epigastric, external and deep external pudic, profunda, superficial external iliac, muscular, anastomica magna, popliteal.

Iliac, deep circumflex.	External iliac.	Iliac.	Muscles of the abdomen.	Muscular and anatomica.
Iliac, external.	Common iliac.	Lower extremities.	Femoral, circumflex, epigastric.	
Iliac, internal.	Common iliac.	Pelvis, glutei and genitals.	Anterior and posterior trunk.	
Iliac, internal, anterior trunk.	Internal iliac.	Pelvis, glutei and genitals.	Middle hemorrhoidal, vesical, uterine, vaginal, obturator, internal pudic, sciatic.	
Iliac, internal, posterior trunk.	Internal iliac.	Muscles of hip, sacral muscles.	Iliolumbar, lateral sacral, gluteal.	
Innominate.	Arch of aorta.		Right carotid and right subclavian.	
Intercostal, superior.	Subclavian.	Neck and subclavical region.	Profunda cervicis, first and second intercostal, etc.	
Lingual.	External carotid (Second branch).	Hyoid, sublingual gland, mouth, tongue.	Hyoid, dorsalis lingual, sublingual, ranine.	
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.	Thoracic structures.	Comes nervi phrenici, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, musculophrenic, superior epigastric.	
Maxillary, internal.	External carotid (Eighth branch).	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Maxillary group, pterygoid group, sphenomaxillary group.	
Maxillary, internal (Maxillary Group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches	Tympanic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, inferior dental.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Maxillary, internal (Pterygoid Group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Deep temporal, pterygoid, masseteric, buccal.
Maxillary, internal (Sphenomaxillary Group).	External carotid.	Structures indicated by names of branches.	Alveolar, infraorbital, posterior, or descending palatine, vidian, pterygopalatine, nasal or sphenopalatine.
Mesenteric, inferior.	Abdominal aorta.	Descending colon and rectum.	Colica sinistra, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, superior.	Abdominal aorta.	Small intestine colon and cecum.	Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, vasa intestini tenuis, ileocolic, colica dextra and media.
Obturator.	Internal iliac.	Pelvis and thigh.	Iliac, vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic.
Occipital.	External carotid (Fourth branch).	Muscles of neck, occiput and adjacent structures.	Muscular, auricular, meningeal, princeps cervicis.
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	The eye and part of face.	Lachrymal, supraorbital, anterior and posterior ethmoid, superior and inferior palpebral, frontal, nasal, muscular, anterior, long and short ciliary, central retinal artery.
Palmar arch, deep.	Radial.	Palm and fingers.	Palmar interosseous perforating, recurrent.
Palmar arch, superficial.	Ulnar.	Palm and fingers.	Communicating and digital branches.

Pharyngeal, ascending.	External carotid (Sixth branch).	Neck, pharynx and meninges.	Meningeal, pharyngeal and external.
Plantar, external.	Posterior tibial.	Soles and toes.	Posterior perforating, digital, calcaneal, muscular.
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Leg, knee and thigh.	Superior and inferior muscular, cutaneous, superior external articular, superior internal articular, azygos articular, inferior external articular, inferior internal articular, anterior and posterior tibial.
Profunda femoris.	Femoral.	Thigh.	External and internal circumflex perforating (first, second, third and fourth).
Pudic.	Internal iliac.	Genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, superficial and transverse perineal, arteries of bulb, and corpus cavernosum, penis.
Pulmonary.	Right ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and left pulmonary.
Radial.	Brachial.	Hand, wrist and forearm.	Radial recurrent, muscular, superficialis volar, anterior and posterior carpal, metacarpal, dorsalis pollicis, dorsalis indicis, princeps pollicis, radialis indicis.
Sciatic.	Internal iliac.	Lumbar and pelvic muscles.	Muscular, vesical, hemorrhoidal coccygeal, inferior gluteal, comes nervi ischiatici, articular.
Subclavian.	Innominate (right), aorta (left).	Neck, thorax, brain, meninges and arms.	Vertebral, thyroid axis, axillary, superior intercostal.
Suprascapular.	Thyroid axis.	Muscles of shoulder.	Inferior sternomastoid, suprasternal, acromial, articular, etc.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Temporal.	External carotid (Seventh branch).	For. ead. parotid gland, masseter, ear.	Anterior and posterior temporal, transverse facial, anterior facial, anterior auricular.
Thyroid axis.	Subclavian.	Shoulder, neck, tho- rax, spine.	Inferior thyroid, suprascapula, transversalis colli.
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyroid axis.	Thyroid gland, larynx, esophagus, trachea, neck.	Laryngeal, tracheal, esophageal, ascending cervical, muscular.
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid (First branch).	Omothyroid, sterno- thyroid, sterno- thyroid gland.	Hyoid, superior laryngeal, crycothyroid, super- ficial descending.
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Ankle, leg and knee.	Recurrent tibial, muscular, internal and ex- ternal malleolar, dorsalis pedis.
Tibial, posterior.	Popliteal.	Foot, ankle and leg.	Peroneal, muscular, nutrient, communicating, internal calcaneal, internal and external plantara.
Transversalis colli.	Thyroid axis.	Muscles of neck and back.	Superficial cervical, posterior scapular.
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist and hand.	Anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent, inter- osseous, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, communicating, digital.

<i>B. ludermos</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. luteus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. malarie</i>	Blood of those suffering from malaria.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. mallei</i>	Animals diseased with glanders.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. mealy pork</i>	Mealy hogs.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. merum</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. morus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. mus fuscus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. mus ruber</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. mus vulgaris</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans</i>	See <i>B. rosaceum metalloides</i>	
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Putrescent animal su stances.....	Putrefactive agent.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Putrescent liquids.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Pus of femoral abscess and leucorrhea in puerperal septicemia.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Earth.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Intestinal contents.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Earth, air and putrid bodies.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Old curds.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	See <i>micrococcus parvus ovatus</i>	
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Air.....	Acetic ferment.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Sea-water.....	Photogenous at 25°.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	See <i>B. in swine-typhoid</i>	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Pneumonia of hare.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	See <i>micrococcus prodigiosus</i>	
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Pus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Feces.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Blue pus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Fetid pus of an abscess.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. nectans animal su</i>	Rhinocleromatous tubercular tissue.....	Pathogenic.....

A TABLE OF BACILLI—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>B. diphtheriæ</i>	Diphtheritic false membrane.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. distortus</i>	Fermenting casein.....	The ferment of albuminoids.....
<i>B. of dysentery, epidemic</i>	Stools and viscera of dysenteric patients.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. dysodes</i>	Bread.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. enteritidis</i>	Putrid meat of animal dying of enteritis.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. erythrosporus</i>	Air	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. figurans</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. filiformis</i>	Fermenting casein.....	Ferment of albuminoids.....
<i>B. fitzianus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. flavus</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. fluorescens liquefaciens</i>	Water and air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. fluorescens putidus</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. letidus</i>	Exudation of sweating feet.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. of gangrene of septicæmic frog</i>	Blood of frog suffering from gangrenous septicæmia.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. geniculatus</i>	Fermenting casein.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of glands</i>	See <i>B. mallei</i>	Albuminoid fermentation.....
<i>B. nanseni</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. heminecroblophilus</i>	Caseous ganglia.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of hog-cholera</i>	Sick hog.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. hydrophilus fuscus</i>	Air.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. ianthinus</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. indicus</i>	Monkey's stomach.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of influenza</i>	Air.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of jequirity</i>	Extracts of jequirity.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. lactis</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. lactis aërogenes</i>	Intestine of animals drinking milk.....	Ferment of lactic acid.....
<i>B. lactis erythrogenes</i>	Milk.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. lactis viscosus</i>	Milk.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. leprose</i>	Tissues of the leper.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. lincolni</i>	See <i>Bacteriura lincolni</i>	Pathogenic.....

B. lodermos	Air	Saprophytic.
B. luteus	Air	Saprophytic.
B. malarie	Blood of those suffering from malaria	Saprophytic.
B. mallei	Animals diseased with glanders	Pathogenic.
B. of measles pork	Measly hogs	Pathogenic.
B. megaterium	Air	Saprophytic.
B. melano-porus	Air	Saprophytic.
B. mesentericus fuscus	Air	Saprophytic.
B. mesentericus ruber	Air and water	Saprophytic.
B. mesentericus vulgaris	Air	Saprophytic.
B. miniacus	See B. rosaceum metalloides	Saprophytic.
B. mirabilis	Putrescent animal substances	Putrefactive agent.
B. multipedunculatus	Air	Saprophytic.
B. murisepticus	Putrescent liquids	Pathogenic.
B. murisepticus pleomorphus	Pus of femoral abscess and leucorrhea in puerperal septicemia	Pathogenic.
B. mycoides	Earth	Saprophytic.
B. neapolitanus	Intestinal contents	Pathogenic.
B. oedematis maligni	Earth, air and putrid bodies	Pathogenic.
B. oxytocus permicosus	Old curds	Pathogenic.
B. parvus ovatus	See micrococcus parvus ovatus	Pathogenic.
B. pasteurianus	Air	Acetic ferment.
B. phosphorescens	Sea-water	Photogenous at 25°
B. of pneumoenteritis of the hog	See B. in swine-typhoid	Pathogenic.
B. pneumonicus agilis	Pneumonia of hare	Pathogenic.
B. polymyxa	Air	Saprophytic.
B. prodigiosus	See micrococcus prodigiosus	Pathogenic.
B. pseudopneumonicus	Pus	Pathogenic.
B. putrificus coli	Feces	Saprophytic.
B. pyocyaneus	Blue pus	Pathogenic.
B. pyogenes foetidus	Fetid pus of an abscess	Pathogenic.
B. radicans		
B. ramosus liquefaciens	Air	Saprophytic.
B. rhinoscleroma	Rhinoscleromatous tubercular tissue	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>B. rosaceum metalloidis</i>	Water	Saprophytic
<i>B. ruber</i>	Air	Saprophytic
<i>B. salivarius septicus</i>	Saliva	Pathogenic
<i>B. saprogenes</i> , No. 1.....	Putrescent vegetation	Pathogenic(?)
<i>B. saprogenes</i> , No. 2.....	Fetid sweat of feet	Saprophytic
<i>B. saprogenes</i> , No. 3.....	Gangrenous tissue	Pathogenic
<i>B. saprogenes fetidus</i>	See <i>B. fetidus</i>	
<i>B. scaber</i>	Fermented casein	Albuminoid ferment
<i>B. of septicemia in man</i>	Blood	Saprophytic
<i>B. septicus</i>	Earth and putrid matter	Pathogenic
<i>B. septicus agrigenus</i>	Earth	Pathogenic
<i>B. septicus sputigenus</i>	See <i>micrococcus pasteurii</i>	Pathogenic
<i>B. similis</i>	Human feces	Non-pathogenic
<i>B. of splenic fever</i>	See <i>B. anthracis</i>	
<i>B. stolonatus</i>	Lingual ulcerations of calf	Pathogenic
<i>B. of ulcerative stomatitis in calf</i>	Human feces	Non-pathogenic
<i>B. subtiliformis</i>	Air and water	Saprophytic
<i>B. subtilis</i>	Mineral water	Saprophytic
<i>B. sulhydrogenus</i>	Blood	Pathogenic
<i>B. in swine-typhoid</i>	Tissues of hogs with typhoid	Pathogenic
<i>B. in swine-typhoid</i>	Blue milk	Non-pathogenic
<i>B. syncyanum</i>	Yellow milk	Non-pathogenic
<i>B. synxanthus</i>	Casein fermentation	Albuminoid ferment
<i>B. tenuis</i>	Air and water	Saprophytic
<i>B. termo</i>	Soil and pus of tetanus	Pathogenic
<i>B. tetani</i>	Putrescent plant-infusions	Saprophytic
<i>B. tremulus</i>	Tuberculous organism	Pathogenic
<i>B. tuberculosis</i>	Air	Saprophytic
<i>B. tumescens</i>	Air	Saprophytic
<i>B. turgidus</i>	In the body during typhoid fever	Pathogenic
<i>B. typhosus</i>	Air	Ammoniacal urinary ferment
<i>B. ureæ</i>	Putrescent animal matter	Albuminoid ferment
<i>B. urocephalus</i>		

<i>B. violaceus</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. virens</i>	Stagnant water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. virgula</i>	Fermented casein.....	Albuminoid ferment.....
<i>B. viridis</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. viscosus</i>	Sweet carbohydrites.....	A ferment.....
<i>B. vitulorum</i>	Diphtheritic membranes in calves.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. vulgaris</i>	Animal decomposition.....	A putrefactive agent.....
<i>B. zenkeri</i>	Putrefaction.....	Putrefactive agent.....
<i>B. zopfi</i>	Chickens' intestines and ducks' blood.....	Apparently innocuous.....

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.

<i>Namc.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>B. acetii</i>	Alcoholic fluids.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. Aeruginosum</i>	See micrococcus pyocyaneus.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. brunneum</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. cavicida</i>	See bacillus cavicida.....	
<i>B. chauveti</i>	See bacillus chauveti.....	
<i>B. chlorinum</i>	See micrococcus chlorinus.....	
<i>B. cholerae gallinarum</i>	See micrococcus cholerae gallinarum.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. coli commune</i>	Feces of breast-fed infants.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. crassum sputigenum</i>	Sputum.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of Davaine's septicemia</i>	Blood of septicemic rabbits.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. decalvans</i>	Hair terminals in alopecia areata.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. in diphtheria of calves</i>	See bacillus vitulorum.....	
<i>B. in diphtheria of man</i>	See bacillus of diphtheria.....	
<i>B. of oreococcus liquefaciens</i>	See bacillus columbarum.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. aureococcus putidum</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. putidum</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. of fowl-cholera</i>	See <i>B. cholerae gallinarum</i>	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of aliforme</i>	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. fusiforme</i>		

A TABLE OF BACTERIA—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>B. hyacinthi</i>	Exudation of diseased hyacinth-buds.....	Pathogenic (?).....
<i>B. ianthinum</i>	See bacillus ianthinus.....
<i>B. indicum</i>	See bacillus indicus.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. lactis aerogenes</i>	Feces of breast-fed infants.....	Agent of fermentation in milk.....
<i>B. lineola</i>	Stagnant water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. liodermos</i>	See bacillus liodermos.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. litoreum</i>	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. luteum</i>	See bacillus luteus.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. merismopedioides</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. multipediculum</i>	See bacillus multipediculus.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. navicula</i>	Putrescent vegetation.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. neapolitanum</i>	See bacillus neapolitanus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. oxytocum perniciotusum</i>	See bacillus oxytocus perniciotus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. pasteurii</i>	See micrococcus pasteurii.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. pasteurianum</i>	Beer-wort.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. pflügeri</i>	Putrescent fish and meat.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. phosphorescens</i>	See bacillus phosphorescens.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. photometricum</i>	Exudation of pneumonia.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. pneumoniæ crupose</i>	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. pneumonicum agile</i>	Pulmonary exudation of pneumonia in rabbits.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. prodigiosum</i>	See bacillus prodigiosus.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. pseudopneumonicum</i>	See bacillus pseudopneumonicus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. ramosus liquefaciens</i>	See bacillus ramosus liquefaciens.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. of rhinoscleroma</i>	See bacillus of rhinoscleroma.....	Pathogenic (?).....
<i>B. rosaceum metalloides</i>	See bacillus rosaceum metalloides.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. rubescens</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. rubrum</i>	Stewed rice.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>B. saprogenes</i>	See bacillus saprogenes, No. 3.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. of septicæmia in rabbits</i>	See bacillus cuniculicidus.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. septicum agrigenum</i>	Earth.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>B. septicum sputigenum</i>	See bacillus septicus sputigenus.....	Pathogenic.....

<i>B. syncyanum</i>	See bacillus cyanogenus.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. xanthum</i>	See <i>B. xanthinum</i>	Saprophytic
<i>B. termo</i>	Putrescent liquids.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. ureæ</i>	See micrococcus ureæ.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. violaceum</i>	Albumen of egg.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. viride</i>	Yellow milk.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. xanthinum</i>	See <i>B. xanthinum</i>	Saprophytic
<i>B. of yellow milk</i>	See bacillus figurans.....	Saprophytic
<i>B. zopfi</i>		

A TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>M. in acute yellow atrophy</i>	Hepatic atrophy.....	Saprophytic (?).....
<i>M. albicans amplius</i>	Vaginal secretions.....	Not apparently pathogenic.....
<i>M. albicans tardissimus</i>	Urethral pus.....	Not apparently pathogenic.....
<i>M. amylovorus</i>	Pear-tree and apple-tree.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>M. aquatilis</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. aurantiacus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. of biskra button</i>	The blood of patients with biskra button.....	Produces furunculus cruentalis.....
<i>M. bombycis</i>	The viscera of a silk worm with "fiacherie".....	Pathogenic.....
<i>M. candidans</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. candidus</i>	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. cæcus albus</i>	Pus.....	Apparently not pathogenic.....
<i>M. cæcus flavus</i>	Pus.....	Apparently not pathogenic.....
<i>M. chlorinus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. cholerae gallinarum</i>	The blood in fowl-cholera.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>M. cinabareus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. citreus congloneratus</i>	Pus of blennorrhæa.....	Apparently not pathogenic.....
<i>M. contagious mammitis of cows</i>	Mammary gland and milk.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>M. coronatus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. copunculum</i>	Putrescent masses.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M. cævus</i>	Air.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>M.</i>		

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Pisiform bone.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Abducts the little finger.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Outer tuberosity, os calcis and plantar fascia.	First phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Abducts little toe.
Abductor pollicis.	Trapezium.	First phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Abductor of the thumb.
Abductor pollicis.	Inner tuberosity, os calcis.	First phalanx of the great toe.	Internal plantar.	Abductor of great toe.
Accelerator urinae.	Central tendon of perineum and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous part of the penis.	Perineal.	Ejects urine.
Adductor brevis.	Ramus of the pubes.	Upper part of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adductor longus.	Front of pubes.	Middle of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adductor magnus.	Rami of the pubes and ischium.	Linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor pollicis.	Third metacarpal.	First phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb toward median line.

Anconeus.	Back of external condyle of humerus.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Arytenoepiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly).	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses sacculus of larynx.
Arytenoepiglottideus superior.	Apex of arytenoid.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts aperture of larynx.
Arytenoideus.	Posterior and outer border of one arytenoid.	Back of the other arytenoid.	Superior and recurrent laryngeal.	Closes back part of glottis.
Attollens aurem.	Occipitofrontalis aponeurosis.	Pinna.	Branch of cervical plexus.	Elevates pinna.
Attrahens aurem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances pinna.
Azygos uvulæ.	Posterior nasal spine of the palate bone.	Uvula.	Facial through sphenopalatine ganglion.	Raises uvula.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Long — Glenoid cavity. 2. Short — Coracoid process.	Tuberosity of radius.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Ischial tuberosity. 2. Linea aspera.	Head of fibula	Great sciatic.	Flexes and rotates leg outward.
Biventer cervicis.	Transverse processes of 2 to 4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of the occipital bone.	Portion of the complexus.	Retracts and rotates head.
Biventer humeralis anticus.	Lower half shaft of humerus.	Coronoid process of ulna.	Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.	Flexes forearm.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Buccinator.	Alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Facial.	Compresses cheeks.
Cervicalis ascendens.	Angles of five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th and 6th cervical.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps neck erect.
Coccygeus.	Ischial spine.	Coccyx.	Sacral.	Supports the coccyx and closes pelvic outlet.
Complexus.	Transverse process 7th cervical and 3 upper dorsal, and articular processes of 4th to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital and branches of cervical.	Retracts and rotates head.
Compressor naris.	Superior maxillary.	Fellow muscle.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compressor narium minor.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compressor urethræ.	Ramus of pubes.	Fellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses urethra.
Constrictor (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus and external laryngeal.	Contracts pharyngeal caliber.

Constrictor (middle).	Cornua of the hyoid and stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and glossopharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharyngeal caliber.
Constrictor (superior).	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygo-max. lig., jaw and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharyngeal caliber.
Coracobrachialis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Innershaft of humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Draws arm forward and inward.
Corrugator supercilii.	Superciliary ridge.	Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and in.
Crureus.	See <i>Vastus internus</i> .			
Deltoid.	Clavicle, acromion and spine of scapula.	Shaft of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates humerus inward
Depressor alae nasi.	Incisive fossa of superior maxillary.	Septum and ala of the nose.	Facial.	Contracts nostril.
Depressor anguli oris.	External oblique line of inferior maxillary.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial.	Depresses angle of mouth.
Depressor labii inferioris.	External oblique inferior maxillary.	Lower lip of mouth.	Facial.	Depresses lip.
Diaphragm.	Ensiform cartilage, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar vertebrae.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsion.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Digastric (anterior belly).	Inner surface inf. maxillary, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inferior dental.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Dilatator naris anterior.	Alar cartilage.	Border of ala.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dilatator naris posterior.	Nasal notch of superior maxillary.	Skin at margin of nostril.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dorsal interossei, four.	Sides of metacarpals.	Bases of phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abducts fingers away from the median line.
Dorsal interossei.	Sides of metatarsals.	Base of first phalanx of corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct toes.
Erector penis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis and pubic ramus.	Crus penis.	Perineal.	Accomplishes erection.
Erector spinee.	Iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsii.		
Extensor brevis digitorum.	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of great toe and tendons of extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.

Extensor carpi radialis brevior.	External condyloid ridge of the humerus.	Base of third metacar- pal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis longior.	Lower third external condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of second meta- carpal.	Musculospiral.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi ulnaris.	External condyle of humerus.	Base of fifth metacar- pal.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends wrist.
Extensor coccygis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Lower part of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Extensor communis digitorum.	External condyle of humerus.	All second and third phalanges.	Posterior ante osseous.	Extends fingers.
Extensor indicis.	Back of ulna.	Second and third phal- anges of the index.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends index.
Extensor longus digito- rum.	Outer tuberosity of the tibia and shaft of fibula.	Second and third phal- anges of the toes.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toes.
Extensor minimi digi- ti.	External condyle of humerus.	Second and third phal- anges of little finger.	Posterior interosseous.	Extensor of little fin- ger.
Extensor ossis meta- carpi pollicis.	Back of radius and ulna.	Base of metacarpal bone of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Extensor primi inter- medii pollicis.	Back of radius.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Extensor proprius pol- licis.	Middle of fibula.	Base of last phalanx of great toe.	Anterior tibial.	Extends toe.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Extensor secundus inter-digiti pollicis.	Back of ulna.	Base of last phalanx of thumb.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends thumb.
Flexor accessorius (2 heads).	1. Inner. 2. Outer surface of os calcis.	Tendon of flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of toes.
Flexor brevis digitorum.	Inner tuberosity of the os calcis and plantar.	Second phalanges of lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes lesser toes.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	First phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Base of fifth metatarsal.	Base of first phalanx of little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of third metacarpal.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes thumb.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	Cuboid and external cuneiform bones.	First phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor carpi radialis.	Internal condyle.	Metacarpal bone of index.	Median.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor carpi ulnaris (2 heads).	1. Internal condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna.	Fifth metacarpal, annular ligament and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor longus digitorum.	Shaft of tibia.	Last phalanges of toes	Posterior tibial.	Flexes phalanges and extends toes.

Flexor longus pollicis.	Base of radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.	Flexes phalanx.
Flexor longus pollicis.	Lower two-thirds shaft of fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor profundus digitorum.	Shaft of ulna.	Last phalanges by four tendons.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes phalanges.
Flexor sublimis digitorum (3 heads).	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of radius.	Second phalanges by four tendons.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges.
Gastrocnemius (2 heads).	Condyle of femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Gemellus inferior.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Gemellus superior.	Ischial spine.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Geniohyoglossus.	Superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Hyoid and bottom of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts and protrudes tongue.
Geniohyoid.	Inferior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Body of hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and advances hyoid.
Gluteus maximus.	Superior curved iliac line and crest, sacrum and coccyx.	Fascia, and femur below great trochanter.	Inferior gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts and rotates thigh outward.
Gluteus medius.	Ilium between sup. and middle curved lines.	Oblique line of great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts and advances thigh.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Gluteus minimus.	Ilium between middle and int. curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Superior gluteal.	Rotates, abducts and draws thigh forward.
Gracilis.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Tibia, upper and inner part.	Obturator.	Flexes and abducts leg.
HyoGLOSSUS.	Cornua of hyoid.	Side of tongue.	HyoGLOSSAL.	Depresses side of tongue.
Iliacus.	Iliac fossa, crest, base of sacrum.	Lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and rotates femur outward.
Infracostals, ten.	Inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of two or three ribs below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration.
Infraspinatus.	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates the humerus outward.
Intercostals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of the ribs above.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs in inspiration.
Intercostals, internal, 12.	Inner lip of inferior costal border.	Superior border of ribs below.	Intercostal.	Depress ribs in expiration.
Interspinales.	Between spines of contiguous vertebrae.			
Intertransversales.	Between transverse processes of contiguous vertebrae.			

Latissimus dorsi.	Spines of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebrae, crest of ileum, and 3 or 4 lower ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Draws arm backward and downward.
Levator tympani.	Spinous process of the hyoid and tube.	Neck of malleus.	Relaxes membrane tympani.
Levator anguli oris.	Canine fossa of superior maxillary	Angle of mouth.	Elevates angle of mouth.
Levator anguli scapulae.	Transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebrae.	Posterior border of scapula.	Elevates upper angle of scapula.
Levator ani.	Posterior body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.	Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphe.	Supports rectum, vagina, etc.
Levator costarum, twelve.	Transverse processes of dorsal vertebrae.	Each to the rib below.	Raise ribs.
Levator labii inferioris.	Incisive fossa of inferior maxillary.	Skin of lower lip.	Elevates lower lip.
Levator labii superioris.	Lower margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Elevates lip.
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.	Nasal process of superior maxillary.	Alar cartilage and upper lip.	Elevates lip, dilates nostril.
Levator palati.	Tensor portion of tensor palati.	Soft palate.	Elevates soft palate.
		Sphenopalatine ganglion (facial).	

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Levator palpebre superior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal cartilage.	Third.	Lifts upper lid.
Lingualis.	Under surface of tongue.		Chorda tympani.	Elevates center of tongue.
Longissimus dorsi.	Erector spine.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal seventh to eleventh ribs.	Branches of lumbar and dorsal.	Erects spine and bends the trunk backward.
Longus colli :				
1. Superior oblique portion.	Transverse processes, 3d to 5th cervical.	Anterior tubercle of atlas.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of 1st to 3d dorsal.	Transverse processes of 5th and 6th cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes cervical vertebrae.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 3 cervical.	Bodies of 2d to 4th cervical.		
Lumbricales, four.	Tendons of deep flexor.	Tendons of common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Flex first phalanges.
Lumbricales, four.	Tendons of flexor longus.	Second phalanges of lesser toes.	Internal and external plantar.	Accessory flexors.
Masseter.	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Muscle of mastication, molar teeth.

Multifidus spinæ.	Sacrum, iliac spine, articular process lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and transverse process of dorsal.	Laminae and spines of next four vertebrae above.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates spinal column.
Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Angles of six upper ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Mylohyoid.	Mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary.	Body of the hyoid and raphe.	Inferior dental.	Elevates and advances hyoid. Forms floor of mouth.
Obliquus capitis inferior.	Spinous process of atlas.	Transverse process of same.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obliquus capitis superior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Obliquus externus.	Eight lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Intercostal iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus inferior.	Orbital plate of superior maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball up and out.
Obliquus internus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Four lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus superior.	Above the optic foramen, through pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth.	Rotates eyeball down and out.
Obturator externus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa, base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	External rotator of thigh.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Obturator internus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Occipitofrontalis.	Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal.	Aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves scalp. Facial expression.
Omohyoid.	Upper border of scapula.	Body of hyoid.	Descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses and retracts hyoid bone.
Opponens minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	Fifth metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Opponens pollicis.	Trapezium.	Metacarpal of thumb.	Median.	Flexes thumb.
Orbicularis oris.	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxillary, by accessory fibers.	Forms lips and sphincter of mouth.	Facial.	Closes mouth.
Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Internal margin of orbit.	Outer margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes eyelids.
Palatoglossus.	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of tongue.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts fauces.
Palatopharyngeus.	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares.
Palmaris brevis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of palm of hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of palm.

Multifidus spinæ.

Sacrum, iliac spine, articular process lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and transverse process of dorsal.	Laminae and spines of next four vertebrae above.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates spinal column.
Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Angles of six upper ribs.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Mylohyoid.	Mylohyoid ridge of inferior maxillary.	Body of the hyoid and raphe.	Elevates and advances hyoid. Forms floor of mouth.
Obliquus capitis inferior.	Spinous process of atlas.	Transverse process of same.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obliquus capitis superior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone.	Draws head backward.
Obliquus externus.	Eight lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus inferior.	Orbital plate of superior maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Rotates eyeball up and out.
Obliquus internus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Four lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus superior.	Above the optic foramen, through pulley.	Sclerotic.	Rotates eyeball down and out.
Obturator externus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa, base of great trochanter.	External rotator of thigh.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Popliteus.	External condyle of femur.	Shaft of tibia above oblique line.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes leg.
Pronator quadratus.	Lower fourth of ulna.	Lower fourth shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates hand.
Pronator radii teres.	Internal condyle and coronoid process.	Outer side of shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Psoas magnus.	Bodies and transverse process, last dorsal and all the lumbar vertebrae.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, and flexes trunk on pelvis.
Psoas parvus.	Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.	Iliopectineal eminence and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Tensor of iliac fascia.
Pterygoid (external).	Great wing. Ext. pterygoid plate of sphenoid.	Neck of the condyle.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws inferior maxillary forward.
Pterygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid.	Inner surface of angle of jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws inferior maxillary forward.
Pyramidalis.	Pubes.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	Tenses linea alba.
Pyramidalis nasi.	Occipitofrontalis.	Compressor naris.	Facial.	Depresses eyebrow.

Palmaris interossei.	Palmar surfaces of second, fourth, and fifth metacarpals.	Bases of first phalanges of corresponding fingers.	Ulnar.	Adductors of fingers.
Palmaris longus.	Internal condyle.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Median.	Produces tensesness of fascia.
Pectineus.	Iliopsoas and iliopectineal lines and pubes.	Femur below lesser trochanter.	Anterior crural, obturator.	Flexes thigh and rotates it outward.
Pectoralis major.	Clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilages.	External bicipital ridge of humerus.	Anterior thoracic.	Draws arm down and forward.
Pectoralis minor.	Third, fourth and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Peroneus brevis.	Middle third of shaft of fibula externally.	Base of fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends foot.
Peroneus longus.	Head and shaft of fibula.	First metatarsal of great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and everts foot.
Peroneus tertius.	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexus tarsus.
Plantaris.	Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and posterior ligament of knee.	Os calcis by the tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Plantaris interossei.	Shafts of third, fourth and fifth metatarsals.	Base of first phalanges of same.	External plantar.	Adducts toes.
Plantaris myoides.	Clavicle, acromion and fascia.	Inferior maxillary, angle of mouth.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles skin and depresses mouth.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Rectus femoris.	Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Rectus inferior.	Lower margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball downward.
Rectus internus.	Inner margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball inward.
Rectus lateralis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Jugular process.	Cervical plexus.	Draws head laterally.
Rectus superior.	Upper margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Third.	Rotates eyeball upward.
Retrahens aurem.	Mastoid process.	Concha.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts pinna.
Rhomboideus major.	Spines of five upper dorsal vertebrae	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Rhomboideus minor.	Spines of seventh cervical and first dorsal.	Root of spine of scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Risorius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws out angle.
Rotatores spinæ.	Transverse processes of 2d to 12th dorsal.	Lamina of next dorsal above.	Dorsal branches.	Rotates spinal column.
scroloumbalis.	Erector spinæ.	Angles of six lower ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.

Pyramidalis.	Front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
<i>Quadratus femoris.</i>	Tuberosity of ischium.	Quadrate line of femur.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
<i>Quadratus lumborum.</i>	Crest of ilium, transverse process of lower three lumbar vertebrae.	Last rib, transverse process of last three lumbar vertebrae.	Lumbar.	Flexes thorax laterally.
<i>Quadriceps extensor.</i>	Includes the rectus, vastus int. and ext., and crureus muscles. Common tendon contains the patella.			
<i>Rectus abdominis.</i>	Pubic crest.	Cartilages of fifth to seventh ribs.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
<i>Rectus capitis anticus major</i>	Transverse processes third to sixth cervical.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.
<i>Rectus capitis anticus minor.</i>	Transverse process and lateral mass of the atlas.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.
<i>Rectus capitis posticus major.</i>	Spine of axis.	Inferior curved line of occiput.	Sub. and great occipital.	Rotates head.
<i>Rectus capitis posticus minor.</i>	Posterior arch of atlas.	Below inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
<i>Rectus externus.</i>	Two heads, outer margin of optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of eyeball.	Sixth.	Rotates eyeball outward.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Serratus posticus superior.	Spines of seventh cervical and two upper dorsal.	Second, third, fourth and fifth ribs.	Posterior branches of cervical.	Raises ribs in inspiration.
Soleus.	Shaft of fibula, oblique line of the tibia.	Os calcis by the tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends foot.
Sphincter ani.	Tip of coccyx.	Tendinous center of perineum.	Hemorrhoidal.	Closes anus.
Sphincter vaginae.	Central tendon of perineum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homologue of the accelerator urinæ in male.	
Spenius capitis et colli.	Half of ligamentum nuchæ and spines of six upper dorsal.	Occiput and mastoid, also transverse processes of fourth upper cervical.	Posterior branches of cervical.	Retracts head and keeps neck erect.
Spinalis colli.	Spines of the fifth and sixth cervical.	Spine of axis, or third and fourth cervical spines.	Cervical branches.	Steadies neck.
Spinalis dorsalis.	Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.	Remaining dorsal spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects spinal column.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of stapes.
Sternocleidomastoid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head.

Sartorius.	Ant. sup. spine of ilium.	Upper int. shaft tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and crosses leg.
Scalenus anticus.	Tubercle on first rib.	Transverse processes, third to sixth cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus medius.	First rib.	Transverse processes of six lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus posticus.	Second rib.	Transverse processes of three lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends neck laterally.
Semimembranosus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Inner tuberosity of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispinalis colli.	Transverse processes, four upper dorsal and articular processes, four lower cervical.	Spines of the second to fifth cervical.	Cervical branches.	Erects spinal column.
Semispinalis dorsi.	Transverse process of lower dorsal.	Spines last two cervical and four upper dorsal.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spinal column.
Semitendinosus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Upper and inner surface of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg on thigh.
Sartorius magnus.	Eight upper ribs.	Inner margin posterior border of scapula.	Posterior thoracic.	Elevates ribs in inspiration.
Sartorius posticus inferior.	Spines of last two dorsal and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Posterior branches of dorsal.	Depresses ribs in expiration.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Supraspinatus.	Supraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports shoulder-joint, raises arm.
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process of inferior maxillary.	Inferior maxillary.	Brings incisor teeth together.
Tensor palati.	Scaphoid fossa of sphenoid.	About hamular process into soft palate.	Otic ganglia.	Renders the palate tense.
Tensor tarsi.	Lachrymal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Facial.	Compresses the puncta and the lachrymal sac.
Tensor tympani.	Temporal bone, Eustachian tube and canal.	Handle of the malleus.	Otic ganglia.	Renders tense membrana tympani.
Tensor vaginæ femoris.	Iliac crest and anterior sup. spinous process.	Fascia lata.	Superior gluteal.	Tensor of fascia.
Teres major.	Inferior angle of scapula.	Internal bicipital ridge of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm down and back.
Teres minor.	Axillary border of scapula.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerus outward.
Thyroarytenoideus.	Thyroid and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes vocal cords.
Thyroepiglottideus.	Inner surface of thyroid.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.

Sternohyoid.	Sternum and clavicle.	Hyoid bone.	Descending and communicating branches of hypoglossal.	Depress hyoid.
Sternothyroid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses larynx.
Styloglossus.	Styloid process.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts tongue.
Stylohyoid.	Styloid process.	Body of hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid up and back.
Stylopharyngeus.	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glossopharyngeal, and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates pharynx.
Subanconeus.	Humerus above the olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of ligament.
Subclavius.	Cartilage of first rib.	Under surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
Subcoracius.	Anterior interior part of femur.	Synovial sac behind patella.	Anterior crural.	Draws sac up.
Subscapular.	Subscapular fossa.	Lesser tuberosity of humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates head of humerus inward.
Supinator brevis.	Ext. condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates hand.
Supinator longus.	External condylar ridge of humerus.	Styloid process of radius.	Musculospiral.	Supinates hand.
Supraspinales.	Lie on the spinous processes in cervical region.			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	NERVE.	FUNCTION.
Triangularis sterni.	Ensliform cartilage, costal cartilages of 3 or 4 lower ribs, and sternum.	Margin of the inner surfaces of the second, third, fourth and fifth costal cartilages.	Intercostal	Expiration.
Triceps (3 heads).	External and internal near musculospiral groove, shaft of humerus, middle or long, lower border of the glenoid cavity.	Olecranon process of ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends forearm.
Trochlearis. See <i>Obliquus superior</i> .				
Ulnaris.	Lower fourth of anterior surface of ulna.	Unciform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Uvularis. See <i>Azygos uvulæ</i> .				
Vastus externus.	Anterior margin of great trochanter and linea aspera.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Vastus internus and gracilis.	Inner lip of linea aspera.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends leg.
Zygomaticus major et minor.	Malar bone.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Elevates lip outward.

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
<i>Abducens</i> (sixth cranial).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	External rectus of eye.	None.
<i>Auditory</i> (eighth cranial, portio mollis of seventh).	Hearing.	Fourth ventricle.	Internal ear.	Vestibular, cochlear.
<i>Auricular</i> (Arnold's).	Sensation.	Pneumogastric.	External ear.	Filaments.
<i>Auricular</i> (<i>posterior</i>).	Motion.	Facial.	<i>Retrahens aurem</i> , occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
<i>Auricularis magnus</i>	Sensation.	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Parotid gland, face, ear.	Facial, posterior mastoid.
<i>Auriculotemporal</i> .	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Pinna and temple.	Anterior and posterior temporal.
<i>Buccal</i> .	Motion.	Inferior maxillary.	Cheek.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
<i>Cardiac</i> (cervical and <i>visceral</i>).	Motion	Pneumogastric.	Heart.	Branches of the cardiac plexuses.
<i>11</i> , eight.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Trunk and upper extremities.	Anterior and posterior divisions.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervical first (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lateri and the two anterior recti.	Branches and communicating to pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.
Cervical first (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, complexus.	Branches, communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, second (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating, and filaments.
Cervical, second (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Oblique inferior, scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, tracheal mastoid.	Internal or occipitalis major and external.
Cervical, third (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating filaments.
Cervical, third (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Occiput, etc., splenius, complexus, etc.	Internal, external and filaments.
Cervical, fourth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Shoulder and communicating.	Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.
Cervical, fifth to eighth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.

Cervicals, fourth to eighth (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of neck.	Internal and external branches.
Cervicofacial.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part of face and part of neck.	Buccal, supramaxillary, infra-maxillary.
Chorda tympani.	Motion.	Facial.	Tongue, etc.	Filaments.
Circumflex.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Teres minor and deltoid.	Upper and lower.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Platysma myoides and anterolateral parts of neck.	Ascending and descending branches and filaments.
Communicans nonl.	Motion and Sensation.	Second cervical, third cervical.	Descendens nonl.	Omo-hyoid and filaments.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	Branches.
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	First and second cervical.	Pneumogastric hypoglossal, sympathetic.	Three branches and filaments.
Cural, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Thigh.	Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculospiral.	Skin of arm, radial side of the forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Wrist and palm.	First and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous (dorsal)	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Little finger and ring finger.	Filaments • and communicating branches.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cutaneous (external).	Sensation.	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of thigh.	Anterior, posterior.
Cutaneous (internal).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm.	Anterior and posterior branches and filaments.
Cutaneous (lesser internal) ("Wrisberg").	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Inner side of arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (middle and internal).	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Thigh and communicating.	Communicating and filaments.
Dental (inferior).	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, muscles, gland.	Mylohyoid, incisor, mental, dental.
Dentals (posterior and anterior).	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Teeth.	Filaments.
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Posterior belly of digastric.	Filaments.
Dorsal, twelve (anterior and posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of chest and trunk.	External, internal, cutaneous, etc.
Esophageal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Esophagael plexus.
Facial (seventh cranial, portio dura).	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporofacial, cervicofacial.

Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and lids.	Supraorbital, supra-trochlear.
Gastric.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Filaments.
Gentocrural.	Motion and sensation.	Second lumbar.	Cremaster and thigh.	Genital, crural, communicating.
Glossopharyngeal, ninth cranial.	Sensation and taste.	Fourth ventricle.	Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual.
Gluteal (superior).	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginae femoris.	Filaments.
Gustatory.	Taste and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue and mouth.	Branches and filaments.
Hepatic.		Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hypoglossal, twelfth cranial.	Motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Glossus and hyoid muscles.	Descendes noni, muscular, thyrohyoid.
Iliohypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilioinguinal.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Inguinal region and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous and communicating.
Infraorbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Nose and lip.	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Infraosseous (anterior).	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Infraosseous (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Musculospiral.	Carpus and radial, and post. brachial regions.	Branches and filaments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Lachrymal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Gland and conjunctiva.	Filaments.
Laryngeal (recurrent or inferior).	Motor.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	Branches to all muscles except cricothyroid
Laryngeal (superior).	Sensation and motion.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	External-cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland. Internal-mucous membrane, larynx, etc.
Lumbar, five.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Lumbar and genital tissues, etc.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.
Masseteric.	Motor.	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter muscle.	Filaments.
Maxillary (inferior).	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental.
Maxillary (superior).	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Cheek, face, teeth.	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infra-orbital.
Median.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricals, fingers, palm, etc.	Muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous.

Motor oculi (third cranial).	Motion.	Floor of the aqueduct Sylvius.	Entire muscles of the eye.	Except rectus externus, obliquus superior and orbicularis palpebrarum.
Muscular.	Motion and sensation.	First and second cervical.	Muscles.	Rectus capitis lateralis, rectus anterior major et minor.
Muscular.	Motion.	Cervical plexus.	Sternomastoid, levator anguli, scapulæ, scalenus medius, trapezius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Longus colli, scaleni, rhomboides, subclavius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Musculospiral.	Triceps, anconeus, supinator, longus, extensor carpi radialis longus, brachialis anticus.	Internal, posterior, external.
Muscular.	Motion.	Median.	Superficial muscles of the forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor profundus digitorum.	Two branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Great sciatic.	Biceps, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, adductor magnus.	Filaments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Muscular.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Pyramidalis, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motor.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus and the muscles of the thigh.	Filaments.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coracobrachial, biceps, brach. anticus, forearm.	Branches, anterior and posterior.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Muscles of the fibular side of leg, skin of dorsum of foot.	Internal, external.
Musculospiral.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Muscular, cutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infraorbital.
Obturator.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Obturator external, adductor, joint and skin.	Anterior and posterior articulating and communicating.
Obturator (accessory).	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Pectineus and hip-joint.	Branches and filaments.
Occipitalis minor.	Sensation.	Second cervical.	Occipital frontalis, ear, etc.	Communicating auricular filaments.

Olfactory (first cranial).	Smell.	Frontal lobe, optic thalamus, island of Reil.	Schneiderian membrane of nose.	Twenty branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Forehead, eyes, nose.	Frontal, lachrymal, nasal.
Optic (second cranial).	Sight.	Cortical center in the occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Orbital.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Temple and cheek.	Temporal and malar.
Palmar cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Thumb and palm.	Outer and inner.
Palmar (deep).	Motion.	Ulnar	Little finger, dorsal, and palmar interos- seous, two inner lum- bricales, abductor pollicis, etc.	Branches and fila- ments.
Palmar (superficial).	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, inner side of hand and little finger.	Filaments and two di- gital branches.
Patheticus (4th cra- nial).	Motion.	Valve of Vieussens.	Superior oblique of eye.	None.
Petrosal.	Motion.	Facial.	Ganglia and plexus.	Great, small, external to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively.
Pharyngeal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus,
Phrenic.	Motion and sensation.	Third, fourth and fifth cervical.	Diaphragm, pericardi- um, pleura, etc.	Branches and fila- ments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—Continued.

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Plantar (external).	Motion and sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Little toe and deep muscles of foot.	Superficial and deep.
Plantar (internal).	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.	Sole of the foot, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis digitorum, toes, etc.	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "Par vagum").	Sensation and motion.	Fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, etc.	Articular, pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic.
popliteal (external).	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Extensors of skin of foot.	Anterior tibial, musculocutaneous.
popliteal (internal).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius, tibialis, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, the skin of foot, etc.	Articular, muscular cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar.
puhic.	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous dorsal of the penis.
pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	(?)	Pneumogastric.	Lungs.	Branches to the pulmonary plexuses.

Radial.	Sensation.	Musculocutaneous.	Thumb and three fingers.	External and internal.
Sacral, five.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin, gluteal region, etc.	Filaments and sacral plexus.
Saphenous (long or internal).	Sensation.	Anterior crural.	Knee, ankle, etc.	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating filaments.
Sciatic (great).	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	The skin of leg, muscles of back of thigh and of leg and foot.	Articular, muscular, popliteals.
Sciatic (small).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of thigh and leg, glutæus maximus.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Sphenopalatine.	Sensation.	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	
Spinal accessory (11th cranial).	Motor.	Fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius.	Branches and filaments.
Splanchnic (great).	Sympathetic.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (lesser).	Sympathetic.	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglia, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and the great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (renal).	Sympathetic.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and celiac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stylohyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.	Filaments.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (Arranged Alphabetically)—(Continued).

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Subcapular, three.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subcapular, teres major and latissimus dorsi.	Filaments.
Suprascapular (descending).	Sensation.	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of neck, breast, sternal, clavicular, and shoulder.	acromial.
Supraorbital.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper lid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous and pericranial branches.
Suprascapular.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Scapular muscles.	Branches and filaments.
Supratrochlear.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Forehead.	Muscular and skin branches.
Sympathetic.	see <i>Sympathetic, Ganglion, and Plexus.</i>			
Temporo-facial.	Motion.	Facial.	Upper part of the face.	Temporal, malar, infraorbital.
Thoracic (post. or long).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Serratus magnus.	Filaments.
Thoracics (anterior and external.)	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major et minor.	Branches and filaments.

Tibial (anterior).	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, etc., joints of foot, skin of great toe, etc.	Muscular, external, internal.
Tibial (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Tibialis posterior, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, skin of heel and sole, knee-joint.	Plantars, muscular, cutaneous, articular.
Trigeminius or trifacial (fifth cranial).	Motion and sensation. (Taste.)	Medulla.	Skin and structures of face, tongue and teeth.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior maxillary divisions.
Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius and laxator tympani muscles	Filaments,
Ulnar.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Muscles, etc., of shoulder-joint and wrist-joint, and skin of little finger.	Two articular, muscular, cutaneous, dorsal, superior palmar, deep palmar.

A TABLE OF THE SPIRILLA.

Name.	Habitat.	Physiologic Action, etc.
<i>S. amyloferum</i>	Water.....	A ferment.....
<i>S. attenuatum</i>	Brackish water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. buccale</i>	Mouth.....	Pyogenic (?).
<i>S. cholerae asiaticæ</i>	Fæces.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. concentricum</i>	Putrescent blood.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. endoparasiticum</i>	Decaying poplar.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. of Finkler and Prior</i>	Discharge of cholera nostras.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. leucomelanum</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. metschnikovi</i>	Blood of poultry in Russia suffering from a certain disease.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. of nasal mucus</i>	Nasal mucus.....	Non-pathogenic.....
<i>S. obermeieri</i>	Blood of one suffering from relapsing fever.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. plicatile</i>	Stagnant water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. of relapsing fever</i>	See <i>S. obermeieri</i>
<i>S. rosaceum</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. rosenbergii</i>	Brackish water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. roseum</i>	Pus of bleunorrhæa.....	Non-pathogenic.....
<i>S. rubrum</i>	Blood of mouse with septicæmia.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. rufum</i>	Well water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. rugula</i>	Stagnant water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. sanguineum</i>	Brackish water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. serpens</i>	Putrid liquids.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. sputigenum</i>	Saliva.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. tenue</i>	Stagnant waters.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. tyrogenum</i>	Old cheese.....	Pathogenic.....
<i>S. undula</i>	Putrid liquids.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. violaceum</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.....
<i>S. volutans</i>	Stagnant water.....	Saprophytic.....

TABLE OF STREPTOCOCCI.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>	<i>Physiologic Action, etc.</i>
<i>S. antitoxin</i>	Antitoxin used in septicæmia.....
<i>S. aphthicola</i>	Feet and mouth of cattle.....	Pathogenesis not determined
<i>S. articularum</i>	Diphtheritic membranes.....	See micrococcus diphtheria.....
<i>S. charrini</i>	Anthrax.....	Pathogenic
<i>S. dissel</i>	Blood of syphilitics.....	Pathogenesis not determined
<i>S. enteritis</i>	Intestines.....	Pathogenesis not determined
<i>S. erysipclatis</i>	Tissues in erysipelas.....	Pathogenesis not determined
<i>S. luca</i>	Soft chancres.....
<i>S. manfredii</i>	Pneumonic tissue.....	Pathogenic
<i>S. meningitidis</i>	Those with meningitis.....
<i>S. pyogenes</i>	Erysipelatous suppuration.....	Pathogenic
<i>S. septicus</i>	Impure earth.....
<i>S. toxicatus</i>	Rhus tox.....

DOSE TABLE, 1899.

APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC SYSTEMS.

The doses below are for adults. Young's rule recommended for children. Divide the age by the age plus twelve, and the result will indicate the fraction of the adult dose to be used for the child. Thus, for a child three years old, $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$, and the dose is one-fifth of the adult dose.

Exceptions to the above will be made in narcotics and cathartics. The former should be given in only one-half this proportion, while the latter in two or three times this proportion.

Hypodermically, the dose is one-half of oral dose; *rectal* dose, five-fourths of the same.

Gr. = grains; dr. = drachms; m. = minims; oz. = ounces. The doses in the metric system are either grammes or cubic centimetres.

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Absinthin.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
Acaroid resin.....	6-12 gr.....	0.400-0.800
Acetal.....	1 dr.....	4.000
Acetanilid. See <i>Antifebrin</i>		
Acetone.....	15-20 m.....	1.000-1.333
Acetophenone.....	3-10 m.....	0.200-0.666
Acetphenetidin. See <i>Phenacetin</i>		
Acid, acetic dil.....	60-90 m.....	4.000-6.000
anticyelic.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.00067
arsenous.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.001-0.005
benzoic.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
boric.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
carbolic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
chrysophanic.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -10 gr.....	0.008-0.666
citric.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
di-iodosalicylic.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
fluoric dil.....	15-20 m.....	1.000-1.333
gallic.....	3-15 gr.....	0.200-1.000
gynocardic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.032-0.200
hydriodic, syr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 dr.....	2.000-12.00
hydrobrom. dil.....	20 m.-2 dr.....	1.333-8.000
hydrochlor. dil.....	3-10 m.....	0.200-0.666
hydrocyan. dil.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
iodosalicylic.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
lactic.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
nitric dil.....	3-15 m.....	0.200-1.000
nitrohydrochloric.....	1-10 m.....	0.066-0.666

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Acid, nitrohydrochloric dil.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
osmic.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.....	0.00108
oxalic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
phenylacetic.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
phosphoric dil.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
picric.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
salicylic.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
sclerotic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.033-0.100
sulphuric arom.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
sulphuric dil.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
sulphurous.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tannic.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
tartaric.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
trichloracetic.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.260
Aconite, abst.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.016-0.033
extr.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.022
extr. fld.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -2 m.....	0.033-0.133
tinct.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct., Fleming's.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ -2 m.....	0.044-0.133
Aconitine.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.....	0.000335-0.0013
Adonidin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.....	0.016-0.022
Agaricin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.0027-0.011
Aflanthus, ext. fld.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
tinct.....	10 m.-2 dr.....	0.666-8.000
Allium, syrup.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Aloe, purif.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. aq.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.033-0.200
pillulæ.....	1-3.....	
pillulæ, et asaf.....	2-5.....	
pillulæ, et ferri.....	1-3.....	
pillulæ, et mast.....	1-2.....	
pil., et myrrh.....	2-5.....	
pulvis, et canellæ.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct., et myrrh.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
vinum.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Aloin.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Alumen.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Aluminum hydrate.....	3-15 gr.....	0.200-1.000
Alveloz succus.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
Ammonia, aqua.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
mist.....	4-8 dr.....	16.000-32.00
spiritus.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
spiritus arom.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
spiritus fetid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
Ammonium.....		
acetat.....		
liquor.....	1-8 dr.....	4.000-32.00
benzoate.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
bromide.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
carbonate.....	3-10 gr.....	0.200-0.666
chloride.....	1-20 gr.....	0.066-1.333
iodide.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
phosphate.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
picrate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.008-0.033
valerianate.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Amygdala amar., aqua.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.000
amar., mist.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.000
amar., oleum.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 m.....	0.0165-0.066

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Amyl nitrite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 m.....	0.0165-0.066
Amylene hydrat.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.....	4.000-8.000
Amylum iodatum.....	3-30 gr.....	0.200-2.000
Anemonin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.0013-0.0065
Anilin.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Anisum, oleum.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
spiritus.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Antifebrin.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
Antihydropin.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Antimonium, oxide.....	1-2 gr.....	0.066-0.133
pil. comp.....	1-3	
pulv.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
sulphide pur.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
sulphuret.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.033-0.200
et potas. tart. diaph.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.003-0.008
et potas tart. emet.....	1-2 gr.....	0.066-0.133
wine.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Antinervin.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Antipyrin.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Antiseptin.....	6-7 gr.....	0.40-0.46
Antispasmin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.016
Antithermin.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.....	0.200-0.520
Apiol.....	3-5 m.....	2.000-0.333
Apocynin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.016-0.033
Apomorphine hydrochl.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.002-0.006
Apone.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Arbutin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.016
Argentum, iodide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.....	0.011-0.016
oxide.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
Arnica rad., ext.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
rad., ext. fld.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Arnica flor., tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
rad., tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Arsenic, iodid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.003-0.006
et hydrarg. iod., liq.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
Arsenit., liquor brom.....	1-4 m.....	0.066-0.266
Asafetida.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
mist.....	4-8 dr.....	16.000-32.00
pilulæ.....	1-4	
tinct.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Asaprol.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Aspidium, ext. fl.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
oleores.....	15-60 gr.....	1.000-4.000
Aspidospermin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.033-0.200
Atropine sulph.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.00066-0.0066
Aurantium amar., ext. fl.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	6.000-8.000
amar., tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
dulcis, tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Auri chlorid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.0013-0.002
et sod. chlorid.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.002-0.006
Bals. toltutan., syr.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
tolutan., tinct.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Baptisia, ext.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
ext. fl.....	2-20 m.....	0.133-1.333
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Barm.....	2-8 dr.....	8.000-32.00
Belladon., abst.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ -1 gr.....	0.006-0.066
ext. alc.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.006-0.033

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Belladon., fol., ext. fl.	3-6 m.....	0.200-0.400
rad., ext.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.....	0.008-0.016
rad., ext. fl.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-0.200
tinct.....	1-20 m.....	0.066-1.333
Benzanilid.....	1-15 gr.....	0.066-1.000
Benzoin, tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
tinct. comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Benzonaphtol.....	4-8 gr.....	0.260-0.520
Benzoyl-gualacol.....	3-12 gr.....	0.200-0.800
Berberine.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
Berberis, ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tinct.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Betin.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.260
Betol.....	15-40 gr.....	1.000-2.600
Bismuth. et ammon. cit.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
subcarb.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
subcarb. nitr.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
Blatta orientalis.....	2-8 gr.....	0.133-0.520
Boldine.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.260
Boldo, tinct.....	5-8 m.....	0.333-0.520
Boldoglucin.....	20-60 gr.....	1.333-4.000
Brayera.....	2-8 dr.....	8.000-32.00
ext. fl.....	2-8 dr.....	8.000-32.00
infus.....	2-8 oz.....	64.000-256.00
Bromal hydrate.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Bromoforn.....	3-15 gr.....	0.200-1.000
Brucine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.001-0.004
Bryonia, tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Bryonin.....	2 gr.....	0.133
Buchu, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
infus.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 oz.....	16.000-64.00
Butyl-chloral-hydrate.....	2-15 gr.....	0.133-1.000
Caffeine.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
citrat.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
sodiosalicylate.....	1-4 gr.....	0.066-0.264
Cajuput, oleum.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Calam, ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Calc. bromid.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
carb. precip.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
chlorid.....	10-20 gr.....	0.6-1.333
Calc. hippurate.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
hypophosph.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
iodid.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
phosph. precip.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
santoninate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.....	0.016-0.050
Calendula, tinc.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Calomel. See <i>Hydrarg. chlor. mit</i>		
Calumba, ext.....	3-10 gr.....	0.200-0.666
ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Calx chlorata.....	3-6 gr.....	0.200-0.400
sulphurata.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.006-0.033
liq.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 oz.....	16.000-64.00
syr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
syr. lac. phos.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Camphora.....	1-20 gr.....	0.066-1.333
aqua.....	1-4 dr.....	4.0-16.00
spirit.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Rubini tinct.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Camphora, monob.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Cannabin tan.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Cannabinone.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.050-0.082
Cannabis, ind. ext.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.033
ext. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Cantharides, tinct.....	1-20 m.....	0.066-1.333
Capsicum.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
oleores.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Carbo animal, purif.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
Carbon bisulph.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.....	0.033-0.066
Cardam., tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
tinct, comp.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Cari, oleum.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Caryophyl., ol.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Cascara sagrada, ext. fl.....	10-20 m.....	0.666-1.333
astanea, ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Castoreum.....	6-15 gr.....	0.400-1.000
Catechu.....	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
tinct, comp.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Caulophyllin.....	1-4 gr.....	0.066-0.266
Cerium oxal.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Cetrarine.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.100-0.200
Chaulmoogra oil.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
Chenopod., ol.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Chian turpentine.....	7-20 gr.....	0.460-1.333
Chimaphila, ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Chinoidin.....	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
Chinoline tartrate.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
Chiretta, ext. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
tinct.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Chloral.....	1-15 gr.....	0.066-1.000
ammonium.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
butyl.....	5-40 gr.....	0.333-2.666
croton.....	10-25 gr.....	0.666-1.620
hydrate.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
Chloralamide.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
Chlori, aqua.....	10-20 m.....	0.666-1.333
Chlorodyne.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Chloroform.....	2-20 m.....	0.133-1.333
mist.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
spirit.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
tinct, comp.....	20-60 m.....	1.333-4.000
et morph., tinct.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Chrysarobin.....	2-20 gr.....	0.133-1.333
Cimicifuga, ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Cinchona.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
ext.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct, comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct., Huxham's.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Cinchonidine, sulph.....	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
Cinchonine.....	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
sulph.....	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
Cinnamonum.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Cinnamomum, ext. arom fl.....	1-30 m.....	0.066-2.000
oleum.....	1-5 gtt.....	0.066-0.333
pulv. arom.....	1-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
sprit.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Cocaine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.008-0.133
hydrochlorate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
phenate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.0054-0.011
Cocculus, ext. fl.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-0.200
tinct.....	2-15 m.....	0.133-1.000
Codeine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
Colchicum rad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.033-0.100
rad. ext. fl.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
sem., ext. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
rad., vin.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
sem., vin.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Colocynth, ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
ext. comp.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Condurango.....	20-30 m.....	1.333-2.000
Conline.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.001-0.002
Conium, abst.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
ext. alc.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Convallamarin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
Convallaria, ext.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
ext. fl.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
infus.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 oz.....	16.000-64.00
Convallarin.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.266
Copaiba.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
massa.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
mist. comp.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
oleum.....	10-15 m.....	0.666-1.000
resin.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Coriandri, ol.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
Cornus, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Coto, tinct.....	1-15 m.....	0.066-1.000
Cotoin.....	1-4 gr.....	0.066-0.266
Creoltn.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
Creosotum.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-0.200
aqua.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Creta preparat.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
mist.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
pulv. comp.....	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
Crocus, tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Croton chloral.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Cubeba.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
oleores.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
oleum.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
trochisci.....	1-3.....	
Cupri acetas.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.006-0.016
ammon.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ 1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
arsenit.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.00066
sulphas.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.016-0.033
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.002-0.011

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Curarine.....	1-2 gr.....	0.0066-0.0015
Cypripedium, ex. fl.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Damiana, ext.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Daturine.....	1-2 gr.....	0.0066-0.0033
Dendakine.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
Dermatol.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Diastase.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Digitalin.....	1-2 gr.....	0.001-0.002
Digitalis.....	1-2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
abstr.....	1-2 gr.....	0.016-0.133
ext.....	1-2 gr.....	0.011-0.033
ext. fl.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-0.200
infus.....	1-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Dioscorea, ext. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Diuretin.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Dover's powder.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Dracontium, ex. fl.....	30-60 in.....	2.000-4.000
Duboisia, ext.....	1/8-1/4 gr.....	0.011-0.016
tinct.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Duboisine, sulph.....	1-2 dr.....	0.0066-0.001
Dulcamara, ex. fl.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Elaterin.....	1-2 gr.....	0.001-0.0054
trit.....	1/8-1/2 gr.....	0.008-0.033
Elenine, ext.....	1/8 gr.....	0.008
tinct.....	5 m.....	0.333
Emetine (expectorant).....	1-2 gr.....	0.0066-0.0015
(emetic).....	1-2 gr.....	0.0066-0.033
Ergot.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
ext.....	1 1/2-8 gr.....	0.100-0.533
ext. fl.....	15-60 in.....	1.000-4.000
vin.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.000
Ergotin.....	2-8 gr.....	0.133-0.533
Erigeron, oil.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
Eriodictyon, ext.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Erythrox., ex. fl.....	1/2-2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Eserine.....	1-2 gr.....	0.001-0.003
Ether fortior.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
spirit.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
spirit comp.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
spirit, nit.....	1/2-2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Ethoxycaffeine.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Ethyl bromide.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Eucalyptus, ex. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
oleum.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
tinct.....	1/2-2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Euonymin.....	1/2-3 gr.....	0.033-0.200
Euonymus, ext.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Eupatorium, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Euphorin.....	7-15 gr.....	0.454-1.000
Euphoron.....	1/4-1 1/2 gr.....	0.016-0.099
Exalgin.....	8-6 gr.....	0.200-0.400
Fel bovis inspis.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
bovis purif.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Ferrum dialys.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
reductum.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Ferri, albuminas.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333

DOSE TABLE.

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Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Ferri, amar., vin.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
arom., mist.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1 oz.....	16.000-32.00
arsen.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.....	0.006-0.011
benzoas.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066 0.333
bromid.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066 0.333
bromid., syr.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
carb., massa.....	3-5 gr.....	0.200-0.333
carb., sacch.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
chlorid., liq.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
chlorid., tinct.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
citrat.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
citrat., liq.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
citrat., vin.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
comp., mist.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 oz.....	16.000-32.00
comp., pil.....	2-5.....	
hypophos.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
hypophos., syr.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.00
iodid.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
iodid., pil.....	1-2.....	
iodid., sac.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
iodid., syr.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
lactas.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
oxalas.....	1-2 gr.....	0.066-0.133
oxid, hydrat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 oz.....	16.000-32.00
phosphas.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
pyrophosphas.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
subcarbonas.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
sulph. exsic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
sulph. gran.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
valerianas.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
et. ammon acet., mist.....	2-3 oz.....	64.000-96.00
et ammon. cit.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
et am. sulph.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
et am. tart.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
et mang. carb. sac.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
et mang. iod., syr.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
et mang. phos., syr.....	1 dr.....	4.000
et pot. tartar.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
et quin. cit.....	3-5 gr.....	0.200-0.333
et quin. cit. sol.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
et strych. cit.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
quin. et strych. phos., syr.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Feniculum, ol.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
Frangula ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-10.000
Fuchsin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 gr.....	0.033-0.266
Galbanum, pil. comp.....	1-3.....	
Galla, tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Gambogia.....	1-4 gr.....	0.066-0.266
Gaultheria, ol.....	3-10 m.....	0.200-0.666
Gelsemine.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.....	0.001-0.003
Gelsemium, ex. fl.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
tinct.....	8-15 m.....	0.533-1.000
Gentiana, ext.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
infus. comp.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
Geranium, ex. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Glonoin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.....	0.001-0.001
Glycyrrhiza, mist. comp.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.000

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Glycyrrhiza, pulv. comp.....	30-60 gr.....	2.000-4.000
Gossypium, ex. fl.....	15-45 m.....	1.000-3.000
Granatum, ex. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Grindel., ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Guaiacol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.....	0.033-0.133
Guaiacum, tinct.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
tinct. am.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Guarana, ext. fl.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Gulandra.....	2-3 gr.....	0.133-0.200
Gurjun, bals.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Hematox., ext.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
Hamamel., ex. fl.....	1-6 m.....	0.066-4.000
Hazelline.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Hedeoma, ol.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
Helieborus niger, ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5 gr.....	0.033-0.333
niger, ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
Hoang-Nan.....	3-5 gr.....	0.200-0.333
tinct.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Homatropin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.022
Humulus, tinct.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-10.000
ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
oleores.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Hydracetin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.016-0.200
Hydrang, ext. fl.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Hydrang. chlor. cor	10-20 gr.....	0.00075-0.006
chlor mlt.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ -8 gr.....	0.011-0.543
cum creta.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -10 gr.....	0.033-0.666
cyan.....	10-10 gr.....	0.0066-0.006
iodid. flav.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
iodid. ub.....	10-10 gr.....	0.0013-0.006
iodid. vir.....	10-10 gr.....	0.006-0.022
massa.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
oxid. rub.....	10-10 gr.....	0.0013-0.006
subsulph. flav.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.033
Hydrastin.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Hydrastinine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.0054-0.011
Hydrastis canadensis.....	20 m.....	1.333
ext. fl.....	8-0 m.....	0.533-2.000
tinct.....	30-90 m.....	2.000-6.000
Hydrochinone.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Hydrocotyle.....	8-15 gr.....	0.533-1.000
Hydronaphtol.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Hyoscline, hydrobr.....	10-10 gr.....	0.00066-0.001
Hyoseyamine, sulph.....	10-10 gr.....	0.0005-0.002
Hyoseyamus, abs.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
ext. alc.....	1-2 gr.....	0.066-0.133
ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
tinct.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Hypnal.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
Hypnone.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Ichthyol.....	3-4 gr.....	0.200-0.266
Ignatia, abstr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
ext.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.016-0.033
ext. fl.....	1-6 m.....	0.066-0.400
tinct.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
Indigo.....	20-60 gr.....	1.333-4.000
Ingluvin.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
Iodine, liq. com.....	1-10 m.....	0.066-0.666

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Iodine, tinct.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Iodoform.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Iodol.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
Iodotannin, syr.....	1-4 m.....	0.066-0.260
Ipecac. (exp.).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
(emet.).....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
ext. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
pulv., et opil.....	2-15 gr.....	0.133-1.000
syr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct., et opil.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
vin.....	1-60 m.....	0.066-4.000
Iridin.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.260
Iris, ext.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Jalapa.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
abstr.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
pulv. comp.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
res.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Jambul.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Juglans, ext.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
Junip., ext. fl.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Junip., oleum.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
spirit.....	1-3 dr.....	4.000-12.00
spirit comp.....	4-8 dr.....	16.000-32.00
Kalrine.....	8-30 gr.....	0.200-2.000
Kamala.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
ext. fl.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Kava-kava.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Keroform.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Kino.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
pulv. comp.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Koussin.....	30-60 gr.....	2.000-4.000
Krameria, ext.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
syr.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -4 dr.....	2.000-16.00
tinct.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
Lactopeptine.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Lactucarium.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
ext. fl.....	8-30 m.....	0.533-2.000
syr.....	1-3 dr.....	4.000-12.00
Laurocerasus, aq.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Lavandulæ, ol.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
spirit.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
spirit., comp.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
tinct., comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Leptandra, ext.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
ext. fl.....	20-60 m.....	1.333-4.000
Limonis, oleum.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Liparin.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Lithi benzoas.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
bromidum.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
carbonas... ..	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
citras.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
salicylas.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Lobelia, acet.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
ext. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Lobelia, infus.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Lobelin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.083-0.066
Lugol's sol.....	1-10 m.....	0.066-0.666
Lupulin.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Magnesia.....	15-60 gr.....	1.000-4.000
Magnesi, borocitras.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
carb.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
citras, gran.....	2-8 dr.....	8.000-32.00
mist. et asaf.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 dr.....	2.000-16.00
silic. hydrat.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
sulphas.....	1-8 dr.....	4.000-32.00
sulphis.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Maltum, ext.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-10.00
Mangan. binox.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
iodid. syr.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
sulph.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Manna.....	1-2 oz.....	32.000-64.00
Marrub., ext. fl.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Matico, ext. fl.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Matricar., ext. fl.....	8-30 m.....	0.533-2.000
Menthæ pip., ol.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
pip., spirit.....	1-30 m.....	0.066-2.000
Menthol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.083-0.133
Menyanthes.....	20-30 gr.....	1.333-2.000
Metaldehyde.....	2-8 gr.....	0.133-0.533
Methacetin.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Methylacetanilid.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Methylal.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
Methylene blue.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ 4 gr.....	0.099-0.260
Monesin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.083
Monobromacetanilid.....	3-15 gr.....	0.200-1.000
Morphine and salts.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.003-0.033
Morruhol.....	4-12 gr.....	0.260-0.780
Moschus.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
tinct.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Mudar.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Muscarine.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ 1 gr.....	0.002-0.066
Mussanine, pulv.....	1-2 oz.....	32.000-64.00
Myrrh, tinct.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
Myrtol.....	2-4 m.....	0.133-0.260
Napelline.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.083-0.048
Naphtalene.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
Naphtol.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Narceine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.083
Narcgam., tinct.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Nicotine.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ m.....	0.003-0.008
Nitroglycerin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ m.....	0.000335-0.0013
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 10 m.....	0.033-0.666
Nux vom.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
abstr.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.016-0.033
ext.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.008-0.083
ext. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Opium.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ 1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
acet.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
ext.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
liq. comp.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000

DOSE TABLE.

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Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Opium, pil.....	1-2	
pulv.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8 gr.....	0.033-0.200
tinct.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
tinct. camph.....	5-75 m.....	0.333-5.000
tinct. comp.....	1-60 m.....	0.066-4.000
tinct. deod.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
vin.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Orexine.....	3-9 gr.....	0.200-0.600
Ouabain.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.....	0.000066
Pambotano.....	18 dr.....	70.000
Pancreatic liq.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Pancreatin.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
Papayotin.....	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Paracotoin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -8 gr.....	0.099-0.200
Paracresalol.....	3-30 gr.....	0.200-2.000
Paraldehyde.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Pareira, ext. fl.....	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
Parthenine.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
Pelletierine.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
sulphate.....	3-6 gr.....	0.200-0.400
tannate.....	12-24 gr.....	0.780-1.560
Pepo, res.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Pepsin, liq.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
pur.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
sacch.....	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
Petrolatum.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Phenacetin.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Phenidin.....	15 gr.....	1.000
Phenocoll.....	15 gr.....	1.000
Phenylurethane.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.500
Phloridzin.....	15-30 gr.....	1.000-2.000
Phosphorus.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1 gr.....	0.0005-0.0013
pil.....	1-4	
syr. comp.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
tinct. (Thompson's).....	1 dr.....	4.000
oleum.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-2.000
Physostig, ext.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.004-0.011
ext. fl.....	1-8 m.....	0.066-0.200
tinct.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
Physostigmine salicyl.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1 gr.....	0.0005-0.001
sulph.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1 gr.....	0.0005-0.001
Phytolac., ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
tinct.....	8-60 m.....	0.533-4.000
Pichi, ext.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Picis liq., syr.....	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
Pierine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.016-0.033
Picrotoxin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.0005-0.001
Pilocarpin., hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.001-0.033
Pilocarpus, ext. fl.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
Piper, ext. fl.....	15-45 m.....	1.000-3.000
oleores.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
Piperazin.....	15 gr.....	1.000
Piperine.....	1-8 gr.....	0.066-0.533
Piperonal.....	15 gr.....	1.000
Piscidine, ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Plumbi acetat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -8 gr.....	0.033-0.200
iodid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.033
Podophyll. abs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.016-0.033
ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.033

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Podophyll, ext. fl.	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
res.	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.008-0.063
Podophyllotoxin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.0011-0.006
Polygonum, ext.	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Potassii acetat.	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
arsen., liq.	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
bicarb.	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
bitart.	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
brom.	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
carb.	2-20 gr.....	0.133-1.333
chloras.	2-20 gr.....	0.133-1.333
citras.	15-60 gr.....	1.000-4.000
citras, liq.	2-4 dr.....	8.000-16.00
citras, mist.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 oz.....	16.000-32.00
cyanid.	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.004-0.008
ferrocyanid.	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
hypophosph.	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
iodid.	2-15 gr.....	0.133-1.000
liquor.	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
nitras.	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
permang.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
sulphas.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
sulphid.	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
sulphis.	3-10 gr.....	0.200-0.666
tartra-boras.	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
tartras.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
et sod. tartras.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 oz.....	16.000-32.00
Propylamine.	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Prun. virg., ext. fl.	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
virg., syr.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Pulsatil., ext. fl.	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
Pyrethrum.	20-60 gr.....	1.333-4.000
Pyridine.	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
Quassia, ext.	1-5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl.	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000
tinct.	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
Quebracho, ext.	2-8 gr.....	0.133-0.533
ext. fl.	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
tinct.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
vin.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
Quinidine and salts.	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
Quinine and salts.	1-30 gr.....	0.066-2.000
Resorcin.	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
Retinol.	1 gr.....	0.066
Rheum.	2-30 gr.....	0.133-2.000
ext.	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
ext. fl.	15-45 m.....	1.000-3.000
mist., et sod.	2 dr.-1 oz.....	8.000-32.00
pil.	1-3 2-5	
pil. comp.	2-5	
pulv. comp.	30-60 gr.....	2.000-4.000
syr.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
syr. arom.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
tinct.	1-8 dr.....	4.000-32.00
tinct. arom.	30-75 m.....	2.000-5.000
tinct. dulc.	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
vin.	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
<i>Rhus glab.</i> , ext. fl.	30-60 m.....	2.000-4.000

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Rhus glab., tox., ex. fl.....	1- 6 m.....	0.066-0.400
tox., tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 m.....	0.066-0.066
Ricin., oleum.....	1- 8 dr.....	4.000-32.00
Rosa, ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
syr.....	1- 2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Rubidium-ammonium bromide.....	20-30 gr.....	1.333-2.000
Rubus, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Rumex, ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Rusot.....	20-30 gr.....	1.333-2.000
Ruta, ext. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
oleum.....	1- 5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Sabina, ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
oleum.....	1- 3 m.....	0.066-0.200
Saccharin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 gr.....	0.016-0.133
Safrol.....	20-30 m.....	1.333-2.000
Salicin.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Salol.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Sanguin., acet.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
tinct.....	5-60 m.....	0.333-4.000
Sanguinarina.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.....	0.005-0.016
Santal., ext. fl.....	1- 2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
oleum.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Santonica.....	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Santonine.....	1- 5 gr.....	0.066-0.333
Santoninnoxine.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -24 gr.....	0.049-0.149
Sapo.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Sarsap., ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
ext. fl. comp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
Sassafras, ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
oleum.....	1- 5 m.....	0.066-0.333
Scammonium.....	3-10 gr.....	0.200-0.666
res.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
Scilla.....	1- 3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
acet.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
ext. fl.....	1- 5 m.....	0.066-0.333
ext. fl. comp.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
syr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
syr. comp.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Scoparine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
Scoparius, ex. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
Scutellar., ex. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Senega, abstr.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
ext. fl.....	5-15 m.....	0.333-1.000
syr.....	1- 2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Senegin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 gr.....	0.016-0.066
Senna.....	5-6 gr.....	0.333-4.000
confect.....	1- 2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
ext. fl.....	1- 4 dr.....	4.000-16.00
infus. comp.....	1- 2 oz.....	32.000-64.00
syr.....	1- 2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
Serpent., ext. fl.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Sinapis, ol. vol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ m.....	0.008-0.0165
Sodii acetat.....	15-60 gr.....	1.000-4.000
arsenas.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.....	0.001-0.008
arsenas, liq.....	2-15 m.....	0.133-1.000

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Sodii benzoas	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
bicarb.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
bisulph.....	3-10 gr.....	0.200-0.666
boras	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
brom	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
carb.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
chloras.....	5-20 gr	0.333-1.333
chloras, liq	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
chlorid	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
dithiosalicylate.....	3 gr.....	0.240
formate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.026-0.080
hypophosph.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
hyposulph.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
iodid	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
liqdor.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
nitras.....	1-2 oz.....	32.000-64.00
nitris.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 gr.....	0.033-0.200
paracresotate	1-20 gr.....	0.066-1.333
phosphas	2-15 gr.....	0.133-1.000
salicylas	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
santoninas.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
sulphas	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
sulphis.....	5-20 gr.....	0.333-1.333
sulphocarb.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
telluras	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.018-0.062
Somnal.....	30 m. 2 dr	2.000-8.000
Soziodiol.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Sparteine	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.006-0.099
Spigelia, ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
et sen., ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
infus. comp.....	1-3 oz.....	32.000-96.00
Stillingia, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 dr.....	2.000-4.000
Stramon., ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.....	0.011-0.053
ext fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Strontium bromide.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
iodide	5-60 gr.....	0.333-4.000
lactate.....	2-24 dr.....	8.000-10.000
Stroph., tinct.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Strophanthine	10-15 gr.....	0.005-0.001
Strychnine and salts.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.....	0.001-0.0065
Succin., oleum.....	5-10 m.....	0.333-0.666
Sulphonol.....	5-30 gr.....	0.333-2.000
Sulphur.....	10-60 gr.....	0.666-4.000
Sumbul, ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
tinct.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Svapnia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
Tanacet., ol.....	1-3 m.....	0.066-0.200
Taraxac., ext.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Terebene	5-20 m.....	0.333-1.333
Terebinthinæ, ol.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
Terpin hydr.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Tetronal.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
Thalline.....	2-15 gr.....	0.133-1.000
sulphate.....	4-8 gr.....	0.200-0.538
Theine (hypo).....	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1 gr.....	0.011-0.066

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Theobromine. See <i>Cocaine</i> .		
Thermodin.....	8-10 gr.....	0.538-0.666
Thiol.....	2-10 gr.....	0.133-0.666
Thiosinamin.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ 7 gr.....	0.300-0.462
Thymacetine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5 gr.....	0.200-0.333
Thymol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
Tigllil, oleum.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 m.....	0.033-0.133
Tolypyrine.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
Tolysal.....	2-5 gr.....	0.133-0.333
Tonga, ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.....	2.000
Tribromphenol.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4 gr.....	0.033-0.260
bismuth.....	7 gr.....	0.462
Trillin.....	2-4 gr.....	0.133-0.260
Trimethylam., hydrochl.....	1-3 gr.....	0.066-0.200
Trional.....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
Triphenin.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Tritic., ext. fl.....	1-4 dr.....	4.000-16.000
Trypsin.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Turpent., Chian.....	3-5 gr.....	0.200-0.333
Ulexine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.003-0.006
Upas tieuté, ext.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.016-0.033
Ural, Uralium.....	15-45 gr.....	1.000-3.000
Uranium, nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.011-0.066
Urea.....	10 gr.....	0.666
Urethane.....	10-15 gr.....	0.666-1.000
Uricedin.....	7-15 gr.....	0.462-1.000
Uropherin.....	15 gr.....	1.000
Urotropine.....	7-30 gr.....	0.462-2.000
Ustilag., ext. fl.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Uva ursi, ext. fl.....	10-60 m.....	0.666-4.000
Valerian., abstr.....	5-15 gr.....	0.333-1.000
ext.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
ext. fl.....	10-30 m.....	0.666-2.000
oleum.....	2-5 m.....	0.133-0.333
tinct.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct. a.nm.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Verat. vir., ex. fl.....	1-5 m.....	0.066-0.333
tinct.....	3-10 m.....	0.200-0.666
Veratrine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.001-0.006
Viburn., ext. fl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
Viola, ext. fl.....	2-10 m.....	0.133-0.666
Warburg's tinct.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000
Xanthium specios.....	10-20 gr.....	0.666-1.333
Xanthoxy., ex. fl.....	15-30 m.....	1.000-2.000
Xylol.....	1-2 gr.....	0.066-0.133
Yerba reuma.....	5-10 gr.....	0.333-0.666
Zea, ext. fl.....	1-2 dr.....	4.000-8.000
infus.....	ad lib.	
Zedoary.....	8-30 gr.....	0.538-2.000
Zinc, acetate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
bromide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.004-0.008
iodide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 gr.....	0.033-0.133
oxide.....	1-10 gr.....	0.066-0.666
phosphide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.0013-0.003
subgallate.....	1-4 gr.....	0.066-0.260
sulphate (em.).....	10-30 gr.....	0.666-2.000
sulpho-ichthyolate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 gr.....	0.033-0.133
valerianate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3 gr.....	0.033-0.200

DOSE TABLE.

Medicine.	Apoth. Dose.	Metric Dose.
Zingib., ext. fl.....	5-30 m.....	0.333-2.000
oleores.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr.....	0.033-0.066
syr.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr.....	2.000-8.000
tinct.....	15-60 m.....	1.000-4.000

**To the
Medical Profession
....only....**

In submitting the following pages, giving a brief description of our more prominent preparations, we wish to state that all remedies made by W. R. Warner & Co. contain the very purest drugs obtainable, scientifically compounded. Our catalogue comprises a complete list of standard pharmaceuticals. On request we will be pleased to send a Physician's Visiting Record, together with a supply of Prescription Blanks.

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SUPERIOR TO PEPSIN OF THE HOG.

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Caused from debility of that organ.

It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it
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pepsia to which women are subject during gestation."

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Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

1889 and 1896 INGLUVIN is a * * * preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose. gr. v.—℥ j. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the more satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

NORMAL ALKALINITY OF THE BLOOD

Is secured by prescribing

W. R. WARNER
& CO'S

Lithia Tablets

Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Gout, etc., are directly due to abnormal acidity of the blood—lactic acid in the former and uric acid in the two latter.



The treatment should therefore be directed to produce alkalinity of the blood. Lithia is one of the foremost eliminants of the day, and is especially valuable for above diseases, but best of all in the form of

Warner's Lithia Tablets

(3 and 5 grain)

The dose is accurate.

Economical.

Convenient for administration.

Efficacious.

Superior to natural Lithia water.

"One of the most remarkable properties of Lithia is its power of imparting solubility to uric acid."—GARROD.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

Administration of Lithia in known quantities

In the treatment of all diseases caused by an excessive secretion of uric acid in the blood:—uricemia, lithemia, etc., the arthritic deposits of gout and rheumatism; calcareous deposits in the kidneys or bladder, and in other conditions directly due to or closely allied to any of the above diseases, lithia will be prescribed with great service.

Lithia is also used to advantage in Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Its superior alkalinizing properties in these maladies made it a much-prescribed remedy at the hands of physicians. Such authorities as Garrod and Bartholow will at once commend Lithia to the profession.

The indefinite, varying amount of Lithia in natural lithia water induced us to put this valuable remedy in 3 and 5 grain effervescing tablets, so that the prescribed dose will always be the same. The superiority of this form of taking lithia in preference to natural lithia water is so apparent that further comment is unnecessary.

To make fresh lithia water of KNOWN strength dissolve one of WM. R. WARNER & CO'S LITHIA WATER TABLETS in a glass of water.

Each tablet contains three grains (made also five grains) Citrate of Lithia, so that a definite quantity of soluble Lithia is administered in a pleasant form, besides having fresh water with each dose, presenting a therapeutic value superior to that of the various Lithia spring waters. This is a scientific preparation of the highest standard:

PERFECTION IN PILL MAKING.

The manufacture of a perfect pill necessitates the skilful selection and preparation of all material entering into its composition. The use of proper excipients, which will not retard the disintegration and solubility of the mass, is of the highest importance, as it is upon these qualities the therapeutic effect depends, equally with the purity and excellence of the ingredients used. An excipient must not in any respect be incompatible with the ingredients and should not affect the stability, but rather tend to preserve the activity of the medicines comprised in the pill. Pure material, a careful and skilful preparation and combination of the ingredients are equal in importance to a perfect coating. The proper coating of a pill also demands skill and experience; the solubility should be rapid, the coating should be thin, whether of sugar or gelatin; at the same time it should not be affected by atmospheric conditions. Accurate composition and subdivision are also essential. Pills made by Wm. R. Warner & Co. have received the highest possible recognition, for their superiority and perfection in all respects, as a result of over forty years of experience in pill making.

Physicians are requested to specify Warner & Co., and order in bottles of 100 to avoid disappointment in the anticipated therapeutic effects.

A SELECTED LIST

—OF—

WM. R. WARNER & CO'S

Highly Soluble Coated Pills,

PREPARED FOR PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Antiperiodics.

Antiperiodic.	
Cinchonidiz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Res. Podophylli.....	1-20 gr.
Strychniz Sul.....	1-33 gr.
Gelsemin.....	1-20 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exs.....	½ gr.
Ol. Res. Capsici.....	1-10 gtt.
Chinoidin, Comp.	
Chinoidin.....	2 grs.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic.....	1 gr.
Piperina.....	½ gr.
Cinchoniz Sulph.....	2 grs.
Cinchonidiz Salicyl.....	2½ grs.
Cinchonidiz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Cinchonidiz Sulph.....	2 grs.
Cinchonidiz Sulph.....	3 grs.
Cinchonidiz Comp. Warner & Co.	
Cinchonid Sul.....	2 grs.
Salicylic Ac.....	1 gr.
Pulv. Opium.....	½ gr.
Ol. Res. Capsici.....	¼ gr.
Quiniaz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Quiniaz Sulph.....	2 grs.
Quiniaz Bi-Sulph.....	1 gr.
Quiniaz Bi-Sulph.....	2 grs.

Aperients.

Aloes et Mastich.	
Anti-Constipation (Brundage).	
Podophylli.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.
Pv. Capsicum.....	¼ gr.
Ext. Belladonnæ.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	¼ gr.
Aperient.	
Ext Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	½ gr.
Ext. Coloc. Co.....	2 grs.

Aperients—continued.

Cascara Alternative.....	Pink
(Dr. Leutaud).	
Cascarin.....	¼ gr.
Stillingia.....	¼ gr.
Euonymin.....	⅛ gr.
Piperine.....	1-100 gr.
Chapman's Dinner Pills.	
Colocynth et Hyoscyamus.	
Ext. Coloc. Co.....	2½ grs.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	1⅓ gr.
Laxative.	
Pulv. Aloes. Soc.....	1 gr.
Sulphur.....	1-5 gr.
Res. Podophyllin.....	2-5 gr.
Res. Guaiac.....	½ gr.
Syr. Rhamni.....	q. s.
Peristaltic Aperient.	
(Warner & Co.)	
Aloin.....	1-10 gr.
Ipecac.....	1-30 gr.
Strych. Sul.....	1-100 gr.
Succus. Bellad.....	1-20 gr.
Podophyllin et Hyoscyamus.	
Podophyllin.	
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	aa ½ gr.
Podophyl. Comp. (Eclectic.)	
Podophyllin.....	⅛ gr.
Leptandrin.....	1-16 gr.
Juglandin.....	1-16 gr.
Macio in.....	1-32 gr.
Ol. Res. Capsici.....	q. s.
Podophyl. et. Bellad.	
Podophyllin.....	¼ gr.
Ext. Bellad.....	⅛ gr.
Ol. Res. Capsici.....	¼ gr.
Saccharum Lact.....	1 gr.

Aperients—continued.

Sumbul Aperient, (Dr. Shoemaker).	
Ext. Sumbul.....	1 gr.
Asaferida.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.
Ext. Cascara Sag.....	½ gr.
Aloin.....	¼ gr.
Gingerine.....	¼ gr.

Astringents.

Astringent.	
Ext. Geranni.....	2 grs.
Pv. Opii.....	¼ gr.
Ol. Menth. Pip.....	1-20 gtt.
Ol. Res. Zingiber.....	1-20 gtt.
Opii et Plumbi Acet.	
Pulv. Opii.....	½ gr.
Plumbi Acet.....	1½ gr.

Cathartics.

Cascara Cathart. (Dr. Hinkle).	
Cascarin.....	
Aloin.....	aa ¼ gr.
Podophyllin.....	1-6 gr.
Ext. Belladon.....	½ gr.
Strychnin.....	1-10 gr.
Gingerine.....	½ gr.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P.

Cathartic Comp. Imp. 3 grs.	
Ext. Coloc. Comp.....	
Ext. Jalap.....	
Podophyllin, 1 centandrin....	
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	
Ext. Gentianæ.....	
Ol. Menth. Pip.....	

Cathart. Comp. Chologogue.

Res. Podophylli.....	½ gr.
Pil. Hydrarg.....	¼ gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	½ gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	1-16 gr.
Ol. Res. Capsic.....	½ gtt.

Hepatica.

Pil. Hydrarg.....	3 grs.
Ext. Coloc. Co.....	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	1 gr.

Podophyllin, ¼ gr.**Rhei Comp. U. S. P.**

Cascara Comp.	
Ext. Cascara Sag.....	3 grs.
Res. Podophyllin.....	½ gr.

Diaphoretics.

Analeptic.	
Pv. Animonialis.....	¼ gr.
Pv. Res. Guaiac.....	1 gr.
Pv. Aloes Socot.....	¼ gr.
Pv. Myrrhæ.....	½ gr.
Diaphoretic.	
Morphiæ Acet. tat.....	1-25 gr.
Pv. Epecac.....	¼ gr.
Pv. Potass. Nitrate.....	1 gr.
Pv. Camphoræ.....	¼ gr.

Emmenagogues.

Emmenagogue.	
Ergotine.....	1 gr.
Ext. Hellebore Nig.....	1 gr.
Aloes.....	1 gr.
Ferri Sul. Fxs.....	1 g.
Ol. Sabinæ.....	½ gr.
Pil. Phosphori Cum Cantharide Co.	
Phosphori.....	1-50 gr.
Pv. Nuc. Vom.....	1 gr.
Sol. Canthar. Conc't.....	1 m.

Laxative.**Aloin et Strychnin et Belladon.**

Aloin.....	15 gr.
Strychnin.....	1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladon.....	¼ gr.

Sedative.

Bismuth et Ignatia.	
Bismuth Sub. Carb.....	4 grs.
Ext. Ignatin Amara.....	¼ gr.

Camphor Mono-Bromat: d, 2 grs.**Ergotin Comp. (Dr. Reeves.)**

Ergotin.....	3 grs.
Ext. Cannab. Ind.....	¼ gr.
Ext. Belladon.....	¼ gr.

Sedative.

Ext. Sumbul.....	½ gr.
Ext. Valerianæ.....	½ gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami.....	½ gr.
Ext. Cannab. Ind.....	1-10 gr.

Ulsemin..... ¼ gr.**Phosphori Cum Cannabe Indica.**

Phosphori.....	1-50 gr.
Ext. Cannab. Ind.....	¼ gr.

Tonics.

Aloes et Ferri.	
Pulv. Aloes Socot.....	½ gr.
Pulv. Zingib. Jam.....	1 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic.....	1 gr.
Ext. Conii.....	½ gr.
Aloes et Nuc. Vom.	
Pulv. Aloes Socot.....	1½ grs.
Ext. Nuc. Vomicae.....	½ gr.
Antiseptic Comp. (Warner & Co.)	
Sulphite Soda.....	1 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.
Powd. Capsicum.....	1-10 gr.
Concent. Pepsin.....	1 gr.
Chalybeate..... 3 grs. Pink	
(Warner & Co.)	
Ferri Sulph.....	1½ grs.
Pot.ass. Carb.....	1½ grs.
Chalybeate Compound (Warner	
& Co.)..... Pink	
Chalybeate Mass.....	2½ grs.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.
Damiana Cum Phosph. et Nuc.	
Vom.	
Ext. Damiana.....	2 grs.
Phosphori.....	1-100 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.
Digestiva (Warner & Co.)	
Pepsin Concentrat.....	1 gr.
Pv. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.
Gingerine.....	1-16 gr.
Sulphur.....	½ gr.
Ferri (Quevennes)..... 2 grs.	
Ferri Carb (Vallett's), U. S. P. 3 grs.	
Ferri Iodid..... 1 gr.	
Neuralgic.	
Quiniaz Sulph.....	2 grs.
Morphiaz Sulph.....	1-20 gr.
Strychniaz.....	1-30 gr.
Acid Arsenious.....	1-20 gr.
Ext. Aconiti.....	½ gr.
Quiniaz Comp.	
Quiniaz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Ferri Carb. (Vallett's).....	2 grs.
Acid Arsenious.....	1-60 gr
Quiniaz et Ferri	
Quiniaz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Ferri Redact.....	1 gr.

Quiniaz et Ferri et Strych Phos.

Quiniaz Phos.....	1 gr.
Ferri Phos.....	1 gr.
Strychniaz Phos.....	1-60 gr.

Quiniaz Iodoform et Ferri.

Iodoform.....	1 gr.
Fer. Carb. (Vallett's).....	1 gr.
Quiniaz Sulph.....	½ gr.

Sumbul Comp. (Dr. Goodell).

Ext. Sumbul.....	1 gr.
Asafetida.....	2 grs.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic.....	1 gr.
Acid Arsen.....	1-40 gr.

Tonic.

Ext. Gentianae.....	1 gr.
Ext. Humuli.....	½ gr.
Ferri Carb. Sacch.....	¼ gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	1-20 gr.
Res. Podophylli.....	1-25 gr.
Ol. Res. Zingib.....	1-10 gr.

Zinci Posphide and Nuc. Vom.

Zinci Phos.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.

Strychniaz..... 1-16,

1-20, 1-30, 1-32, 1-40 and 1-60 gr.

Pil. Phosphori, 1-25, 1-50, 1-100 gr.**Pil. Phosphori Comp.**

Phosphori.....	1-100 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.

Pil. Phosphori Cum Nuc. Vom.

Phosphori.....	1-50 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	½ gr.

Pil Phosphori Cum Ferro.

Phosphori.....	1-50 gr.
Ferri Redac.....	1 gr.

Pil Phosphori Cum Ferro et Nuc.

Vom.	
Phosphori.....	1-100 gr.
Ferri Carb.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.

Pil. Phosphori Cum Ferro et

Quiniaz et Nuc. Vom.	
Phosphori.....	1-100 gr.
Ferri Carb.....	1 gr.
Quiniaz Sul.....	1 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom.....	¼ gr.

Pil. Phosphori Cum Quiniaz.

Phosphori.....	1-50 gr.
Quiniaz Sulph.....	1 gr.

Quiniaz et Ferri Carb.

Quiniaz Sulph.....	1 gr.
Ferri Carb.....	2 grs.

Pil. Cascara Cathartic.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

A SOLUBLE ACTIVE PILL



R EXT. BELLADONNA, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Peristaltic stimulant to the bowels.

GINGERINE, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. To prevent griping and for its carminative properties.

STRYCHNINE, 1-60 gr. As a tonic to the intestines.

CASCARIN, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Removes and prevents constipation

ALOIN, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Increases peristalsis of lower bowel.

PODOPHYLLIN, 1-6 gr. Increases peristalsis of the upper bowel, and mildly stimulates the flow of bile.

An
Efficient
Cathartic

RENEWS PERISTALSIS
RELIEVES HEPATIC TORPIDITY
MILD IN ACTION
AN INTESTINAL TONIC

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Pil. Arthrosia.

(W R WARNER & Co)

TONIC

ALTERATIVE

an antidote for

.....Rheumatism and Gout.....

FORMULA

R

Acid Salicylic.

Quinina.

Res Podophyl

Ext Phytolacca

Ext. Colchicum

Pv Capsici.

Dose—1 to 2

60c per 100.



Pil. Arthrosia combines pure drugs, accurately subdivided, scientifically compounded, covered with a quickly soluble coating (which latter hermetically seals and protects the contents indefinitely). Upon administration, Pil. Arthrosia will disintegrate rapidly and release a combination of remedies whose known therapeutic properties at once recommend this pill to the profession.

Pil. Arthrosia is indicated in all conditions of Rheumatism, Gout and Rheumatic Gout. A marked improvement in this class of diseases follows almost immediately after their administration.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

These pills are manufactured by a process invented by ourselves and undoubtedly present this valuable remedy in the best form for administration that is possible in the art of pharmacy.

FORMULÆ AND THERAPEUTICS.

PIL. PHOSPHORI, 1-100 gr., 1-60 gr., 1-50 gr., or 1-25 gr.

Dose.—One pill, two or three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—When deemed expedient to prescribe phosphorus alone, these pills will constitute a convenient and safe method of administering it.

PIL. PHOSPHORI COMP. (WARNER & Co.)

℞ Phosphori, 1-100 gr., Ext. Nuc. Vom. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Dose.—One or two pills, to be taken three times a day, after meals.

Therapeutics.—As a nerve tonic and stimulant this form of pill is well adapted for such nervous disorders as are associated with impaired nutrition and spinal debility, increasing the appetite and stimulating digestion.

PIL. PHOSPHORI CUM NUC. VOM.

℞ Phosphori, 1-50 gr. (WARNER & Co.)
Ext. Nuc. Vom. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Dose.—One or two, three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—This pill is especially applicable to atonic dyspepsia, depression, and in exhaustion from overwork or fatigue of the mind. PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA are sexual stimulants, but their use requires circumspection as to the dose which should be given. As a general rule, they should not be continued for more than two or three weeks at a time, one or two pills being taken three times a day.

PIL. PHOSPHORI CUM CANTHARIDE CO. (WARNER & Co.)

℞ Phosphori, 1-50 gr.; Sol. Cantharidis Concent, 1 m;
Pv. Nuc. Vom. 1 gr.

Dose.—One or two pills may be taken twice or three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—Cantharides is added as a genito-urinary stimulant, applicable in chronic Bright's disease, in chronic discharges from the urethra, blennorrhea, etc., paralysis of the bladder, incontinence or retention of urine, senile dysuria, impotence, sexual debility, etc., vesical weakness of elderly women, and as a stimulating emmenagogue and diuretic in persistent amenorrhea, uterine atony, leucorrhœa, etc., and in chronic eczema and psoriasis.

PIL. PHOSPHORI CUM FERRO. (WARNER & Co.)

℞ Phosphori, 1-50 gr.; Ferri Redact, 1 gr.

Dose.—For adults, two, twice or three times a day, at meals; for children between 8 and 12 years of age, one, twice or three times daily, with food.

Therapeutics.—This combination is particularly indicated in consumption, scrofula, and the scrofulous diseases, the debilitated and anemic conditions of children; and in anemia, chlorosis, sciatica, and other forms of neuralgia; also in carbuncles, boils, etc. They may be administered also to a patient under cod liver oil treatment.

PIL. PHOSPHORI CUM FERRO ET NUC. VOM.

℞ Phosphori, 1-100 gr.; (WARNER & Co.)
Ferri Carb. 1 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom. ¼ gr.

Dose.—One or two pills may be taken three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—This pill is applicable to conditions referred to in the previous paragraph, as well as to the anemic conditions generally, to sexual weakness, neuralgia in dissipated patients, etc., and Mr. Hogg considers it of great value in atrophy of the optic nerve.

PIL PHOSPHORI CUM FERRO ET QUININA.

℞ Phosphori, 1-100 gr. (WARNER & Co.)
Ferri Carb. 1 gr.; Quinin. Sulph. 1 gr.

Dose.—One pill may be taken three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—Phosphorus increases the tonic action of the iron and quinine, in addition to its specific action on the nervous system. In general debility, cerebral anemia, and spinal irritation this combination is especially indicated.

PIL. PHOSPHORI CUM FERRO ET QUININA ET NUC. VOM.

(WARNER & Co.)

℞ Phosphori, 1-100 gr.; Ferri Carb. 1 gr.
Ext. Nuc. Vom. ¼ gr.; Quinin. Sulph. 1 gr.

Dose.—One pill may be taken three times a day, at meals.

Therapeutics.—The therapeutic action of this combination of tonics, augmented by the specific effect of phosphorus on the nervous system, may be readily appreciated.

Pil. Chalybeate

(W. R. WARNER & CO.)

.....A SUPERIOR
IRON PILL...

A MOST SATISFACTORY
METHOD FOR
PRESCRIBING IRON AS
INDICATED IN

Anemia, Chlorosis, Phthisis.



R

Ferri Sulph
Potass. Carb. aa 1½ grs
Dose—1 to 2.

40c. per 100

PROF. NIEMEYER writes: "For more than twenty years I have used these pills almost exclusively in Chlorosis, Phthisis, etc., and have witnessed such brilliant results in a large number of cases that I never experimented with other preparations of iron "

Pil. Chalybeate produces Ferrous Carbonate in the stomach, and mingling with the gastric juices is more quickly assimilated than any other preparation of iron.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Pil. Chalybeate Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & CO.)

The same formula as Pil. Chalybeate with $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Nux Vomica added for its tonic effect.

R

Pil. Chalybeate Mass grs. iiss.
Nux Vomica, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Dose—1 to 3 after meals

55c. per 100.



It may be used in all cases where Pil. Chalybeate is indicated, in which there may be a demand for an additional tonic.

According to *La Press Medicale*, "a few weeks treatment will suffice to bring the rosy flush of health to the cheeks of an anemic or chlorotic patient."

.....IT IS A BLOOD MAKER.....

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Pil. Peristaltic

(W. R. WARNER & CO.)

For Constipation,

Bilious Disorders



R

FORMULA.

Aloin,	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Ext. Bellad.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Strychnine,	1-60 gr.
Ipecac,	1-16 gr.

Dose—1 to 2

40c. per 100.

SMALL

EFFECTIVE

EFFICACIOUS

NO GRIPING

NON-IRRITATING TO HEMORRHOIDS

Pil. Peristaltic Mercurial.

Same formula as Pil. Peristaltic with
1-10 grain Calomel added.

Pil. Sumbul Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

Pil. Sumbul Comp. is especially recommended for "nervous and hysterical women who need building up." This pill was largely used by the late Dr. Goodell, in fact he originated the formula.



R

FORMULA

Ext. Sumbul, 1 gr.
Asafetida, 2 grs.
Ferri Sulph. Exs. 1 gr.
Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 gr.

This pill is serviceable in neurasthenic conditions, in conjunction with occasional doses of Bromo Soda in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache or indigestion.

If you would always have uniform results from Pil. Sumbul Comp., specify "W. R. Warner & Co." Pure drugs in the hands of our experienced chemists result in producing a pill that is permanent, potent, soluble and reliable.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

Pil. Digestiva.

(W. R. WARNER & CO.)

COMPRISES a combination of remedies for the treatment of all forms of Indigestion, whether due to an enfeebled digestive tract, faulty secretion of gastric juices or indiscretion in matters of diet or stimulants.



FORMULA.

Rx

Pepsin Concentrated,	1 gr.
Pv Nux Vom	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Gingerine,	1-16 gr
Sulphur,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

60c. per 100.

**An excellent
After-dinner Pill**

See that you get the original.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Pil. Antiseptic Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC.

FOR INDIGESTION.....

MALASSIMILATION

OF FOOD,

AND ALL FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.



R Sulphite Soda, 1 gr. Salicylic Acid, 1 gr.
Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Powd Capsicum, 1-10 gr.
Concentrated Pepsin, 1 gr.

Dose—1 to 3.

55c. per 100.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp. is serviceable in atonic dyspepsia, nervous dyspepsia—in fact all forms of this disease, because it strengthens the lowered digestive vitality.

The Nux Vomica and Capsicum, besides promoting involuntary contraction of muscular fibre, relieve flatulence and constipation.

The digestive properties of the Pepsin, assisted by the action of the Salicylic Acid and Sulphite of Sodium, in addition to the above, make this an *effective remedy*.

Elixir Salicylic Comp.

(W R WARNER & CO)

A potent and reliable remedy in

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO
AND KINDRED COMPLAINTS.

Combining in a pleasant and permanent form in
each fluid drachm, the following :



Acid Salicylic, (Schering's), grs. v	
Cimicifuga, grs. $i\frac{1}{4}$	Potass. Iodid grs. iss
Tr Gelsemium gtt i	Sodii Bicarb.

This preparation is especially valuable for rheumatic diathesis and in the treatment of acute inflammatory, sub-acute and chronic rheumatism; any of which will yield to tablespoonful doses, every three or four hours, until four doses are taken; then a dessertspoonful at a time and finally decreased to a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

In acute inflammatory rheumatism, experience has proved that two tablespoonfuls administered every four hours, until a slight ringing in the ears follows, the dose then decreased to a tablespoonful every *three or four* hours, will produce the desired effects.

.....The.....
Advantages of Salicylic Comp. are afforded
 by the combination of Salicylic
 Acid with Soda in excess; thus forming a salt less
 corrosive and irritating, and more readily borne by
 the stomach.

The other ingredients possess advantages well
 known to the Profession, to whom this
 preparation alone is introduced. We
 therefore suggest the propriety of specifying
 "Warner & Co.'s" and ordering in
 f 3 xii quantities, to obtain original bottles.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us
 to be able to place before the Profession a
 remedy so effectual in the cure of a most
 stubborn disease.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

Elixir Salicylic Comp. is put up in 12 oz. square
 blue bottles, with prescription label on it, and may
 be obtained from Druggists everywhere. See that
 no substitutes are offered.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

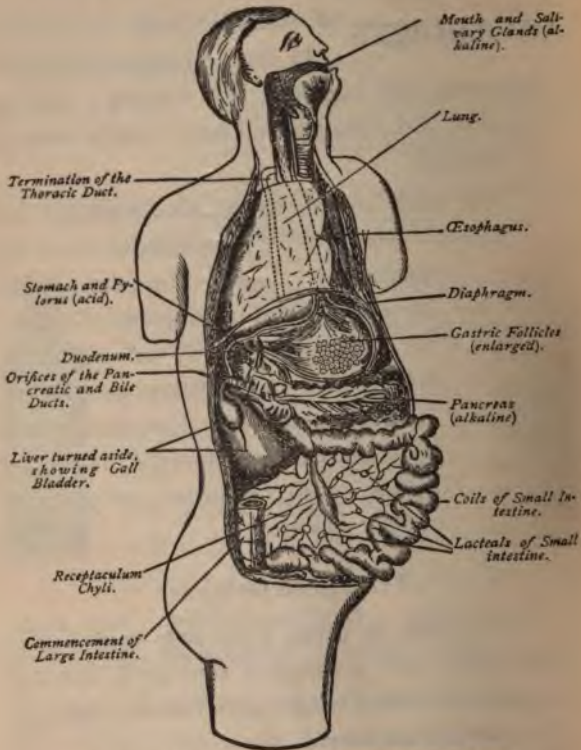


DIAGRAM OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT.

Keep it normal by using Liquid Pancreopepsine. (WARNER & OOB'S.)
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Liquid Pancreopepsine

(DIGESTIVE FLUID)

This preparation contains in an agreeable form the natural and assimilable principles of the digestive fluids of the stomach, comprising Pancreatine, Pepsin, Lactic and Muriatic acids. . The best means of re-establishing digestion in enfeebled stomachs where the power to assimilate and digest food is impaired, is to administer remedies capable of communicating the elements necessary to convert the food into nutriment.



Put up in 16 ounce French square bottles.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

.....SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.....

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
CHICAGO

Favorite Prescriptions for combination with

LIQUID PANCREOPEPSINE

For Extemporaneous Prescribing

R

Liquid Pancreopepsine, (Warner & Co.) ℥ xvi.

Tr. Ferri Chlor ℥ ij.

℥ sig. One tablespoonful t. d.

R

Liq. Pancreopepsine (Warner & Co.) ℥ xvi.

Quinina Sulph. ℥ ss.

℥ sig. One tablespoonful t. d.

R

Liquid Pancreopepsine (Warner & Co.) ℥ xvi.

Tr. Nux Vomica* ℥ ij.

℥ sig. One tablespoonful t. d.

R

Liquid Pancreopepsine (Warner & Co.) ℥ xvi

Tr. Nux Vomica*

Tr. Ferri Chlor. aa ℥ ij.

℥ sig. One tablespoonful t. d.

**Pancreine gr ½, can replace Nux Vomica when desired,*

FOR PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

BROMO SODA

For SICK HEADACHE, caused
by indigestion and over indulgence.

HEADACHE resulting from protracted mental effort,
and close confinement.



HEADACHE due to loss of sleep and rest.

NERVOUS HEADACHE occasioned by
excessive grief or other causes.

DULL THROBBING HEADACHE from
overwork and disordered stomach.

HEADACHE from excessive use of tobacco
or from over-eating.

Bromo Soda will quickly relieve neuralgic and rheu-
matic headache

Where nervous depression follows deprivation of
alcoholic stimulants, opium, etc., when habituated to
their use, Bromo Soda is recommended with utmost
confidence as a prompt and certain remedy..

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

WM. R. WARNER & CO'S

QUICKLY SOLUBLE TABLETS

FOR

HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.

In compliance with repeated requests from the Medical profession to manufacture quickly soluble tablets for subcutaneous medication, we respectfully call attention to the following list:—

We desire to emphasize the statement, that in undertaking the manufacture of these delicate agents, we have devoted much time and labor in bringing them to a state of perfection; in this we have been assisted by the co-operation of our medical friends.

We claim (and a candid comparison will convince any one) for our soluble tablets, the following points of superiority, viz.:—

1. They are quickly and entirely soluble.
2. They are permanent in form and accurate in dose.
3. They are safe, and rapid in action.

NOTE.—Our tablets are put up in tubes containing twenty and packed in boxes of five tubes and in vials containing one hundred tablets. When ordering please specify WM. R. WARNER & Co.'s HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

SOLUBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS	Per Bottle 100 Tablets	Per Tube 20 Tablets
Aconitine, Pure Cryst..... 1-120 gr.	\$ 70	\$ 18
Apomorphine Muriate..... 1-20 gr.	60	16
Apomorphine Muriate..... 1-8 gr.	1 10	26
Apomorphine Muriate..... 1-12 gr.	85	19
Atropine Sulphate..... 1-60 gr.	40	12
Atropine Sulphate..... 1-200 gr.	30	10
Atropine Sulphate..... 1-150 gr.	30	10
Atropine Sulphate..... 1-120 gr.	35	11
Atropine Sulphate..... 1-100 gr.	35	11
Car iac Tonic, (Dr. Mann).....	60	16
Morph. Sul. 1-12 gr. Atropin Sul. 1-250 gr.		
Strych. Sul. 1-131 gr. Caffein, 1-67 gr.		
Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 1-8 gr.	50	14
Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 1-4 gr.	90	22
Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 1-10 gr.	45	13
Cocaine Hydrochlorate..... 1-2 gr.	1 60	36
Codeine Sulphate..... 1-8 gr.	70	18
Codeine Sulphate..... 1-4 gr.	1 00	24
Coniine Hydrobromate..... 1-100 gr.	30	10
Coniine Hydrobromate..... 1-50 gr.	60	18

UBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS

Per Bottle
100 Tablets

Per Tube
20 Tablets

e Hydrobromate.....	1-60 gr.	\$ 50	\$ 14
line, Pure.....	1-100 gr.	30	10
line, Pure.....	1-60 gr.	50	14
sine Sulphate.....	1-100 gr.	50	14
sine Sulphate.....	1-60 gr.	80	20
u.....	1-6 gr.	60	18
e Sulphate.....	1-60 gr.	80	20
e Sulphate.....	1-100 gr.	45	13
ine Hydrobromate.....	1-100 gr.	75	19
yamine Sulphate.....	1-50 gr.	50	14
yamine Sulphate.....	1-100 gr.	40	12
ry Corrosive Chloridin.....	1-40 gr.	30	10
ry Corrosive Chloride.....	1-60 gr.	30	10
ry Corrosive Chloride.....	1-150 gr.	30	10
ine Bimeconate.....	1-3 gr.	85	21
ine Bimeconate.....	1-4 gr.	70	18
ine Bimeconate.....	1-6 gr.	45	13
ine Bimeconate.....	1-8 gr.	35	11
ine Muriate.....	1-8 gr.	35	11
ine Muriate.....	1-6 gr.	45	13
ine Muriate.....	1-4 gr.	50	14
ine Nitrate.....	1-4 gr.	90	22
ine Nitrate.....	1-6 gr.	70	18
ine Nitrate.....	1-8 gr.	55	15
ine Nitrate.....	1-12 gr.	50	14
ine Sulphate.....	1-8 gr.	30	10
ine Sulphate.....	1-6 gr.	35	11
ine Sulphate.....	1-4 gr.	40	12
ine Sulphate.....	1-3 gr.	50	14
ine Sulphate.....	1-2 gr.	65	17
ine and Atropine No. 1, orphine Sulph. 1-8 gr. }		45	13
tropine Sulph. 1-200 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 2, orphine Sulph. 1-6 gr. }		45	13
tropine Sulph. 1-180 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 3, orphine Sulph. 1-4 gr. }		50	14
tropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 4, orphine Sulph. 1-4 gr. }		60	16
tropine Sulph. 1-100 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 5, orphine Sulph. 1-8 gr. }		45	13
tropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 6, orphine Sulph. 1-8 gr. }		50	14
tropine Sulph. 1-100 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 7, orphine Sulph. 1-6 gr. }		50	14
tropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 8, orphine Sulph. 1-6 gr. }		55	15
tropine Sulph. 1-120 gr. }			
ine and Atropine No. 9, orphine Sulph. 1-4 gr. }		50	14
tropine Sulph. 1-200 gr. }			

SOLUBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS

	Per Bottle 100 Tablets	Per Tube 20 Tablets
Morphine and Atropine No. 10, { Morphine Sulph. 1-4 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-120 gr. }	\$ 55	\$ 15
Morphine and Atropine No. 11, { Morphine Sulph. 1-4 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-60 gr. }	60	16
Morphine and Atropine No. 12, { Morphine Sulph. 1-3 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-120 gr. }	75	19
Morphine and Atropine No. 13, { Morphine Sulph. 1-2 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }	75	19
Morphine and Atropine No. 14, { Morphine Sulph. 1-2 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-120 gr. }	75	19
Morphine and Atropine No. 15, { Morphine Sulph. 1-2 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-100 gr. }	75	19
Morphine and Atropine No. 16, { Morphine Sulph. 1-2 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-240 gr. }	75	19
Nitroglycerin..... 1-50 gr.	40	12
Nitroglycerin..... 1-150 gr.	40	12
Nitroglycerin..... 1-100 gr.	40	12
Nitroglycerin..... 1-200 gr.	40	12
Nitroglycerin, 1-100 gr. & Strychnine, 1-50 gr.	40	12
Physostigmine Sulph. 1-60 gr. (See Eserine Sulph.).....	80	20
*Pilocarpine Muriate..... 1-5 gr.		
*Pilocarpine Muriate..... 1-8 gr.		
*Pilocarpine Muriate..... 1-20 gr.		
*Pilocarpine Nitrate..... 1-20 gr.		
*Pilocarpine Nitrate..... 1-8 gr.		
*Pilocarpine Nitrate..... 1-4 gr.		
Sodium Arseniate..... 1-30 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1-150 gr.	50	14
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1-100 gr.	35	11
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1-40 gr.	35	11
Strychnine Nitrate..... 1-60 gr.	40	12
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-150 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-120 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-100 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-60 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-20 gr.	40	12
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-30 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-40 gr.	30	10
Strychnine Sulphate..... 1-50 gr.	30	10
Strychnine and Atropine No. 1, { Strychnine Sulph. 1-50 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }	50	14
Strychnine and Atropine No. 2, { Strychnine Sulph. 1-30 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-120 gr. }	50	14
Strychnine and Atropine No. 3, { Strychnine Sulph. 1-60 gr. } { Atropine Sulph. 1-150 gr. }	50	14

*Prices on application.

WM. R. WARNER & CO'S

Hypodermic Syringe

(THE DENNIS)

ASEPTIC
UNBREAKABLE
ACCURATE

ENTIRE	No Leather.
SYRINGE	No Rubber.
	No Glass.
CAN BE	Always ready.
BOILED	German silver.

Graduations in minims
and cubic centimeters.



Price, including four tubes Warner's Soluble Hypodermics and two needles, packed in aluminum case, \$3.00.

Parvules

We have prepared this new class of preparations, denominated Parvules, to distinguish them from *Pills* and *Granules*.

They are designed for the administration of medicines in doses for children, and for frequent repetition in cases of adults.

It is claimed by some practitioners that small doses given at short intervals exert a more salutary effect.

Granules should never be substituted for Parvules.

Pocket cases furnished with 10 to 20 varieties for Practitioners.

Hand or Buggy Cases with 40 varieties.



ACIDI ARSENIOSI.....	1-100 gr.
ACIDI SALICYLICI.....	1-10 gr.
ACIDI TANNICI	1-20 gr.
ACONITI RAD	1-20 gr.
ALOIN.....	1-10 gr.
AMMONII CHLORIDI	1-10 gr.
ANTIMONI ET POTASS.	
TART.....	1-100 gr.
ARNICÆ FLOR	1-5 gr.
ARSENICI IODIDI.....	1-100 gr.
BELLADONNÆ FOL	1-20 gr.
CALOMEL	1-20 gr.
CALOMEL ET IPECAC. 82	1-10 gr.
CAMPHORÆ	1-20 gr.
CANTHARIDIS	1-50 gr.
CAPSICI	1-20 gr.
CATHARTIC COMP. OFFIC.	1-3 gr.
CATHARTIC COMP. IMP.	1-3 gr.
DIGITALIS FOL.	1-20 gr.
DOVER'S POWDER	1-3 gr.
ERGOTINÆ	1-10 gr.
FERRI REDUCTI.....	1-10 gr.
GELSEMINI RAD.....	1-50 gr.
HYDRARG. BI-CHLOR	1-100 gr.
HYDRARG. CUM CRETA	1-10 gr.
HYDRARG. IODID. VIR.	1-20 gr.
HYDRASTIN.....	1-20 gr.
IODOFORMI	1-10 gr.
IPECAC	1-50 gr.
MORPHINÆ SULPH	1-50 gr.
NUCIS VOMICÆ	1-50 gr.
OPII	1-40 gr.
PHOSPHORUS.....	1-200 gr.
PIPERINÆ.....	1-20 gr.
PODOPHYLLINI	1-40 gr.
POTASSII BROMIDI.....	1-5 gr.
POTASSII ARSENITIS	1-100 gr.
POTASSII NITRATIS	1-10 gr.
QUININÆ SULPHATIS	1-10 gr.
SANTONINI	1-10 gr.
STRYCHNIN.....	1-100 gr.

Lithia Salt (Alkaline)

(W R WARNER & Co.)

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUTY DIATHESIS, CYSTITIS,
GRAVEL, KIDNEY TROUBLES, URICEMIA.
ETC., ETC.



FORMULA

R	Lithia Citrate.	5 grs.
	Potass. Bicarb	15 grs
	Soda Bicarb	10 grs.
	Acetanilid	3 grs

In each dose or two teaspoonfuls

Lithia Salt Alkaline affords a most excellent means of ridding the blood of an excess of those acids, upon which the above diseases depend.

The physician is cautioned not to confuse this remedy with those of similar sounding names, and in prescribing, it would be well to specify W & Co

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.

Syr. Phytolacca Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & CO.)

APERIENT

RESOLVENT

ALTERATIVE

TONIC

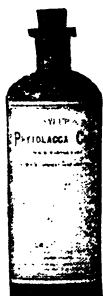
R

Phytolacca Decandra
 Stillingia Sylvatica
 Lappa Major.

Corydal. Formosa, aa grs vj
 Xanthoxylum Frazineum.
 Iodidum.

Cascara Sag aa grs ij.

In each dessertspoonful



Syr. Phytolacca Comp. (W. & Co.) is valuable in constitutional syphilis, herpes, eczema, scrofula, psoriasis, prurigo, and in all cases where an alterative is indicated.

NON-IRRITABLE
 AND PALATABLE

Carefully prepared from pure active drugs, and in those diseases in which it is indicated, no remedy will be productive of such beneficial results as attends the administration of Syrup of Phytolacca Compound.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
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WARNER & CO.'S MEDICAL CABINET FOR PHYSICIANS.

Supplied with Warner & Co.'s Beautiful Bottles labeled with Glass.

100 Articles Contained in Physician's Cabinet.



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W. B. Warner & Co., New York

Tono Sumbul Cordial.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

R

Nerve-tonic properties of Sumbul.

Blood making " Iron.

Antiperiodic " Cinchona.

Acid Phosphates.

Aromatics, Sherry Wine, q. s.

Sig. Tablespoonful to be taken before meals.



Tono Sumbul Cordial having a delightful and pleasing taste, replaces all nauseating bitter tonics. Patients taking Tono Sumbul regularly as a tonic prescribed by the physician, will gain strength and weight.

Sumbul is particularly valuable in cases of nervousness of a low, depressing character, and is the remedy *par excellence* for nervous hysterical females who need building up.

Only the purest materials enter into its composition, prepared under the supervision of our experienced chemists.

As will be seen, it does not contain coca or any ingredient which might induce a drug habit, but is a superior tonic used to advantage and discontinued with no after effects.

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Therapeutic Reference Book.

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WE manufacture a complete line of elegant Granular Effervescent Salts in all their varieties. We invite comparison as to beauty of preparation, granular uniformity, rapid solubility, permanency, in fact all those points which indicate a salt to be superior. The medicament is accurately mixed in a state of purity that insures efficacy in all effervescent salts prepared under the name of Wm. R. Warner & Co.

The following is a partial list of the more important salts :

ANTALGIC SALINE
 APERIENT SALINE
 BROMO SODA
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 KISSINGEN SALT
 LITHIA SALT ALKALINE
 SALINE CHALYBEATE TONIC
 SODIUM PHOSPHATE
 VICHY SALT

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W. R. WARNER & CO'S
SOLUBLE AND.....
.....RELIABLE **PILLS**

SUGAR AND GELATIN COATED.



Have been prescribed with uniform results for forty years, because they are

SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED

.....OF.....

PURE DRUGS.

The process used for manufacturing Warner's Soluble Pills, ensures permanency of ingredients until used. Upon ingestion, the pills rapidly dissolve and contents are released with full therapeutic effect.

For uniform results,

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